NEET FORENSIC MEDICINE & TOXICOLOGY (FMT) PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://neetfmt.examzify.com

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright 1

Table of Contents 2

Introduction 3

How to Use This Guide 4

Questions 5

Answers 8

Explanations 10

Next Steps 15

SAMPLE

Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

SAMPLE

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. **Which of the following is NOT an antidote for a specific poisoning?**
   - A. Sodium Bicarbonate
   - B. Pencillamine
   - C. Flumazenil
   - D. Dextrose

2. **What is a common symptom of exposure to hydrofluoric acid?**
   - A. Severe burns
   - B. Nausea
   - C. Fever
   - D. Allergic reactions

3. **What is the relationship between height and the length of the humerus?**
   - A. Height is twice the humerus
   - B. Height is three times the humerus
   - C. Height is four times the humerus
   - D. Height is five times the humerus

4. **What is the most common antidote used in the case of Acetaminophen toxicity?**
   - A. N-acetylcysteine
   - B. Activated Charcoal
   - C. Morphine
   - D. Digoxin immune Fab

5. **Which of the following is associated with eczema affecting fingerprints?**
   - A. Changes in ridge patterns
   - B. Complete loss of fingerprint
   - C. Permanent impairment of fingerprints
   - D. Normal fingerprint development

SAMPLE

6. What section of IPC is invoked when a doctor or nurse reveals a victim's identity?

A. Section 302

B. Section 228

C. Section 201

D. Section 329

7. Which medication is classified under NSAIDs?

A. Aspirin

B. Penicillin

C. Metformin

D. Ibuprofen

8. At what age is a child's first temp typically recorded at 6 months?

A. 4 months

B. 6 months

C. 12 months

D. 18 months

9. What pattern bruising is referred to as a tram track pattern?

A. Pattern bruising from falling

B. Bruising from impact with a solid object

C. Bruising caused by lathi strikes

D. Bruising from sharp object trauma

10. In which type of toxicity is Dimercaprol (BAL) contraindicated?

A. Lead toxicity

B. Iron toxicity

C. Both Cadmium and Iron toxicity

D. Mercury toxicity

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

1. D
2. A
3. D
4. A
5. A
6. B
7. D
8. B
9. C
10. C

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which of the following is NOT an antidote for a specific poisoning?

A. Sodium Bicarbonate

B. Pencillamine

C. Flumazenil

D. Dextrose

Dextrose is not considered an antidote for specific poisoning; instead, it is primarily used as a source of glucose in cases of hypoglycemia or as a way to provide caloric support. While it plays a supportive role in managing certain conditions, it does not directly counteract the toxic effects of poisons or toxins. Sodium Bicarbonate, on the other hand, is utilized in the treatment of some drug overdoses, such as those involving certain weak acids, and can help to alkalinize the urine and enhance the excretion of toxins. Pencillamine serves as an antidote in cases of heavy metal poisoning, particularly for copper, lead, and mercury. Flumazenil is an antagonist specifically used to reverse the sedation effects of benzodiazepines, making it a specific antidote for benzodiazepine overdose. In conclusion, while Sodium Bicarbonate, Pencillamine, and Flumazenil directly counteract the effects of particular poisons, Dextrose does not serve the same specific antidotal role and is therefore the correct answer.

2. What is a common symptom of exposure to hydrofluoric acid?

A. Severe burns

B. Nausea

C. Fever

D. Allergic reactions

Hydrofluoric acid is a highly corrosive substance, and exposure can lead to severe burns upon contact with skin and mucous membranes. One of the distinguishing characteristics of hydrofluoric acid burns is that they may not immediately cause noticeable pain, leading victims to underestimate the severity of their injury, which can result in serious tissue damage. The acid can penetrate body tissues deeply, affecting not just the superficial layers but also causing damage to underlying tissues, including bones. Nausea, fever, and allergic reactions can be associated with various types of exposures and chemical reactions but are not specific symptoms of hydrofluoric acid exposure. While nausea may occur due to other chemical exposures or the body's reaction to toxins, it is not a defining characteristic of hydrofluoric acid contact. Similarly, fever is a generalized response to infection or systemic illness, and allergic reactions are specific immune responses that are not typically associated with hydrofluoric acid. Therefore, severe burns are the most relevant and specific symptom associated with hydrofluoric acid exposure.

3. What is the relationship between height and the length of the humerus?

A. Height is twice the humerus

B. Height is three times the humerus

C. Height is four times the humerus

D. Height is five times the humerus

The correct interpretation of the relationship between height and the length of the humerus is based on anthropometric studies that explore the correlation between skeletal dimensions and overall body height. Research has shown that, on average, for many populations, a person's height can be estimated to be approximately five times the length of their humerus. This is particularly useful in forensic settings where estimating a person's height can be critical in identifying remains. The specific ratio observed can vary with different populations and may depend on various factors such as genetics and sex, but the five-to-one ratio is a common estimation used in forensic anthropology. Therefore, the assertion that height is five times the length of the humerus aligns with established anthropometric data. Other options suggest ratios that do not accurately reflect this relationship as seen in the data, making them less applicable in practice.

SAMPLE

4. What is the most common antidote used in the case of Acetaminophen toxicity?

A. N-acetylcysteine

B. Activated Charcoal

C. Morphine

D. Digoxin immune Fab

N-acetylcysteine is the most common antidote used for acetaminophen toxicity because it works specifically to replenish glutathione levels in the liver, ultimately helping to detoxify the harmful metabolites produced during an overdose. In cases of acute acetaminophen toxicity, the liver's ability to process the drug becomes overwhelmed, leading to cellular damage. N-acetylcysteine acts as a precursor to glutathione, which is a critical antioxidant that helps to neutralize the toxic byproducts of acetaminophen. Timely administration of N-acetylcysteine, ideally within 8 to 10 hours of ingestion, is crucial for preventing severe liver damage and potential liver failure. It can effectively prevent the progression of liver injury if given early enough, which emphasizes its role as the first-line treatment. Other antidotes mentioned, such as activated charcoal, can serve as a treatment option to limit absorption if administered shortly after ingestion but do not actively counteract the toxicity. Morphine is an opioid pain medication not related to acetaminophen toxicity and would not be used to treat overdose situations. Similarly, digoxin immune Fab is specific for digoxin poisoning and is not relevant in cases of acetaminophen toxicity. Therefore, N-ac

5. Which of the following is associated with eczema affecting fingerprints?

A. Changes in ridge patterns

B. Complete loss of fingerprint

C. Permanent impairment of fingerprints

D. Normal fingerprint development

Eczema can lead to changes in the skin, including the skin on the fingertips. When eczema affects this area, it can cause inflammation, swelling, and changes in the texture of the skin, which can alter the normal ridge patterns found in fingerprints. This alteration could be due to the thickening of the skin or other dermatological effects that distort the typical formations of the ridges. While complete loss of fingerprints and permanent impairment could occur in severe cases, these are not the typical outcomes specifically associated with eczema. Additionally, normal fingerprint development would imply no changes or alterations at all, which does not apply when eczema is a factor. Therefore, the most accurate selection regarding how eczema interacts with fingerprints is that it causes changes in the ridge patterns, which can affect the overall appearance of an individual's fingerprints.

SAMPLE

6. What section of IPC is invoked when a doctor or nurse reveals a victim's identity?

A. Section 302

B. Section 228

C. Section 201

D. Section 329

The correct section of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) that is invoked when a doctor or nurse reveals a victim's identity is Section 228. This section pertains to the disobedience to an order of a public servant and addresses the issue of revealing the identity of a victim of certain crimes, particularly when it comes to those who are victims of sexual offenses. The rationale behind this provision is to protect the privacy and dignity of victims, especially in sensitive cases where revelation of their identity can lead to further victimization or stigma. Health professionals are often privy to sensitive information due to the nature of their work, and maintaining confidentiality is not just an ethical obligation but also a legal requirement under this specific section of the IPC. Other sections mentioned do not specifically relate to the confidentiality of a victim's identity. For instance, Section 302 deals with murder, Section 201 addresses causing disappearance of evidence, and Section 329 concerns culpable homicide. None of these sections encapsulate the essence of the responsibility held by medical professionals regarding confidentiality, which is central to Section 228.

7. Which medication is classified under NSAIDs?

A. Aspirin

B. Penicillin

C. Metformin

D. Ibuprofen

The classification of nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) includes medications that are primarily used to reduce inflammation, relieve pain, and lower fever. Aspirin and ibuprofen are both well-known examples of NSAIDs. Aspirin is commonly recognized for its anti-inflammatory properties and is often used for pain relief and as an antipyretic, but it is also classified as an NSAID. Ibuprofen is another classic NSAID that is frequently used to manage pain, inflammatory disorders, and fever. On the other hand, penicillin does not fall under the category of NSAIDs; it is an antibiotic used to treat bacterial infections. Similarly, metformin is a medication used primarily for managing blood glucose levels in patients with type 2 diabetes, and it does not have anti-inflammatory properties associated with NSAIDs. In this context, while ibuprofen was noted in the answer, it is essential to recognize that both ibuprofen and aspirin are NSAIDs, making the classification inclusive of both as anti-inflammatory medications.

8. At what age is a child's first temp typically recorded at 6 months?

A. 4 months

B. 6 months

C. 12 months

D. 18 months

The correct answer is 6 months because this is usually the age when a child's first temperature is commonly recorded as part of routine health assessments. By this age, infants begin to have regular check-ups where their vital signs, including temperature, are monitored to ensure they are developing appropriately and to check for any signs of illness. At 6 months, most children are also starting to have vaccinations, which may prompt more frequent monitoring of their health status, including temperature. In contrast, temperatures in younger infants (such as at 4 months) may not be routinely assessed unless there are specific concerns or symptoms present. As children progress to 12 months and beyond, temperature monitoring remains important, but the initial recordings for tracking baseline health typically begin around the 6-month mark.

SAMPLE

9. What pattern bruising is referred to as a tram track pattern?

A. Pattern bruising from falling

B. Bruising from impact with a solid object

C. Bruising caused by lathi strikes

D. Bruising from sharp object trauma

The tram track pattern of bruising is specifically associated with injuries resulting from the impact of broad, flat instruments, often described in cases involving lathi strikes. This term refers to the appearance of two parallel lines of bruising that resemble the tracks of a tram. The mechanism of these injuries typically involves a forceful blow from the flat surface of the instrument, which causes bruises to form on either side of the area where the object impacted. In the context of other types of bruising, pattern bruising from falling might not exhibit such distinct parallel lines, as the impact area can vary widely depending on how the person fell. Bruising from the impact with a solid object may create more localized and irregular bruises rather than the specific linear pattern seen with lathi hits. Moreover, bruising caused by sharp object trauma usually results in different types of wounds, such as cuts or abrasions, rather than larger bruises. Thus, the tram track pattern is most accurately associated with lathi strikes due to the nature of the instrument and the resultant force and distribution of the resulting bruises.

10. In which type of toxicity is Dimercaprol (BAL) contraindicated?

A. Lead toxicity

B. Iron toxicity

C. Both Cadmium and Iron toxicity

D. Mercury toxicity

Dimercaprol, also known as British Anti-Lewisite (BAL), is a chelating agent primarily used in the treatment of heavy metal poisoning. However, its use is contraindicated in certain types of toxicity, particularly in cases of iron toxicity and cadmium toxicity. In iron toxicity, dimercaprol can mobilize iron from storage sites in the body, potentially increasing free iron levels in the circulation. This can exacerbate iron-induced tissue damage and lead to further complications such as oxidative stress and cellular injury. Similarly, in cadmium toxicity, the application of dimercaprol can lead to increased cadmium absorption into the bloodstream, amplifying the toxic effects of the metal. This risk associated with chelation therapy for cadmium indicates that treatment should be approached with caution, as it may not only fail to provide the desired detoxification but could also worsen the patient's condition. Thus, dimercaprol is contraindicated in both iron and cadmium toxicity because it can lead to a more severe toxicological profile by enhancing the toxicity of these metals. This context solidifies why the choice indicating both cadmium and iron toxicity is the correct one regarding contraindications for the use of dimercaprol.

SAMPLE

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://neetfmt.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

SAMPLE