

CEBU INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE

Legal Medicine, Jurisprudence and Bioethics

SUBJECT MATTER QUESTION

	NO.	RECALL	COMPRE
	HENSION		APPLICA
TION			
1. Legal Medicine	1 - 65		
86 - 100	1, 3, 7 - 15, 17, 21 - 23, 25 - 28, 32 - 34, 36 - 40, 42 - 45, 48 - 51, 56, 57, 59 - 62, 65, 86 - 100		2, 4, 5, 6, 16, 18,
	19, 24, 29 - 31, 35, 41, 46, 47, 52- 55, 58, 63	20, 64,	
2. Medical Jurisprudence			
	66 - 81	66, 69, 71 - 73, 77, 79, 80	67, 68, 70, 74, 76, 78, 81
75			
3. Bioethics			
		82 - 85	
		82, 83	
84, 85			

MEAN MPL FOR THE EXAM = 67.35

A	1. Right/s of a suspect during custodial interrogation: a. If he cannot afford an attorney, one will be appointed for him. b. He has no right to consult an attorney. c. Anything he says cannot be used against him. d. All of the above
C	2. The choice of methods of questioning depend on: a. having the suspect's right in mind. b. understanding the suspect's rights. c. psychological evaluation of the subject by the interrogator. d. all of the above
B	3. A public officer commits the crime of maltreatment of a prisoner by: a. detaining him illegally. b. imposition of punishment not authorized by regulation. c. obtaining some information from the prisoner. d. having a physician witness the interrogation.
A	4. A psychological offender is one who: a. commits crimes for financial gains b. is highly skilled c. engages in a crime which requires special skills d. commits crime with a motive
C	5. A non-emotional offender is one who: a. commits crime in the heat of passion b. has the sense of moral guilt c. commits crime for financial gain d. commits a crime without knowing the nature of the act.
C	6. The following qualifies homicide into murder: a. killing of a wife or spouse b. killing of a child who is three days' old c. killing by means of fire d. killing of a victim without justification
B	7. Unintentional abortion is caused by: a. an act of the woman herself b. violence inflicted on the woman c. dispensing of abortive d. the pregnant woman to conceal her pregnancy

B	<p>8. Active aggressive offenders are known to be persons who commit a crime:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> because of inducement in an impulsive manner which requires limited skill in the heat of passion
D	<p>9. Rational offenders are those who commit a crime with:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> full possession of their faculties with evidence of premeditation motive all of the above
C	<p>10. An autopsy maybe performed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> on orders of a governor upon written request of the attending physician whenever required by special laws. upon request of the barangay captain in behalf of the nearest of kin.
B	<p>11. Medical evidence is admissible when:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> the rules of evidence are the same in all courts. it is relevant to the issues and is not excluded by the rules. it is the means sanctioned by the rules of ascertaining the truth of a matter fact. all of the above
C	<p>12. A physician who testifies in court on matters he perceived in the course of a physician-patient relationship is a/an:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> star witness ordinary witness expert witness amicus curiae
C	<p>13. Included in the application of legal medicine in civil law are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> circumstances affecting criminal liability crimes against chastity paternity and filiation all of the above
B	<p>14. The following may qualify a crime from less grave to grave:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> mitigating circumstances aggravating circumstances exempting circumstances all of the above
D	<p>15. One is exempted from criminal liabilities if he/she:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> acts under the compulsion of an irresistible force. acts under the impulse of an uncontrollable fear fails to perform an act required by law when prevented by some lawful cause. all of the above
B	<p>16. Any person who in order to avoid evil or injury does an act which causes damage to another:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> is exempt from criminal liability does not incur criminal liability guilty of the crime considered negligent
B	<p>17. Age becomes a mitigating circumstance in the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> below 9 years old below 18 years old 18 years old or over 50 years old or over

A	<p>18. A person who is a habitual drunkard, committing a crime under the influence of alcohol will have the following under consideration in relation to the crime committed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. alternative aggravating circumstance of intoxication b. alternative mitigating circumstance of intoxication c. exempting circumstance of intoxication d. B and C only
A	<p>19. A person who acts after sufficient provocation or threat on the part of the offended party, is acting under the following circumstance/s:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. mitigating circumstance b. exempting circumstance c. justifying circumstance d. aggravating circumstance
B	<p>20. A person who kills another by poisoning should be charged with:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. homicide b. murder c. parricide d. genocide
B	<p>21. Ground/s for dismissal of the charge or acquittal of the accused:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. presumption of death b. non-establishment of the identity of the offender c. seven years' absence of a person d. all of the above
C	<p>22. In the identification of an individual the following may not easily be changed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. special preference for a certain form, texture or style b. a clergyman by his robe c. a swaying movement due to knock knee d. color of hair
C	<p>23. A person is identified through his mannerism in the manner of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. changing the eye b. changing the hair c. expression of the mouth while articulating d. occupational marks
A	<p>24. A point of identification applicable to both living and dead before onset of decomposition:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. callosities of the palm of the hand b. age determination during infancy c. height of a mature person d. all of the above
B	<p>25. Lack of free-flowing movement is characteristic of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. elderly person's handwriting b. disguised writing c. illiterate handwriting d. writing of a person in doubt
C	<p>26. Often, too much slanted loop letters is a characteristic of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. elderly person's handwriting b. disguised writing c. illiterate handwriting d. writing of a person in doubt

A	<p>27. Numerous change of direction and omission of parts of letters of stroke is a characteristic of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. elderly person's handwriting b. disguised writing c. illiterate handwriting d. writing of a person in doubt
C	<p>28. Under the Rules of Court, for an ordinary witness to qualify and express his opinion on an individual's handwriting he should:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. have an intimate acquaintance respecting the mental sanity of a person b. have seen the person write c. be shown that he has some familiarity with the handwriting of the person in a way recognized by law. d. all of the above
C	<p>29. For sex determination, the presence of Barr bodies is indicated by this test:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. social test b. gonadal test c. chromosomal test d. genital test
B	<p>30. Crime wherein only a woman can be the victim:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. adultery b. abduction c. concubinage d. prostitution
A	<p>31. Age as an exempting circumstance refers to a:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. person under nine years of age b. woman under twelve years of age c. person over nine years of age and under fifteen d. person less than 18 years of age.
B	<p>32. Qualified seduction is the seduction of a:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. woman who is single or a widow of good reputation, over twelve but under eighteen b. virgin over twelve years and under eighteen years of age c. woman under twelve years of age d. virgin who is deprived of reason
D	<p>33. It is always considered rape if carnal knowledge with a woman is done:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. when the woman is deprived of reason b. done when the woman is unconscious c. done when the woman is under twelve years of age d. all of the above
C	<p>34. Luminescence test of blood is a form of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. chemical examination b. microscopic examination c. physical examination d. histologic examination
C	<p>35. That which extinguishes civil personality is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. insanity b. insolvency c. death d. terminal illness

C	<p>36. The fall of temperature of 15 to 20 degrees Fahrenheit is considered as a sign of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> extreme anxiety septic shock death rheumatic fever
C	<p>37. When the body is in the water, the part first affected by putrefaction is the:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> shoulders abdomen face upper and lower extremities
C	<p>38. The time within which rigor mortis sets in after death is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 - 2 weeks 24 - 48 hours 3 - 6 hours 2 - 3 hours
C	<p>39. Under the Rules of Court, it is a disputable presumption that a person is dead if he/she is not heard from for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> two years five years seven years ten years
C	<p>40. The absentee shall not be presumed dead for the purpose of opening his succession till after an absence of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> two years five years seven years ten years
D	<p>41. The following officials of government are authorized to make death investigations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> clerk of court city mayor provincial governor city fiscal
A	<p>42. Medical legal investigations include the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> investigation of the body of the victim having access to all public records administering oaths upon cases under investigation all of the above
C	<p>43. The strip method of conducting a search is done by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> searchers gathering at center and proceeding outwards along radii or spokes searchers traversing first parallel to the base and then parallel to the south blocking out the area in the form of a rectangle searchers follow each other in the path in a spiral manner
C	<p>44. This refers to an external examination of a dead body without incision:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> non-official autopsy official autopsy post mortem examination forensic examination

D	<p>45. Persons who are authorized to perform dissections include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> city fiscal RTC judge MTC judge municipal health officers
C	<p>46. Cause/s of death operating from the lung or pulmonary circulation is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> pressure on the respiratory tract due to tumor fixation of the respiratory muscles from overstimulation of the spinal cord pleurisy with effusion acute bronchitis
D	<p>47. Causes of death from asphyxia:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> emphysema pulmonary embolism compression of the larynx all of the above
D	<p>48. The following are causes of coma:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> increasing dyspnea delirium accumulation of mucous in the respiratory passages none of the above
D	<p>49. The following is/are symptom/s of coma:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> accumulation of mucous in the respiratory passage expiratory convulsion persons becomes bluish and consciousness is lost cold, clammy perspiration
D	<p>50. Symptoms of asphyxia include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> lungs engorged with dark blood relaxation of all sphincter muscles accumulation of mucous in the respiratory passages all of the above
C	<p>51. Death due to pathological lesions is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> suicidal homicidal from syncope all of the above
C	<p>52. Causes of death from syncope include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> pulmonary embolism marked expiratory effort exhaustive diseases uremia
C	<p>53. A manner of death is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> suicidal accidental violent medico-legal

B	<p>54. Cause of death from cerebral apoplexy is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> occlusion of the coronary vessel rupture of blood vessels inside the cranial cavity inflammation of the covering membrane of the brain laceration of the brain tissue
C	<p>55. Symptoms of syncope include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> pupils are constricted person becomes bluish pulse at the wrist disappears respiration is deep
C	<p>56. One of the distinguishing characteristics of the male pelvis is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Sacrum is short and wide. Greater sciatic notch is wide. Obturator foramen is egg-shaped. Pubic arch is wide and round.
D	<p>57. A physician who testifies in court cannot be compelled to answer a question if the answer will:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> not be relevant to the matter at issue. antagonize the lawyer posing the question. implicate a physician colleague, a relative or friend. be self-incriminatory.
D	<p>58. Which of the following findings most strongly point to drowning as cause of death?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> cyanosis signs of physical struggle marked congestion of trachea and bronchi washerwoman's hands
C	<p>59. Instantaneous rigidity of muscles which occurs at the moment of death:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> heat stiffening cold stiffening cadaveric spasm rigor mortis
C	<p>60. Soon after death, blood begins to accumulate in the most dependent portions of the body giving rise to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> petechiae hematoma hypostatic lividity diffusion lividity
C	<p>61. The feigning or simulation of a disease or injury is known as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> hysterical illness hypochondriac tendency malingering delusion
C	<p>62. One way to determine whether death has occurred is to apply ligature around the base of a finger and to observe whether there is change in the color of the finger. This is known as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Winslow's test Icard's test Magnus test Diaphanous test

A	<p>63. What distinguishes the entrance wound from the exit wound caused by a gunshot?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The entrance wound is smaller than the exit wound. The edges are everted in the entrance wound, and inverted in the exit wound. The entrance wound has no definite shape while the exit wound is usually circular. There is contusion collar in the exit wound and none in the entrance wound.
B	<p>64. What is the legal responsibility of a physician when in the course of his practice he comes across a case of abused child?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> show compassion and affection for the child reprimand the parents refer the parents for psychiatric counseling report the case for the nearest unit of the Dept. of Social Service and Development.
C	<p>65. Under the law an unembalmed body should be buried ____ hours after death:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 12 24 48 72
D	<p>66. A physician should never examine or treat a hospitalized patient of another physician without the latter's knowledge and consent, EXCEPT when the:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> patient expressly asks him to do so in the absence of the attending physician. physician is a close relative of the patient. physician does not charge the patient professional fee. attending physician is not readily available, and there is an emergency.
D	<p>67. Vicarious liability of a physician refers to his responsibility for injury to his patient because of::</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> failure of the patient to follow instructions. defective hospital equipment. delay in attending to a patient. negligent act committed by his nurse.
C	<p>68. Mrs. Z signs a legal document assigning her nephew to specifically decide whether a certain form of treatment is to be administered in case she becomes incompetent. The document is known as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> living will last will and testament durable power of attorney informed consent form
B	<p>69. Marijuana is a psychotropic drug whose active ingredient is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> lysergic acid diethylamide tetrahydrocannabinol mescaline and psilocybin myristic acid and phencyclidine
D	<p>70. Most medical practitioners seek membership in the Philippine Medical Association (PMA) because:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> PMA membership is required in order to obtain a license to practice medicine. PMA penalizes medical practitioners who are not members. Practice in hospital setting requires PMA membership. The Medicare Act provides that only PMA members may receive benefits under this law.
B	<p>71. The law that prohibits a physician from selling drug samples that he received free:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Medical Act Pharmacy Act Dangerous Drugs Act Generics Act

C	<p>72. A prescription containing the phrase "NO SUBSTITUTION ALLOWED" is considered under the Generics Act as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> mandatory prescription restrictive prescription violative prescription impossible prescription
A	<p>73. Which of the following is classified as prohibited drug?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> cocaine amphetamine seconal atropine
A	<p>74. One instance when a physician can apply a procedure even if it is against the wishes of a patient is when the procedure is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> required by law known to be safe necessary for the good the patient. routinely done on all patients with the same illness
D	<p>75. A patient suffering from painful incurable disease asked his physician to give him lethal dose of medication. Out of pity, the physician gave the poison which subsequently led to the death of the patient. The physician is guilty of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> murder homicide giving assistance to suicide dishonorable conduct
D	<p>76. Which is a ground for reprimand of a physician by the Board of Medicine?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Announcing his return from abroad and resumption of his medical practice in the Philippines. High mortality rate among his patients. Serving as an expert medical witness in a court suit involving another physician. Maligning a physician-colleague in front of other physicians.
D	<p>77. A physician refers a patient to a specialist and received a share in the fee paid by the patient to the specialist. This is known as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> simple contractual fee referral fee contingent fee fee splitting
C	<p>78. When an accepted method of medical treatment involves a hazard which may produce injury despite care exercised by the physician, the physician may not be held liable should an injury occur under the doctrine:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> doctrine of common fault res ipsa loquitur calculated risk doctrine of foreseeability
D	<p>79. Any physician who in connection with the practice of medicine issued a false medical certificate is subject to penalty such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> prison correctional in its medium periods prison mayor reclusion temporal fine not exceeding 1,000 pesos
B	<p>80. Faith healing maybe considered a legitimate modality of treatment because it is:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> allowed under the Medical Act. covered under the constitutional guarantee of religious freedom. perceived to be effective by many people part of the culture of the people

B	81. A hospital maybe held liable for the negligent act of a hospital resident physician under the doctrine of: a. command responsibility b. vicarious liability c. res ipsa loquitor d. assumption of risk
B	82. Autonomy may not be exercised by a patient when: a. there is extreme danger to the patient's health. b. the patient' choice potentially harm innocent others. c. the patient participates in a clinical trial. d. a competent authority declares the patient to be incompetent.
D	83. A certain procedure is allowed only under the Rule of Double Effect if the: a. procedure results in both good and bad effects. b. good effect were the direct causal result of the bad effect. c. physician intends the bad effect in order to produce the good effect. d. the good effect outweighs the bad effect.
D	84. A physician may perform a diagnostic or therapeutic procedure without the consent of the patient if: a. the physician believes the procedure is necessary. b. the patient is merely being stubborn. c. the patient is unconscious. d. there is an emergency and there is no time to discuss the situation in order to seek consent.
B	85. The privileged communication between patient and the physician must be guarded to protect the patient's right to: a. autonomy b. privacy c. religious belief d. refuse treatment
	For question numbers 86 - 89, match the lettered option indicating a sign of death with its appropriate description. a. Algor mortis b. Cadaveric spasm c. Rigor mortis d. Caloricity
C	86. Post-mortem occurrence where the whole body becomes rigid due to contraction of the muscles.
B	87. Instantaneous rigidity of the muscles which occurs at the moment of death due to nervous tension.
D	88. Post-mortem rise in temperature of the body due to rapid and early putrefactive change
A	89. Post-mortem cooling of the body.
	For question numbers 90 - 93, match the test with its appropriate description. a. Phenolphthalein Test b. Wagenhaar Test c. Winslow Test d. Diaphanous Test
D	90. Fingers are spread wide apart and finger webs are viewed through strong light.

B	91. Micro-chemical test for the presence of blood.
C	92. Method of detecting cessation of respiratory activity.
A	93. Chemical test for the presence of blood, also known as Kastle-Meyer Test
	For question numbers 94 - 97, match the types of death with their appropriate description. a. Cellular death b. Brain death c. Apparent death d. Somatic death
A	94. May occur several hours after cessation of cardio-respiratory functions
D	95. Occurs at the time of complete, continuous and persistent cessation of vital functions of the brain, heart and lungs.
C	96. Transient cessation of vital functions
B	97. Characterized by deep and irreversible coma, without the possibility of resuscitation
	For question numbers 98 - 100, match the legal term with its appropriate definition. a. Common law b. Civil law c. Criminal law d. Jurisprudence
B	B98. Precepts that determine and regulate the relation between members of the family
A	A99. Composed of unwritten laws based on customs from time immemorial
D	D100. Practical science which investigates the nature and functions of law.