

Thanatology and Forensic Autopsy

1. On examination of a corpse of the man died at hanging, livores mortis disappear at pressure and are restored in 50 seconds, rigor mortis is moderately marked only in the masseters, muscles of the neck, and fingers; body temperature is $+31^{\circ}\text{C}$, temperature of air is $+22^{\circ}\text{C}$. What is the time of death?

- 6-7 hours
- 1-2 hours
- 16-24 hours
- 8-10 hours
- 10-18 hours

2. Citizen G. aged 68 was found out dead at home. Medico-legal examination of the corpse revealed: cyanosis of the face and mucous membranes, and ill-defined livores mortis; red and mixed clots of blood in the heart and large vessels; oedema of pia mater and lungs. What do these signs indicate?

- sudden death
- agonal death
- apparent death
- supercooling
- asphyxial death

3. On examination of a corpse of a man died at hanging there was revealed: livores mortis disappear at pressure and are restored in 6 minutes; rigor mortis is well marked in all muscular groups; body temperature is -27°C , and air temperature is $+22^{\circ}\text{C}$. What is the time of death?

- 2-8 hours
- 1-2 hours
- 8-16 hours
- 16-24 hours
- 24-48 hours

4. On examination of a corpse at the place of occurrence an expert made a conclusion that livores mortis were at the stage of hypostasis. What is the time of death?

- not more than 48 hours
- not more than 24 hours
- not more than 36 hours
- not more than 12 hours
- not more than 8 hours

5. An emergency team gave resuscitation measures to a man, who had suddenly fallen in the street. It is possible to stop them only after occurrence of absolute signs of death, which are considered to be livores mortis. In what period of time do they occur?

- in 1-2 hours
- 3-5 minutes
- 15-30 minutes
- 30 minutes - 1 hour
- 3-5 hours

6. On a cemetery between tumuli a female corpse of a newborn infant, wrapped up in a blanket, was found out. Livores mortis are absent. Rigor mortis is ill defined in masseters. Rectal temperature is $+36^{\circ}\text{C}$, and air temperature is $+20^{\circ}\text{C}$. What is the time of death?

- 1-2 hours
- 3-5 minutes
- 15-30 minutes
- 30 minutes-1 hour
- 3-5 hours

7. A corpse of a man with completely avulsed head, which is between the rails, was found out on a railway

track. Islet-like livores mortis are located on the posterior surface of the body; they do not discolour at pressure. Rectal temperature is $+12^{\circ}\text{C}$, and air temperature is also $+12^{\circ}\text{C}$. What is the time of death?

- 1-2 hours
- 3-5 hours
- 6-12 hours
- 12-18 hours
- 24 hours

8. In a forest belt the corpse of a man with a blunt gunshot wound of the chest was found out. A point-blank shot was performed from a scattergun to the anterior surface of the chest. The right leg of a corpse is without shoes. Livores mortis and rigor mortis are absent. At tapotement of the biceps muscle of the arm there is determined muscular swelling 2 cm height. Rectal temperature is $+37^{\circ}\text{C}$, and air temperature is $+22^{\circ}\text{C}$. What is the time of death?

- less than 1 hour
- 1-2 hours
- 3-5 hours
- 12-24 hours
- 24-48 hours

9. In an own flat in a bed the corpse of a man was found out. Plentiful livores mortis of blue-violet colour are located on the posterolateral surfaces of the body: at pressure they become pale and are restored in 65 seconds. Rigor mortis is well marked in the masseters. What is the time of death?

- 1-2 hours
- 3-5 hours
- 6-12 hours
- 12-24 hours
- 24-48 hours

10. An unknown man was delivered to a reception ward of an in-patient department. A doctor on duty supposed a death of the man. Which signs of death are considered to be probable:

- apnoea, asystole, areflexia
- Beloglazov's sign ("cat's eye" phenomenon)
- Larcher's spots
- decrease of rectal temperature up to $+20^{\circ}\text{C}$
- rigor mortis

11. Medico-legal autopsy of a corpse was performed on the second day after death. On post-mortem examination there was revealed a well-marked rigor mortis, which is due to:

- disappearance of ATP from the muscles with accumulation of lactic acid.
- drying up of dead body tissues (mummification)
- cadaveric haemolysis
- autolysis and putrefaction of tissues
- livores mortis

12. After automobile accident a driver had developed heart and respiratory failure. After performance of resuscitation measures by emergency doctors' respiration and heart beating were restored. At what condition there was a driver after the accident?

- apparent death
- clinical death
- biological death
- physiologic death
- natural death

13. Through what time after the offensive of death do the temperature of dead body is usually compared to the ambient temperature ($+18^{\circ}\text{C}$):

- to the end of the first day

- in 3-5 hours
- to the end on the second days
- in 1-2 hours

14. Death spots are disposed on the back and front surface of body and identically expressed. Through what time after the offensive of death of troupes was inverted:

- in 23-28 hours
- in 10-20 hours
- in 12-15 hours
- in 4-6 hours

15. How quickly after the offensive of death usually does a rigor mortis begin to disappear?

- in 12 hours
- through 24 hours
- in 36 hours
- in 48 hours

16. Why at rotting skin covers acquire a green color:

- due to formation of sulphureous iron
- due to formation of hemoglobin
- because of seepage of tissues the hemolyzed blood
- due to formation of phosphatic iron

17. What dead body is more quick exposed to rotting in equal terms:

- dead bodies of fat people
- dead body of infant
- dead bodies of people which were ill
- dead body of stacks of bones

18. On how many degrees for every hour the temperature of body of man goes down after the offensive of death in the conditions of maintenance of dead body at the temperature of air +18°C:

- on 10°C
- on 2.5-3°C
- on 5°C
- on 1°C

19. Death spots are disposed on the front and back surfaces of body, thus on a front surface, expressed sharper, as quickly after death troupes was inverted on the back:

- no less what in 48 hours
- in 23-28 hours
- in 15-18 hours
- in 5-6 hours

20. How quickly after the offensive of death of does a rigor mortis spread on all groups of muscles:

- in 3-4 hours
- in 36-48 hours
- in 24
- hoursthrough 10-14 hour

21. What process is underlaid mummification of dead body?

- saponification of fats
- drying out
- rotting
- rigor mortis

22. In what term does a probably dead body cool down at an identical temperature?

- in water
- on air
- in an apartment
- in the conditions of low temperature

23. What from the resulted types of death is characterized the most expressed of death spots:

- mechanical asphyxia through hanging
- chronic nephrite which was complicated uremia
- sword-cut of neck with the damage of large vessels
- trauma by a dull object

24. In what order does rigor mortis disappear:

- in an order in which began
- in disorder, variously in the different groups of muscles
- upside-down

25. In what places of body before everything are putrefaction signs:

- on face and on a neck
- on the back and buttocks
- on the front lateral surfaces of body
- on thighs and shins

26. What terms are instrumental in formation of adipocerosus?

- moist, unventilated environment
- dry porous soil
- low humidity and unventilated environment
- high humidity at good ventilation

27. In what dead body cooling of body does take place quick in the equal terms of maintenance:

- in the troupe of the grown man
- in the troupe of gaunt
- in the troupe of child

28. In what case less for everything will be expressed of a rigor mortis:

- at poisoning an alcohol
- in the case of death from a hemorrhage in a brain
- in the case of death from blood loss

29. In the muscles of what dead body it will be stronger for all expressed of rigor mortis:

- dead body of man with the developed musculature
- dead body of child
- in the troupe of stack of bones

30. As quickly after the offensive of death do usually the first signs of rotting at the temperature of air come to light +18°C:

- on 2-3 days
- to completion of the first days
- on 5-6 days

31. Through what time soft tissues of dead body of the grown man can grow into an adipocerosus:

- in 2-3 months
- through 1.5-2
- in 8-10 months

32. Mechanism of formation of death spot:

- falling of tone of walls of vessels

- change of physical and chemical properties blood
- the posthumous moving of blood is in vessels

33. Through what time after the offensive of death of death spots does usually appear:

- in 5-7 hours
- in 2-3 hours
- in 8-10 hours

34. At what type of death a rigor mortis will be expressed least:

- poisoning by strychnine
- at a correction
- poisoning by phosphorus

35. In how many days does post mortem ordinary acquires all body off-green painting:

- 8-12 days
- 1-2 days
- 3-5 days

36. The peat tanning takes place as a result of action:

- common drying out of dead body
- humus acids
- to high humidity and insufficiency of oxygen

37. Where of death spots are disposed on the body of peak hanging at a loop man:

- on the back, buttocks, back surface of endings
- on the front surface of trunk, on a neck, person
- on the lower endings, underbody of trunk, fore arm

38. In whatever stage of death spots decolorize at pressure:

- hypostasis
- imbibition
- stasis

39. What processes is a reason of origin of a rigor mortis:

- putrid changes
- biochemical changes
- agonic processes

40. Through what time after the offensive of death of a corpse emphysema develops usually:

- to the end of the first week
- in 2-3 days
- to the middle of 2nd week

41. In bones under influence of humus acids takes place:

- bones become soft
- changes are not present
- bones collapse wholly

42. On the cut of a death spot from vessels liquid blood is selected. How many time was passed from the moment of offensive of death:

- 14-16 hours
- 24-30 hours
- 6-10 hours

43. In what cases early appearance of death spots is possible (through 0, 5-1 hour):

- at seriously sick, dying after long agony

- at death from blood loss
- at the sharp poisoning an arsenic

44. Of a rigor mortis is sharply shown in all muscles, but it is absent in the muscles of the left limb. How quickly could it be settled after the offensive of death:

- 6-8 hours
- 1-2 hours
- 24 hours

45. How quickly are connections and cartilages of dead body collapsed?

- 10-12 months
- 5-6 years
- 2-3 years

46. Mummification of dead body of the grown man at favorable terms comes through:

- 1-2 months
- 3-4 months
- 8-10 months

47. What colors have death spots at poisoning carbon monoxide?

- brown
- blue-violet
- rose-red

48. Death spots wholly disappear at pressure. What is remoteness of death?

- 10-12 hours
- 15-20 hours
- 24-30 hours

49. Reason of formation of spots of parchments is:

- cadaveric embolism
- desquamation of epidermis with the next drying out
- over moistening of skin covers

50. Through what time since flies postponed eggs do larvae appear on face of dead body?

- 4-6 hour
- 10-24 hours
- 3-4 months

51. Mummification of dead body of infant takes place through:

- 4-5 month
- 8-10 month
- 3-4 months

52. Through how many time after the offensive of death death spots can relocate at the change of position of dead body:

- in 12-15 hour
- in 24 hours
- in 4-5 hour

53. At a cut in area of a death spot drops of blood do not come forward, tissue is evenly painted. What stage of death spots are in:

- imbibition
- hypostasis
- stasis

54. There are the exposed pupas of flies on a troupe. How many time have passed from the moment of laying eggs by flies:

- 1.5-2 weeks
- 2-3 days
- 5-7 days

55. In what case spots of Lyarshe are in:

- at drying out of connective tissue of eyeballs
- at position of dead body by a person downward
- at a repletion connecting the shell of eye by blood

56. The expressed putrid emphysema on a troupe will be through:

- 1-2 days
- over 5 days
- 3-4 days

57. 36 hours passed from the moment of offensive of death, whereupon a dead body which lay downward a person was inverted on the back. What does take place with of death spots?

- will relocate on the back surface of body
- partly saved on a front surface and appear on back
- saved only on the front surface of body

58. How quickly after the offensive of death a rigor mortis concernes usually:

- in 2-3 hours
- in 12 hours
- in 20 minutes

59. Mechanism of putrefaction process:

- autodigestion of fabrics enzymes (autolysis)
- amicrobic albuminolysis
- albuminolysis under the action of microorganisms

60. In what environment does a putrefaction process develop quickly:

- in water
- on air
- in earth

61. What period a muscular roller is through (proper reaction of muscular tissues on an irritation):

- in 7-10 hours
- in 10-14 hours
- in 4-6 hours

62. Through what period do the spots of Lyarshe appear after the offensive of death?

- in 5-6 hours
- in 2-3 hours
- in 8-10 hours

63. Sign of quickly coming death is:

- white and red packages of blood are in large vessels
- poorly expressed of death spots
- plethora of internals

64. Cataleptic type rigidity arises up at:

- poisoning by alcohol
- acute anaemia
- defeat of cerebral barre

65. The putrid changes of all abdominal walls develop through:

- 3-5 days
- 2-3 days
- 6-8 days

66. At the post tanning bones of cadaver are cut:

- easily
- heavily
- not exposed to dissection

67. In the muscles of what dead body it will be stronger for all expressed of a rigor mortis:

- dead body of child
- dead body of gaunt
- dead body of man with the developed musculature

68. In what case less for everything of death spots will be expressed:

- in the case of death from a hemorrhage in a brain
- in the case of death of blood loss
- at poisoning an alcohol

69. In the equal terms of maintenance cooling of dead body will happen quickly:

- grown man
- gaunt
- child

70. How many time is needed for converting of soft tissues of dead body of the grown man into an adipocere:

- in 2-3 months
- in 8-10 months
- through 1.5-2

71. As quickly after the offensive of death the first signs of rotting at the temperature of air of 18°C come to light usually:

- to the end of 1st there are days
- on 2-3 days
- on 5-6 days

72. Through what time after the offensive of death a temperature is usually compared to the ambient temperature 18°C with:

- to the end of the first days in 3-5 hours
- to the end on the second days

73. The cataleptic type of rigidity arises up at:

- poisoning by alcohol
- acute anemia
- at the defeat of cerebral barrel

74. Putrid changes in front abdominal wall develop through:

- 2-3 days
- 3-5 days
- 6-8 days

75. Deceleration of process of a corpse drying out is rendered by an assistance:

- low humidity
- high humidity
- low temperature of air

76. Through what time after the offensive of death the expressed of cadaver emphysema appears usually:

- in 2-3 days
- in 5-6 days
- to the middle of 2nd week

77. On the cut of a death spot from vessels liquid blood is selected. How many time passed from the moment of offensive of death:

- 6-10 hours
- 14-16 hours
- 24-30 hours

78. Through how many days post mortem do all body acquire the dirty-green painting usually:

- 36-48 hour
- 14-16 hour
- 24-30 hour

79. What tissues are exposed to the process of autolysis first?

- liver
- pancreas
- tissues of cerebrum

80. Rigor mortis is important for establish:

- the fact of death
- the time of death
- the cause of death
- all of the correct

81. To determine the time of death use of:

- supravital reactions
- thermometry corpse
- dynamometry livores mortis
- all of the correct

82. Livores mortis are important for establish:

- the fact of death
- the time of death
- the cause of death
- all of the correct

83. Over the livores mortis can be identified:

- the time of death
- rate (speed) dying
- the cause of death
- all of the correct

84. The staining livores mortis can be defined:

- the time of death
- the preceding cause of death
- the posture of the corpse at the time of death
- rate of dying

85. Name stage if livores mortis quickly disappear:

- stasis
- hypostasis
- imbibition

86. Name stage if livores mortis do not disappear at pressing, but pale:

- hypostasis
- stasis
- imbibition

87. Name stage if livores mortis do not change initial colouring at pressing:

- stasis
- imbibition
- hypostasis

88. Internal hepatic temperature of the corpse -24°C corresponds such the time of death:

- 20 hours
- 15 hours
- 10 hours
- 12 hours

89. Absolut signs of death:

- livores mortis
- rigor mortis
- gross anatomical destruction of the body
- all of the correct

90. The first signs of livores mortis as usually appear:

- within 20-30 minutes
- in 2 hours
- after 3-4 hours

91. Livores mortis restoring color at pressing in to 10-15 seconds it is situation typical for the time of death within:

- 5-8 hours
- 8-10 hours
- 11-16 hours

92. Livores mortis restoring color at pressing in to 5-6 minutes it is situation typical for the time of death within:

- 5-8 hours
- more then 8 hours
- less than 8 hours
- approximately a day

93. The first signs of rigor mortis in to skeletal muscle as usually appear:

- in the first 20-30 minutes
- across 2-3 hours
- across 5-6 hours

94. The presence of "idiomuskular tumour" is characteristic for the time of death within:

- 10-12 hours
- not more than 6-10 hours
- 20-24 hours

95. Dilated pupils after enter into the anterior chamber of the eye atropine typical for the time of death within:

- not more than 20-24 hours
- 36-48 hours
- more than 2 days

96. Probable signs of death:

- absent reaction of pupils to light
- absent consciousness
- absent pulse on large arteries
- absent breathing
- all of the correct

97. What a sign of death is not probable:

- of rigor mortis
- Larche spots
- symptom of "cat's eye" (symptom Beloglazova)
- expressed areflexia
- all of the correct

98. The rate of cooling of the body depends on:

- body weight
- causes of death
- the clothing
- the corpse pose
- all of the correct

99. The severity of rigor mortis depends on:

- cause of death
- the physical condition of the victim
- ambient temperature
- post-mortem period
- all of the correct

100. Forensic medical significance livores mortis:

- is a definite proof of death
- give evidence of the post-mortem period
- can target an expert on the causes of death
- all of the correct

101. Forensic medical significance rigor mortis:

- is a definite proof of death
- give evidence of the post-mortem period
- can target an expert on the causes of death
- in some cases, to judge the position of man at death
- all of the correct

102. For differential post-mortem diagnosis parchment spots of skin and abrasions necessary to:

- macroscopic examination
- spectral examination
- cytological examination
- histological examination
- all of the correct

103. What a sign of death is not late:

- putrefaction
- mummification
- peat hardening
- autolysis

104. What a sign of death is not late:

- putrefaction

- mummification
- adipocere
- desiccation of some parts of skin and mucous tunics

105. The external signs of putrefaction not concern:

- green skin
- cadaverous emphysema
- putrefactive venous network
- condensing of soft tissue

106. Mummification of troupe promotes:

- high temperature environment
- bad aeration
- tight wet soil

107. The formation adipocere promotes:

- bad aeration
- dry porous soil
- good aeration

108. Mummification troupe promotes:

- bad aeration
- dry porous soil
- tight wet soil

109. The formation adipocere promotes:

- dry porous soil
- wet clay soil
- good aeration

110. The terminal condition is characterized by:

- a critical drop of blood pressure
- a profound violation of gas exchange
- disorders of metabolism
- all of the correct

111. Name non-objective signs of biological death:

- livores mortis and rigor mortis
- decrease body temperature up to -23°C
- reaction of pupils to light is absence
- all of the correct

112. Name clinical criteria for "brain death":

- consciousness full and persistent is absence
- the absence of spontaneous breathing
- the disappearance of any kinds of reflexes and reactions to external stimuli
- all of the correct

113. Different causes of death can:

- accelerate the development of posthumous changes
- slow development mortem phenomena
- all of the correct

114. Supravitalni reactions organs and tissues witch an expert to determine the value time of death:

- reaction of pupils
- mechanical excitability of muscle

- electrical excitability of muscle
- all of the correct

115. After the arrest of breathing and palpitation, the state, at which the renewal of vital functions of organism is possible, is called:

- imaging death
- clinical (somatic) death
- biological (molecular) death
- temporary death
- acute death

116. Mark the absolute sign of death:

- the unmoving position of body
- loss of any reflexes
- cooling of lower extremities
- dessication of the skin
- cessation of breathing

117. Which two sub-groups are the late changes of the body divided into?

- destroying and preserving
- storing and keeping
- destroying and storing
- canning and integral
- destroying and corrupting

118. Where should the temperature a dead body be measured for a reliable estimation of death time?

- in axillar region
- in a mouth
- in a whisker
- in a rectum
- in iliac area

119. What does dessication of the body refer to?

- the loss of the body`s temperature
- discirculation of the blood into the body
- evaporation of the moisture from the surface of the body
- loss of masses of a dead body
- mummification

120. Which body changes does livores mortis belong to?

- relative signs of death
- credible signs of death
- doubtful signs of death
- early changes
- late changes

121. Hypostasis develops when ... hours have elapsed after death:

- 2-3 hours
- 4-5 hours
- 6-8 hours
- 10-12 hours
- 18-20 hours

122. Livores mortis completely disappears under the thumb pressure. How much time has elapsed since death?

- not more than 8-10 hours
- 14-18 hours

- 20-24 hours
- 30-36 hours
- more than 36 hours

123. Which changes in the body dose putrefaction belong to?

- relative signs of death
- credible signs of death
- doubtful signs of death
- early changes
- late changes

124. Under thumb pressure, livores mortis does not disappear but it becomes pale. Which stage or phase of livores mortis development takes place?

- the 1 phase of hypostasis
- the 2 phase of hypostasis
- stage stasis (diffusion)
- stage of imbibitions
- stage of blood coagulation