

NEET PG 2024: High-Yield Topics For Forensic Medicine & Toxicology

Next in our series of high-yield topics for NEET PG 2024 preparation is Forensic Medicine and Toxicology. It is a multidisciplinary subject, and among one of the easiest and shortest subjects one has to [study for NEET PG](#) preparation. However, it is utterly factual in nature with a lot of practical information.

So, in addition to hard work and proper time allotment, you will also need the right preparation approach to ace the subject and retain all the essential information for the exam.

To make your preparation more effective and productive, PrepLadder, with the help of Dr. J Magendran has compiled a list of all the high-yield topics for Forensic Medicine & Toxicology. You can go through the list below.

Must-read for NEET PG 2024 Preparation

High-yield topics for Pharmacology	High-yield topics for Surgery
High-yield topics for Radiology	High-yield topics for Ophthalmology
High-yield topics for Paediatrics	EPILEPSY AND Electroencephalography (EEG) : NEET PG Medicine

High-Yield Topics For Forensic Medicine & Toxicology

As per the exam pattern of NEET-PG, you can expect around 10 questions to be asked from Forensic Medicine & Toxicology. This makes it one of the easiest and most high-yielding subjects. Make sure you read all the important topics from the subject listed below and know where you need to focus your preparations.

Mechanical Injuries

- Abrasion
- Contusion
- Laceration
- Incised wound
- Chop wound

Regional Injuries

- Skull fractures
- Intracranial hemorrhages

Thermal Injuries

- Cold injuries - frostbite

- Heat injuries - heat stroke
- Burns
- Scalds

Firearm Injuries

- Would ballistics

Indian Legal System

- Inquest system
- Types of evidences & witness
- Recording of evidence in the court of law

Medical Law & Ethics

- Professional misconduct
- Professional negligence - types
- Doctrines related to medical negligence
- Doctrines related to consent

Legal Sections

- Homicide
- Criminal abortion
- Hurt - types
- Sexual offences

Violent Asphyxiation Death

- Hanging
- Strangulation
- Types
- Drowning - Pathophysiology

Thanatology

- Early changes
- Eye changes
- Mortis
- Late changes
- Putrefaction changes

Human Identification

- Race determination
- Age estimation
- Skull
- Ossification- wrist, sternum, sacrum, skull
- Dentition
- Sexual dimorphism - skull & pelvis

- Definite methods of identification

Sexual Offences

- Medical examination of accused and victim
- Seminal stains test
- Sexual perversions
- Tests for live born
- Signs of maceration

Sexual Jurisprudence

- Satyriasis & Nymphomania
- Impotence & Frigidity
- Suppositious child, Posthumous child
- Atavism
- Twin pregnancies
- Phantom pregnancies

Toxicology

- Poisons & smell
- Poisons & hypostasis
- Gastric lavage
- Legal duties in a case of poisoning
- Classification
- Antidotes list
- Plant irritants
- Snakebite envenomation
- Metallic irritants
- Delirients
- Spinal poisons
- Somniferous poisons
- Identification of cardiac poisons
- OPC management

The list above will give you a broad idea of all the important topics of Forensic Medicine & Toxicology around which you must base your preparation.

Previous Year Questions from Forensic Medicine & Toxicology

To better understand the type of questions asked from Forensic Medicine & Toxicology in the NEET PG exam, read below. We have listed some questions in the NEET PG 2021 exam.

Q. 1. A guy was sitting in balcony, which was overlooking park. He was sitting naked for sexual gratification.

- A. Voyeurism
- B. Masochism
- C. Exhibitionism

D. Fetishism

Answer: Exhibitionism

Q. 2. While recording evidence in the court of law, the lawyer asked the witness 'Did A killed B'. witness said Yes'. The type of question permitted in

A. Examination in chief

B. Direct examination

C. Re-direct examination

D. Cross examination

Answer: Cross examination

Q. 3. A child was playing with a fruit and ate it. He was having irritability, not passing urine, constipation, Choose the poison and antidote.

A. Datura and physostigmine

B. Yellow oleander and physostigmine

C. Datura and digibind

D. Yellow oleander and digibind

Answer: Datura and physostigmine

Q. 4. A man was working in field, collapsed in a hot summer afternoon. Which of the following symptoms least likely to be seen

A. Sweating

B. Hot skin

C. Hypotension

D. Temperature 105.2F

Answer: Sweating

Q. 5. A woman gave birth to twins. The father thought the children does not belong to him. DNA fingerprinting was done and it was found that one child belong to him. It is a

A. Case of superfecundation

B. Case of suppositious child

C. Case of atavism

D. Case of superfetation

Answer: Case of superfecundation

For a detailed explanation of these questions and answers, you can check out the [PrepLadder app](#). The app has a dedicated Qbank and Previous year questions, which you can practice to analyse and improve your prep. Plus, you will also find related video lectures and treasures for each answer, which will further help you prepare seamlessly.

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