



**MASINDE MULIRO UNIVERSITY OF
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
(MMUST)**

MAIN CAMPUS

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

2021/2022 ACADEMIC YEAR

THIRD YEAR SECOND TRIMESTER EXAMINATIONS

FOR THE DEGREE

OF

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN NURSING

COURSE CODE: NCN 327 MAIN EXAM

COURSE TITLE: FORENSIC NURSING

DATE: 22ND APRIL 2022

TIME: 8AM-11AM

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

ALL QUESTIONS ARE COMPULSORY

DURATION: 3 HOURS

MMUST observes ZERO tolerance to examination cheating

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NCN 327 Forensic Nursing Paper 2022

1. The following items of evidence have individual characteristics that can lead to a determination of common origin that the conclusion that they are from a single source. Except:
 - A. Random striations on tools
 - B. Fingerprints
 - C. Wear patterns on tyres
 - D. Single-layer prints
2. Corroborative use of physical evidence is using it to:
 - A. Provide a lead to give the investigation direction
 - B. Establish a definite identity
 - C. Support other investigative findings
 - D. Rule out a particular suspect
3. Physical evidence can be used to exonerate or exclude a person from suspicion if:
 - A. It is collected in accordance with the Fourth Amendment
 - B. The standard reference sample (i.e. control) from the person does not share characteristics with evidence at the crime scene
 - C. It does not have a well-documented chain of custody
 - D. Evidence taken from suspect is obtained voluntarily
4. Which is true with regard to specimen collection of a sexual assault?
 - A. vaginal and cervical swabs are taken with a wet swab stick and plated onto slides. Both slide and swab are included for evidence
 - B. semen on the skin is collected by using a wet swab stick then a dry swab stick, both are plated onto slides and all swabs and slides are included for evidence
 - C. a dry swab stick rubbed in the buccal mucosal is insufficient to gain pt DNA for comparison
 - D. pt blood collected for drug analysis put into normal hospital collection tubes but these tubes go with the police for forensic assessment
5. Which is false?
 - 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

6. With regards to the forensic medical examination of a sexual assault which is false?
- A. Photography of genitalia is not allowed routinely
 - B. Each item of clothing that a person is wearing must be placed in a separate bag, they cannot be put in the same bag
 - C. All clothes and specimens should be handed directly to the attending police officer
 - D. The results of the forensic tests are available for the victim if they approach the VIFM
7. Which site of bruising would make you suspicious of child abuse?
- A. anterior shins
 - B. knees
 - C. upper arms
 - D. elbows
8. Examining a girl who is victim of sexual assault, which is false?
- A. they are usually examined in the frog leg position
 - B. the use of a small speculum is usually advocated
 - C. general anaesthetic should only be used if internal injuries requiring surgical repair are suspected
 - D. the hymen can be best seen without instrumentation and the girl supine with her knees drawn to her chest
9. A male complainant of rape experienced an erection, ejaculation, or both during the assault. Which of the following does this indicate?
- A. The complainant gave his consent, therefore no offence was committed.
 - B. The complainant is likely to be homosexual.
 - C. That erection and ejaculation are physiological responses that are not fully under conscious control and can be provoked by high anxiety and anal stimulation.
 - D. That it is not possible to achieve an erection during rape because of the fear and therefore the complainant is lying.
10. The following statement is true about sexual violence:
- A. Sexual violence is an unusual crime because the victim is often to blame for the act.
 - B. A man cannot rape his wife if rape in marriage is not illegal.
 - C. Boys and men may be victims of sexual violence from men and women.
 - D. The most accurate prevalence measures are from research on behavioural acts.

11. The following statement is true in relation to the seizing of clothing from a complainant of sexual assault:

- A. Viewing the complainant in torn clothing may provide the FMP with points of reference to injuries on the body.
- B. The attending staff should be instructed to remove the complainant's clothing before the FMP assesses them.
- C. It is acceptable for the FMP to cut through points of existing damage when examining a patient.
- D. Record photography of clothing in situ is not required.

12. The forensic examination has to be interpreted and documented in a written legal report. Which of the following is true?

- A. Interpretations of findings are a specialist skill.
- B. Age of injuries and mechanism and force of injury infliction may not be key issues.
- C. Conjunctival petechiae with neck injury may be consistent with strangulation.
- D. Conjunctival petechiae of any aetiology, is a marker of life-threatening injury.

13. The following statement is true in relation to the seizing of clothing from a complainant of sexual assault:

13. A 45-year-old woman has made an allegation of vaginal rape, saying that the assault has happened 4 h ago. Which of the following is true about the genital examination?

- A. Absence of injury indicates that the allegation is not true.
- B. Vaginal bleeding is conclusive evidence of the rape.
- C. Even if she has had consensual intercourse within 24 h, then a genital examination may be warranted.
- D. This should routinely be done in the left lateral position.

14. The forensic examination has to be interpreted and documented in a written legal report. Which of the following is true?

15. A 23-year old woman has been examined after an allegation of rape. Which of the following is true?

- A. A vaginal laceration is more likely with an anteverted uterus.
- B. A vaginal laceration is likely to be due to a sharp object being inserted.
- C. Injuries to her body surfaces are more likely than genital injuries.
- D. Intoxication with alcohol by the girl makes her less likely to have sustained genital injuries.

16. One of the following is the means by which someone dies

- A. death
- B. manner of death
- C. cause of death
- D. mechanism of death

17. The decomposition of organic matter by microorganisms, resulting in production of foul-smelling matter is :

- A. decomposition
- B. death
- C. autolysis
- D. putrefaction

18. The specific body failure that leads to a person's death

- A. mechanism of death
- B. decomposition
- C. manner of death
- D. cause of death

19. The immediate reason for a person's death

- A. death
- B. mechanism of death
- C. cause of death
- D. manner of death

20. To take a corpse's temperature, forensic investigators insert a thermometer into the

- A. mouth
- B. liver
- C. armpit
- D. stomach

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

1. Outline the Kenya Judicial System and crime prevention (8marks)
2. Outline Evidence Collection at crime scene (8marks)
3. Explain Correctional Nursing (8marks)
4. Explain alga mortis and lividity (8marks)
5. Explain the role of Forensic entomology (8 marks)

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS (20 marks each)

1. Describe Triage and treatment priority and emergency interventions for clients with potential forensic implications (20 marks)
2. Describe Safety procedures at Crime Scene(20 marks)