



(University of Choice)
**MASINDE MULIRO UNIVERSITY OF
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
(MMUST)**

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS
2022/2023 ACADEMIC YEAR**

THIRD YEAR SECOND TRIMESTER EXAMINATIONS

**FOR THE DEGREE
OF
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN MIDWIFERY**

COURSE CODE: NCN 327

COURSE TITLE: FORENSIC NURSING

DATE: TUESDAY, 14TH APRIL, 2023

TIME: 8AM-11AM

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

All Questions Are Compulsory

TIME: 3 Hours

MMUST observes ZERO tolerance to examination cheating

MCQS

1. In the field of forensic nursing, the nurse should recognize which current trend?
 - A. A decrease in violent crime has resulted in a decreased need for forensic nurses.
 - B. Medical examiners prefer to employ forensic nurses because of their medical background
 - C. With increasing numbers of violent crimes, forensic nurses are in greater demand than ever.
 - D. Forensic nurses make up a dwindling subspecialty.

2. The following action is undertaken by the first responder to a crime scene :
 - A. Try explaining events that have occurred.
 - B. Secure the crime scene
 - C. Safety first
 - D. Take notes

3. The best way to take history from a forensic patient is :
 - A. In the presence of the perpetrator.
 - B. With family members.
 - C. In the presence of a law enforcement investigator
 - D. With a supervisor and facility administrator.

4. Why is it important for the forensic nurse to maintain a proper chain of evidence?
 - A. Maintaining a proper chain of evidence will exonerate the perpetrator.
 - B. Maintaining a proper chain of evidence will assist in gathering enough data for conviction.
 - C. All evidence, if properly maintained, will convict the assailant.
 - D. Crime data maintained with a proper chain of evidence can be used in a court of law

5. **When documenting gunshot wounds, nurses should**
 - A) identify the caliber of bullet.
 - B) attempt to identify entrance or exit wounds.
 - C) remove gunshot powder residue with a clean, damp cotton swab.

D) remove bullets or fragments with plastic-shielded forceps and handle as little as possible.

6. One of the following involves Associative evidence

- A. Applies techniques of forensic science to trace the direction that the suspect came from in the process of committing a crime
- B. Establishes the origin and commission of a crime
- C. Corroborates statements from witness to or victims of a crime
- D. Ties suspect to the crime

7. A gross examination is one that:

- A. Internal examination
- B. Internal and external examinations
- C. Autopsy
- D. Deals only with what is visible to the unaided eye

8. Forensic evidence in a criminal trial is mainly to

- A. Figure out what happened.
- B. physically link the defendant to the crime scene
- C. Match the evidence to the suspect or victim.
- D. providing inferential evidence of the defendant commission or association with the crime

9. One of the following is an example of an individual characteristic may definitely be associated with one individual:

- A. Fingerprint ridges
- B. Custom paint on a vehicle
- C. Blood types
- D. Materials in plastic bag

10. A woman gets out of bed, watches TV, talks on the phone, pats her cat, and then shoots her husband. She hides the gun and runs away. Which object would be most useful to the forensic serologist in finding out who the woman was?

- A. cat
- B. phone
- C. window sash
- D. TV

11. You enter another large bedroom that lies open before the hallway that leads to the Sultan's room. You take a close look at the room to see if anything is out of the ordinary and you find a blood stained baseball bat on the floor with a trail of blood leading into the room's attached bathroom. You enter the bathroom and find another body in the bath tub. You examine the body and see multiple injuries. You see a bullet entry wound in the arm, a stab wound in the abdomen, an incised wound in the thigh and a contusion with a possible fracture on the head. Which of the injuries could have been caused by using the baseball bat?

- A. Contusion and fracture of head
- B. Incised wound on the thigh
- C. Entry wound on the arm
- D. Stab wound in the abdomen

12. You notice something sticking out under a low-rise couch. You ask your team to lift the couch and then you see the body of a man. You take a closer look to examine the body and estimate the time of death. You check for any indications of this. And then you notice, very visibly, a purplish discoloration of his back, the back of his thighs, legs and arms. And then you explain to your team that this is because of blood rushing into the dependent areas due to gravity. What is this termed as?

- A. Rigor mortis
- B. Livor mortis
- C. Algor mortis
- D. Skeletonization

13. What can forensic entomology be used to determine?

- A. Mechanism of death
- B. Time of death
- C. Location of death
- D. Manner of death

14. Which of the following observations would be a sure sign that a person is deceased?

- A. Lack of breathing
- B. Lack of heartbeat
- C. Decapitation
- D. Lack of movement

15. In forensic nursing rape is defined

- A. penile penetration of the labummajus
- B. penile penetration of the labumminora
- C. penile penetration of the distal most walls of the vagina
- D. deep penile penetration of the vagina

16. Experience indicates that following areas sustains the most injury in a sexual assault involving penile penetration

- A. Cervix
- B. Perineum
- C. Vaginal walls
- D. Posterior fourchette

17. One of the following is false with regard to sexual assault

- A. the likelihood of getting sperm from the vagina at 72 hours is very low
- B. acid phosphatase is normally found in both seminal fluid and vaginal fluid
- C. acid phosphatase can be detected in the vagina for up to 14 hours
- D. PSA can be detected in the vagina for up to 48 hours

18. When documenting gunshot wounds, nurses should

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- D. remove bullets or fragments with plastic-shielded forceps and handle as little as possible.

19. When indicated by forcible oral copulation (or its attempt) or uncertain patient history, the nurse examiner should obtain two swabs of

- A. the tongue.
- B. the tonsillar fossae.
- C. behind the buccal sulci.
- D. the lower lips

20 When examining a case of sexual assault most non genital injuries of sexual assault are found on the

- A. head

- B. arms
- C. chest
- D. back

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (8 marks Each)

1. Explain forensic Death investigation
2. Outline Critical stress management for responders
3. Explain Rape Trauma Syndrome
4. Explain Correctional nursing and the role of the nurse
5. Explain forensic psychiatry and the role of the nurse

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (20 marks Each)

1. Describe the role of forensic nurse in Expert Witness Testimony in a court of law
2. Describe the role of forensic nurse in the management of Domestic Violence