

FORENSIC MEDICINE

MOST IMPORTANT TOPICS FOR BCS VIVA

Topics	Remarks
Forensic medicine- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Court ➤ Crime & criminology ➤ Offence ➤ Summon ➤ Inquest &chalan 	★★★★
Medical jurisprudence- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Medical ethics ➤ Consent ➤ Professional misconduct ➤ Medical negligence cases 	★★★★
BMDC & BMA	★★★★
Medicolegal report (injury report)	★
Signs of death	★★★★
Autopsy & exhumation	★★★★
Definition of injury , wound, hurt, assault	★★★
Grievous hurt	★★★★★
Asphyxia	★★★★
Rape	★★★★

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FORENSIC MEDICINE AND ITS BRANCHES

Father of Forensic Medicine as well as Forensic psychiatry: Paulus Zacchias.

Define Forensic Medicine.

Forensic Medicine or legal medicine deals with the application of medical knowledge to aid in the administration of justice.

What are the Law-medicine relationships?

1. Forensic medicine.
2. Medical jurisprudence.

What are the importances of acquiring / knowing Forensic Medicine?

1. To appear as an expert witness in a Court of law
2. To give medicolegal opinion in case of death
3. To safeguard a doctor himself from criminal cases
4. To know his own code of conduct

What are the branches of Forensic Medicine?

1. Clinical Forensic Medicine
2. Forensic pathology
3. Forensic dactylography
4. Forensic radiology
5. **Forensic criminology:** Deals with crime and criminals.
6. **Forensic thanatology:** Deals with death and its various aspects.
7. **Forensic toxicology:** Deals medicolegal importances of different poisons.

Define Forensic thanatology.

Forensic thanatology is the science which deals with the scientific study of death, types of death, the various events or changes that occur in the cadaver and their medicolegal significance.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE

What is medical Jurisprudenc?

Medical jurisprudence deals with legal responsibilities of the physician with particular reference to those arising from physician-patient relationship.

What are the applications of medical jurisprudence?

Medical jurisprudence is applied in legal aspects of the physician those arising from physician-patient relationship; such as -

1. Medical negligence cases
2. Consent
3. Rights & duties of doctors
4. Serious professional misconduct
5. Medical ethics etc.

COURTS OF BANGLADESH

What is court?

Court is an institute where the law is practiced, trial is made of an offence and punishment is awarded following legal procedure.

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Name the different courts of Bangladesh.

- A. Only Civil court:** Assistant judge court
- B. Only Criminal court:** Magistrate court
- C. Both civil and criminal court:**
 - 1. Supreme Court:**
 - a. High court division of the supreme court
 - b. Appellate division of the supreme court
 - 2. District and session judge court**
 - 3. Additional District and session judge court**
 - 4. Sub-ordinate judge court**

Mention the punishment / sentences authorized by law in our country.

- 1. Death sentence
- 2. Imprisonment for life.
- 3. Imprisonment for specific period: Imprisonment is again rigorous and simple
- 4. Imprisonment with solitary confinement
- 5. Fine- Any amount
- 6. Forfeiture of properties.

What is capital punishment?

Capital punishment means the death sentence.

What are the methods of capital punishments?

- 1. Hanging (Bangladesh)
- 2. Electrocution (USA)
- 3. Lethal injection (I/V Na-thiosulphate) (USA)
- 4. Gas chamber
- 5. Garroting &
- 6. Guillotine (Saudi Arabia)

CRIME & CRIMINOLOGY

Define crime?

Crime means a social harm, which has been defined and made punishable by law.

What is criminology?

It is a branch of Forensic Medicine, which deals with crimes and criminals.

What is offence & types of offences?

Offence means "**any act or omission made punishable by any law**".

Types of offence:

- 1. Cognizable offence:** It is an offence in which a **police officer can arrest** a person without warrant from the Magistrate.
Example: Rape, murder, dowry death, kidnapping etc. In such offences, the individual is sent by the police to the doctor for medical examination.
- 2. Non-cognisable offence:** It is an offence in which a warrant must be issued by an authorized person (e.g. Magistrate) for arresting a person.

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In non-cognisable offences, the injured person may go direct to the doctor, or he inedible an affidavit in the court of a Magistrate who will send him to the doctor for examination and report.

INQUEST & CHALAN

Define chalan.

Chalan is the written requisition from an authorized person (Magistrate, Coroner or Police officer) to authorized Government medical officer (doctor), to perform a medicolegal autopsy.

Define inquest.

An inquest is an inquiry or investigation the sudden, unnatural, and suspicious case of death.

What are the types of inquest / inquest report?

1. **Police inquest:** It is conducted by a police officer (investigating officer), not below the rank of sub-inspector (SI).
2. **Magistrate inquest:** A magistrate can conduct an inquest in any case of death, instead of police inquest or in addition to the police inquest.
3. **Coroner's inquest:** This type of inquest is not held in Bangladesh.
4. **Medical examiner system.**

In which conditions Magistrate's inquest is mandatory?

1. Death in police custody or while under police interrogation.
2. Death due to police firing or by any uniformed person (e.g. cross-fire by police or by RAB).
3. Death in prison, reformatories, Borstal school.
4. Death in psychiatric hospital (insane death).
5. Dowry death/unnatural death of a woman within 7 years of marriage by husband or his relatives).
6. Exhumation (Digging out of already buried body from grave).
7. When an aggrieved person losses his faith over police.

Who are the inquiring & investigating officers?

1. District magistrate.
2. Metropolitan magistrate.
3. Thana (Upazilla) magistrate.
4. Police officer (not below the rank of sub-inspector).
5. In district head quarter : assistant sub-inspector (ASI).
6. Coroner (not in Bangladesh).

INQUEST REPORT (SURAT-HAL REPORT)

Report which is given after performing an inquest is called an inquest report (Surat-hal report).

WITNESS

What is witness?

Witness is defined as a person who provides evidence about a fact in the court of law under oath and being summoned to court to attend without failure and under penalty.

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Classify witness.

1. **Common witness / witness of fact/ occurrence witness:** A common witness is a person who gives evidence about the facts observed or perceived by him.

Example: In a case of fighting between two persons, a man who has seen the fighting becomes a common witness.

2. **Expert witness:**

Expert witness is a person who has been trained or is skilled or has knowledge, experience or education in technical or scientific subject, and capable of drawing opinions and conclusions from the facts observed by himself, or noticed by others.

Example:

1. Doctor.
2. Firearms expert.
3. Finger print expert.
4. Handwriting expert etc.

EVIDENCE

What is evidence?

Evidence means any statement in relation to a matter or fact under inquiry or a document or something, for the inspection of the court.

What are the types of evidence?

A. Oral:

1. Direct
2. Indirect or circumstantial
3. Hearsay evidence

B. Documentary evidence/Medical documentary evidence:

1. **Medical certificates:** Birth certificates, Death certificates, health certificate etc.
2. **Medicolegal reports:** These are the medical reports prepared by the doctor usually on the requisition from some authorized person; e.g. Post-mortem Report, Injury Report etc.
3. **Dying declaration:** It is a written or oral statement of a person, who is dying as a result of some unlawful act, relating to the material facts of cause of his death or bearing on the circumstances.
4. **Dying deposition:** It is a statement made by a person under oath, who is dying as a result of unlawful act in presence of magistrate and the accused or his lawyer, where there is an opportunity to cross examination.

Oath taking: When the doctor is called to give evidence, he will step up in witness box and take an oath.

The oath is "*I do swear in the name of God, the evidence which I shall give to the court shall be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but truth.*"

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SUMMON / SUBPOENA

Summon / subpoena: (Sub → under; poena → penalty)

Summon/subpoena is a document compelling the attendance of a witness in a Court of law under penalty, on a particular day, time & place, for the purpose of giving evidence.

CONDUCT MONEY

It is the fee offered or paid to a witness in civil cases, at the time of serving the summons to meet the expenses for attending the court.

DYING DECLARATION & DYING DEPOSITION

Who can take dying declaration?

The following persons can take dying declaration

1. A Magistrate.
2. A doctor in presence of at least 2 witnesses.
3. Village headman, police or any other person can also record the statement, but its evidential value will be less.

Role of a doctor in taking the dying declaration: The doctor has an important role in taking the dying declaration as described below:

1. Informing magistrate
2. Certifying mental fitness.
3. Recording dying declaration.

What are the differences between dying declaration and dying deposition?

Traits	Dying declaration	Dying deposition
1) Recorded by-	Magistrate or a doctor.	Always by a Magistrate.
2) Oath	Is not necessary.	Is necessary.
3) Presence of accused or his lawyer	Is not necessary.	Is necessary.
4) Cross examination	No opportunity of cross-examination.	Has opportunity of cross-examination.
5) Value	Inferior to dying deposition.	Superior to dying declaration.
6) Value if patient survives	No value.	Has value.

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MEDICAL ETHICS AND GENEVA DECLARATION

What is medical ethics?

Medical ethics deals with the moral principles which should guide members of the medical profession in their dealings with each other, their patients and the state.

Aim of medical ethics study: To honour & maintain the noble traditions of the medical profession.

Geneva declaration as amended in 2017: As a member of the medical profession:

1. I SOLEMNLY PLEDGE to dedicate my life to the service of humanity;
2. THE HEALTH AND WELL-BEING OF MY PATIENT will be my first consideration;
3. I WILL RESPECT the autonomy and dignity of my patient;
4. I WILL MAINTAIN the utmost respect for human life;
5. I WILL NOT PERMIT considerations of age, disease or disability, creed, ethnic origin, gender, nationality, political affiliation, race, sexual orientation, social standing or any other factor to intervene between my duty and my patient;
6. I WILL RESPECT the secrets that are confided in me, even after the patient has died;
7. I WILL PRACTISE my profession with conscience and dignity and in accordance with good medical practice;
8. I WILL FOSTER the honour and noble traditions of the medical profession;
9. I WILL GIVE to my teachers, colleagues, and students the respect and gratitude that is their due;
10. I WILL SHARE my medical knowledge for the benefit of the patient and the advancement of healthcare;
11. I WILL ATTEND TO my own health, well-being, and abilities in order to provide care of the highest standard;
12. I WILL NOT USE my medical knowledge to violate human rights and civil liberties, even under threat;
13. I MAKE THESE PROMISES solemnly, freely, and upon my honour.

PROFESSIONAL INFAMOUS CONDUCT (MISCONDUCT)

What is Professional death sentence / penal erasure?

This means erasure of the name of the doctor from the register permanently when the offense is confirmed beyond doubt allowing not to practise the profession.

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What is professional infamous conduct (misconduct)?

That act of a medical man, done in the pursuit of his profession, with regard to which it would be reasonably regarded as disgraceful and dishonorable by his professional brethren of good repute and competence.

List of professional infamous conduct (misconduct).

1. **Adultery:** Improper conduct or association with patient or member of the patient's family.
2. **Abortion:** Criminal abortion.
3. **Advertisement**
4. **Association:** A registered medical practitioner should not use touts or agents to procure patients.
5. **Alcohol:** Drunk so as to interfere with proper skilled practice of medicine.
6. **Conviction:** By court of law for offences involving moral turpitude.
7. **Contravention:** Of drug acts and regulations.
8. **Covering:** Assisting someone who has no medical qualification to attend, treat or perform an operation.
9. **Disclosal of professional Secrecy (except-** in a court of law, notifiable disease & privileged communications).

What is Dichotomy/ fee splitting?

It means *receiving or giving commission or other benefits* to a professional colleague from a medical practioner or consultant for introduction of a patient, or manufacturer or trader in drugs or appliances a chemist, dentist etc.

Medicolegal importance: If anyone is found guilty of dichotomy, his name can be erased by BMDC from register.

What is covering?

The term 'covering' means association with unqualified or unregistered person practicing medicine.

What is Professional negligence / malpraxis?

Professional negligence is defined as absence of reasonable care & skill, or willful negligence of a medical professional in the treatment of a patient, which causes bodily injury or death of the patient.

What are the types of professional negligence / malpraxis?

A. Civil malpraxis / negligence:

Example:

1. Failure to obtain informed consent.
2. Failure to examine patient himself.
3. Making a wrong diagnosis, due to absence of skill or care.
4. Not ordering X-ray examination where the history suggests the possibility of a fracture, or dislocation or presence of a foreign body in a wound.

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5. Not reading the X-ray film correctly.
6. Prematurely discharging the patient.

B. Criminal malpraxis / negligence:

Examples:

1. Performing criminal abortion.
2. Leaving instruments, tubes, sponges or *swabs in* abdomen (Res Ipsa Loquitur)
3. Amputation of wrong finger or operation on wrong limb or wrong patient.
4. Administration of a wrong substance into the eye causing loss of vision.

What is Res ipsa loquitur / the doctrine of Res ipsa loquitur?

It means "**the thing or fact speaks for itself.**"

Examples where this rule can be applied:

1. Failure to give anti-tetanic serum in cases of injury causing tetanus.
2. Burns from application of hot water bottles or from X-ray therapy.
3. Prescribing an over dose of medicine producing ill effects.
4. Giving poisonous medicine carelessly.
5. Breaking of needles.
6. 6)Blood transfusion misadventure.
7. Failure to remove the swabs during operation, which may lead to complications or cause death.
8. Loss of use of hand due to prolonged splinting.

MALINGERING

What is Malingering / shamming?

Malingering in medical practice means feigning or pretending some illness or injury with some motive.

Motives of malingering: The motives are divergent in nature. It may be -

1. With the intention to avoid duty.
2. Take premature retirement from the service.
3. To bring the false charge of assault or poisoning against somebody.
4. To avoid a business contract.
5. To extract compensation.
6. To avoid attendance in a court or to establish a defense of self-protection.
7. When charged for causing assault or injury to another person.

CONSENT IN MEDICAL PRACTICE

What is Consent?

Free & voluntary agreement, approval or permission for compliance of some act, is called consent.

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What are the types of consent?

A. Implied consent: It is a consent, which is not expressed by words or in writing, but the patient implies by his acts that he has given consent.

Example: When a patient comes to a doctor's chamber for treatment, & narrates his complaints, it is implied that he has given consent to the doctor for his physical examination.

B. Expressed consent: Expressed consent is one, which is specifically stated by the patient.

Example:

A rape victim gives written consent to examine her including private parts.

Types of expressed consent: Two types

1. **Verbal:** when expressed verbally in word.
2. **Written:** When expressed in writing.

The importance of consent:

1. Any medical procedure without consent is an assault.
2. The medical man may be charged for negligence, if he does not take consent.

Informed Consent:

Written-informed consent is a written consent, which includes an understanding by the patient of-

1. The nature of his condition.
2. The nature of the proposed treatment or procedure.
3. The alternative procedure.
4. The risk and benefits involved in both proposed and alternative procedure.
5. The potential risks of not receiving treatment.
6. The relative chances of success or failure of both procedures, so that he may accept or reject the procedure.

Indications of informed consent:

Informed consent should be obtained prior to:

1. Administration of general anesthetic
2. Any procedure beyond routine physical examination; such operation, blood transfusion, collection of blood etc.
3. Examining a victim in a criminal case.
4. Examination of a rape victim.
5. Examination in medicolegal cases of pregnancy, delivery and abortion.

BM&DC AND BMA

BMDC: BMDC means "Bangladesh Medical and Dental Council", which is a Govt. body.

What are the functions of BMDC?

A. Administrative functions:

1. Providing registration of local medical & dental practitioners, by recognizing their qualification.
2. Providing warning notice to the medical and dental practitioners for infamous conduct.
3. Having legal power to erase the registration of a medical practitioner.

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B. Academic functions:

1. Maintaining the standard of undergraduate and post-graduate medical education
2. Maintaining the reciprocal recognition of medical education; i.e. they correlate the standard of foreign medical education.

C. Other functions:

1. Cultural activities
2. Visiting hostel, dining, common room etc.
3. Sports

What is BMA?

BMA means 'Bangladesh Medical Association'.

- ✓ It is an organization of registered medical practitioners.
- ✓ Here all the members are elected by the registered medical practitioners.
- ✓ The organization holds the office for 2 years.

What are the functions of BMA?

To establish the rights and privileges of registered medical practitioners.

What are the differences between BMDC & BMA?

BMDC	BMA
Government body.	Non-government organization.
Some members are elected and some are nominated.	All members are elected.
Maintains rules & regulations of medical profession and education.	Tries to establish the rights & privileges of medical practitioners.
It holds the office for 5 years.	It holds the office for 2 years.

Requirements for BMDC registration are as follows:

1. MBBS certificate.
2. Internship completion certificate.
3. Two copies of passport size photograph attested by the principal of respected medical college.
4. Signature in the code of medical ethics.

Who provide the certificate of MBBS?

MBBS certificate is provided by Universities such as DU, CU, RU, SUST etc. but registration number of a doctor is given by BMDC.

****BMDC consists of 41 members. The head of BMDC is 'Director General of health services, Govt. of Bangladesh'.**

What are the causes of erasure of the registration by BMDC?

1. After the death of the registered practitioner.
2. Entries, which are made in error or as a result of fraud.

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3. **Penal erasure:** As due to professional infamous conduct.
4. On request of the medical practitioner.

AUTOPSY / NECROPSY

What is Autopsy / necropsy?

The word autopsy means '**self-examination**'.

Post mortem examination of a body to find out the cause of death.

What are the types of autopsy?

1. Medicolegal autopsy
2. Pathological (clinical) autopsy
3. Anatomical (academic) autopsy

What are the objectives of medicolegal autopsy?

1. To find out the cause of death.
2. To find how the injury occurred.
3. To find out the manner of death, whether accidental, suicidal or homicidal.
4. To find out the time since death.

Who are the authorized persons for medicolegal autopsies in Bangladesh?

1. Professors & lecturers of Forensic medicine department of government medical colleges.
2. Residential medical officers under the supervision of civil surgeons at district hospital.
3. Civil surgeon

What are the conditions for refusing medicolegal autopsy by an authorized medical officer?

1. Absence or insufficient inquest report or chalan.
2. Absence of police constable to identify the dead body.
3. Death from some infectious diseases; e.g. plague, small pox, rabies, yellow fever, AIDS etc.

INCISION & PROCEDURE OF AUTOPSY

What are the incisions given during autopsy?

- A. **Head:** A transverse incision across the vertex is made from one mastoid process to another mastoid process.
- B. **Neck, thorax and abdomen:**
 1. **"I"-shaped incision:**
 - ✓ It extends from the chin to the pubic symphysis, passing either to the left or to the right of the umbilicus.
 - ✓ **Umbilicus is tough fibrous structure:** That is why incision is made on left or right side of the umbilicus.
 2. **Modified "Y" shaped incision**

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3. "Y"-shaped incision:

- ✓ An incision is made in midline from suprasternal notch to symphysis pubis.
- ✓ The incision extends from suprasternal notch over the clavicle to its center on both sides and then passes upwards over the neck behind the ear.

What are the common preservatives for viscera preservation?

1. **Universally used:** Saturated solution of common salt (Most common)
2. **Absolute alcohol or rectified spirit:** It has got some disadvantages like in case of alcohol poisoning, chloroform poisoning etc.
3. **10% formal solution:** In case of histopathological examination. (Viscera should not be preserved in formaldehyde, because extraction of poison, especially non-volatile organic compounds becomes difficult.)

Define exhumation. What are the objectives?

Exhumation means authorized digging out of an already buried body from grave.

Objectives:

1. Identification of an individual.
2. To determine cause of death.
3. **Second autopsy:** When the first autopsy report is being challenged or is ambiguous

SEXUAL OFFENCE

What is sexual offence?

Sexual Offence may be defined as the unlawful sexual act against the law of the land.

Classify sexual offence.

A. Natural offences:

1. Rape
2. Incest
3. Adultery

B. Unnatural offences:

1. Sodomy
2. Bestiality

Punishment: Imprisonment for life or upto 10 years+ fine

C. Sexual perversions:

1. Sadism
2. Exhibitionism
3. Masturbation

RAPE

What is rape.

According to sec.375, BPC 'A man is said to commit rape that has sexual intercourse with a woman under circumstances falling in any of the six following descriptions'-

1. Against her will
2. Without her consent

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3. With her consent, when her consent has been obtained by putting her or any person in whom she is interested, in fear of death or of hurt.
4. With her consent, when the man knows that he is not her husband, and her consent is given because she believes that he is another man to whom she is or believes herself to be lawfully married.
5. With her consent, when, at the time of giving such consent, by reason of -Unsoundness of mind or intoxication or the administration by him personally or through another, of any stupefying or unwholesome substance, she is unable to understand the nature and consequences of that to which she gives consent.
6. With or without her consent, when she is under 16 years of age.

Explanation: Any degree penetration to sexual intercourse is sufficient to commit the offence of rape.

Exception: Sexual intercourse by a man with his wife, the wife not being under 15 years of age (even against her will), is not rape.

What is the punishment of rape?

নারী ও শিশু নির্যাতন দমন আইন, ২০০০

(১) যদি কোন পুরুষ কোন নারী বা শিশুকে ধর্ষণ করেন, তাহা হইলে তিনি [মৃত্যুদণ্ডে বা যাবজ্জীবন সশ্রম কারাদণ্ডে] দণ্ডনীয় হইবেন এবং ইহার অতিরিক্ত অর্থদণ্ডেও দণ্ডনীয় হইবেন।

ব্যত্যা- যদি কোন পুরুষ বিবাহ বন্ধন বস্তীত ²[যোল বৎসরের] অধিক বয়সের কোন নারীর সহিত তাহার সম্মতি ব্যতিরেকে বা ভীতি প্রদর্শন বা প্রতারণামূলকভাবে তাহার সম্মতি আদায় করিয়া, অথবা ³[যোল বৎসরের] কম বয়সের কোন নারীর সহিত তাহার সম্মতিসহ বা সম্মতি ব্যতিরেকে যৌন সঙ্গম করেন, তাহা হইলে তিনি উক্ত নারীকে ধর্ষণ করিয়াছেন বলিয়া গণ্য হইবেন।

(২) যদি কোন ব্যক্তি কর্তৃক ধর্ষণ বা উক্ত ধর্ষণ পরবর্তী তাহার অনন্যবিশ কার্যকলাপের ফলে ⁴[ধর্ষণের শিকার] নারী বা শিশুর মৃত্যু ঘটে, তাহা হইলে উক্ত ব্যক্তি মৃত্যুদণ্ডে বা যাবজ্জীবন সশ্রম কারাদণ্ডে দণ্ডনীয় হইবেন এবং ইহার অতিরিক্ত অনূচন এক লক্ষ টাকা অর্থদণ্ডেও দণ্ডনীয় হইবেন।

(৩) যদি একাধিক ব্যক্তি দলবদ্ধভাবে কোন নারী বা শিশুকে ধর্ষণ করেন এবং ধর্ষণের ফলে উক্ত নারী বা শিশুর মৃত্যু ঘটে বা তিনি আহত হন, তাহা হইলে ত্র দলের প্রত্যেক ব্যক্তি মৃত্যুদণ্ডে বা যাবজ্জীবন সশ্রম কারাদণ্ডে দণ্ডনীয় হইবেন এবং ইহার অতিরিক্ত অনূচন এক লক্ষ টাকা অর্থদণ্ডেও দণ্ডনীয় হইবেন।

(৪) যদি কোন ব্যক্তি কোন নারী বা শিশুকে- (ক) ধর্ষণ করিয়া মৃত্যু ঘটানোর বা আহত করার চেষ্টা করেন, তাহা হইলে উক্ত ব্যক্তি ⁵[মৃত্যুদণ্ডে বা যাবজ্জীবন সশ্রম কারাদণ্ডে] দণ্ডনীয় হইবেন এবং ইহার অতিরিক্ত অর্থদণ্ডেও দণ্ডনীয় হইবেন;

(খ) ধর্ষণের চেষ্টা করেন, তাহা হইলে উক্ত ব্যক্তি অনন্যবিশ দশ বৎসর কিন্তু অনূচন পাঁচ বৎসর সশ্রম কারাদণ্ডে দণ্ডনীয় হইবেন এবং ইহার অতিরিক্ত অর্থদণ্ডেও দণ্ডনীয় হইবেন।

(৫) যদি পুলিশ হেফাজতে থাকাকালীন সময়ে কোন নারী ⁶[ধর্ষণের শিকার] হন, তাহা হইলে যাহাদের হেফাজতে থাকাকালীন উক্তরূপ ধর্ষণ সংঘটিত হইয়াছে, সেই ব্যক্তি বা ব্যক্তিগণ ⁷[ধর্ষণের শিকার] নারীর হেফাজতের জন্য সরাসরিভাবে ⁸[দায়িত্বপ্রাপ্ত] ছিলেন, তিনি বা তাহারা প্রত্যেক, ভিন্নরূপ প্রমাণিত না হইলে, হেফাজতের ব্যর্থতার

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জন্য, অনধিক দশ বৎসর কিন্তু অনূন পাঁচ বৎসর মশম কারাদণ্ডে দণ্ডনীয় হইবেন এবং ইহার অতিরিক্ত অনূন দশ হাজার টাকা অর্থদণ্ডেও দণ্ডনীয় হইবেন।

What is gang rape?

Where a women is raped by more than one person.

What are the procedures for examination of a rape victim?

The prerequisites for examination:

1. A requisition for examination of the victim from an authorized person (Police/ magistrate).
2. Identification of the victim by an authorized person (Police constable) before the medical officer.
3. Informed written consent of the victim if she is 12 years or above 12 years of age. If she is below 12 years of age or mentally unsound or intoxicated, consent for examination should be given by her legal guardian about whom there should be mentioned in the requisition.
4. Adult, mentally sound, female attendant should be present during the examination.
Cause: *In case of male doctor, question of rape may arise and in case of female doctor, question of lesbianism may arise.*
5. 3 copies of passport size photographs (*One for radiology department for age determination of the victim, one is preserved in Forensic Medicine department and the rest is sent with the medicolegal report of victim of that victim to the respective police station*)
6. At least two identification marks of the victim.

SEXUAL PERVERSIONS

What is Sexual perversion?

These are persistently indulged sexual acts in which complete satisfaction is sought and obtained without sexual intercourse.

Example:

1. Sadism (algolagnia)
2. Masturbation (onanism / ipsation)
3. Exhibitionism
4. Telephone scatologia
5. Bobbit syndrome

GRIEVOUS HURTS

Grievous hurts: According to section 320, BPC; the following is the list of grievolus hurt-

1. Emasculation
2. Permanent privation (loss) of sight of either eye .
3. Permanent privation of hearing of either ear .
4. Privation of any member or any joint
5. Destruction or permanent impairing of power of any joint
6. Permanent disfiguration of head or face

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7. Fracture or dislocation of a bone or tooth
8. Any hurt which-
 - ✓ Endangers life or
 - ✓ Which causes the sufferer severe bodily pain or
 - ✓ Makes him unable to follow his ordinary pursuits for a period of 20 days

DEATH DECLARATION

How can you declare that a person is dead ? / death declaration .

1. Radial pulse , carotid pulse and all other pulses will be absent.
2. Absence of heart beat , non-recordable BP & Flat ECG
3. Pupil- fully dilated , fixed , non-reacting to light.
4. No respiratory movement is found
5. Breath sound will be absent
6. Holding a feather in front of the mouth & nostrils- no movement of feather (Feather test)
7. The reflecting surface of mirror is hold in front of the mouth & nostrils- no opacity of the mirror (Mirror test)
8. Loss of superficial & deep reflexes

What are the surest signs of death?

1. Putrefaction
2. Adeocere formation
3. Mummification

ASPHYXIA

What is asphyxia?

(Means pulselessness)

Asphyxia is a condition caused by interference with respiration, or due to lack of oxygen in respired air, due to which the organs and tissues are deprived of oxygen (together with failure to eliminate CO₂), causing unconsciousness or death.

[Ref- Reddy/ 32nd / 133]

VIOLENT ASPHYXIA

What do you mean by violent asphyxial death?

Violent asphyxial deaths are those in which the process of respiration; i.e. exchange of air between atmosphere & lungs is prevented by some violent mechanical means.

[Ref- Nandy /3rd/ 517]

What are the types of violent asphyxia?

1. Hanging
2. Ligature strangulation
3. Throttling (manual strangulation)
4. Smothering

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5. Drowning
6. Choking
7. Gagging
8. Traumatic asphyxia

[Ref- Nandy/ 3rd / 517]

What does ligature mark of hanging look like?

Oblique, non-continuous & placed high up and usually inverted 'V' shaped when the knot is in contact with the skin

INJURY, WOUND, HURT

Define injury.

Any harm whatever illegally caused to any person in body, mind, reputation or property.

[Ref-Reddy/32nd /171]

Classify injury.

Medicolegal classification of Injuries:

1. Self-inflicted or Suicidal
2. Injuries inflicted by others or Homicidal
3. Accidental injuries
4. Defence wounds
5. Fabricated wounds.

Define hurt.

Hurt means bodily pain, disease or infirmity caused illegally to any person.

Define wound

A wound is defined as the solution of natural continuity of the tissue of the body (irrespective of natural continuity of the surface) including the skin, mucous membrane or cornea caused by a mechanical force.

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How will you write an injury certificate?

Medical injury report/ certificate:

Reference memo no: Date: Thana:..... Case no:

Name:.....Age:.....Sex:

S/O or D/O or W/O/:.....Address: Vill-.....

PO-.....PS-.....District:.....

Reg. no in emergency

register.....

Date & Time of occurrence:.....Date & Time of examination:.....

Place of examination:.....

Name of the identifier:.....Address: Vill-.....

PO-.....PS-.....District-.....

Condition of the patient during examination: Conscious / Semi-conscious / Unconscious.

Injury note:

Si No	Type of injury	Site of injury	Number of injury	Measurement	Age of injury	Kind of weapon used	Nature of injury
1)							
2)							

Hospital admission & Date (if any):

Investigation done:.....

Opinion of the board member: We are in the same opinion of the certificate.

Signature:

- 1) Signature of the duty doctor (with seal):

Full name:

Code no / BMDC registration no:

- 2) Signature of the 2nd member of the board (with seal):

Full name:

Code no / BMDC registration no:

- 3) Signature of the board chairman (with seal):

Full name:

Code no / BMDC registration no:

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MECHANICAL INJURIES

Define mechanical injury.

Mechanical injuries are injuries produced by physical violence.

Classify mechanical injuries.

A. Due to blunt force:

1. Abrasion
2. Contusion
3. Laceration
4. Fracture & dislocation

B. Due to sharp force:

1. Incised wound
2. Chop wound
3. Stab wounds

C. Firearms: Firearm wounds

Define abrasion.

An abrasion (*gravel rash*) is a destruction of the skin which usually involves the superficial layers of the epidermis only.

Define bruise

A Bruise/contusion is an effusion of blood into the tissues, due to the rupture of blood vessels (veins, venules and arterioles), caused by blunt trauma, such as fist, stone, stick, bar, whip, hammer, axe, wooden handle, poker, shod foot, boot etc.

Define lacerated wound.

Lacerations are tears or splits of skin, mucous membranes, muscle or internal organs produced by application of blunt force to broad area of the body, which crushed or stretched tissues beyond the limits of their elasticity. (They are also called 'tears' or 'ruptures').

Define incised looking wound

The lacerations which are produced without excessive skin crushing due to blunt force on areas where the skin is close to bone and the subcutaneous tissues are scanty.

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Differences between incised wound & incised looking wound:

Traits	Incised wound	Incised looking wound
1) Weapon	Sharp cutting weapon.	Blunt weapon / substance.
2) Type	It is truly an incised wound.	It is truly a split laceration.
3) Site	Anywhere in the body.	Areas where the skin is close to bone & the subcutaneous tissues are scanty; e.g. scalp, eye brow, cheek bones etc.
4) Bruising & swelling	Usually absent.	Usually present.
5) Hair bulbs	Cleanly cut.	Crushed or torn.
6) Shape	Elliptical, spindle or oval shaped.	Spindle shaped.
7) Margin	Well defined, cleanly cut and sharp.	Naked eye: May appear smooth & sharp. With hand lens: Irregular, uneven & ragged.
8) Wound beveling	Present when weapon is used tangentially or at an angle to the body.	Not present.
9) Depth of the wound	➤ Usually longer than the depth.	Depth varies.
10) Bleeding	Profuse bleeding.	Less pronounced.

Write short note on: Fabricated wound/ Fictitious wound / Self-inflicted wound.

Self-inflicted wounds are those inflicted by a person on his own body.