SAUDI BOARD RESIDENCY TRAINING PROGRAM

FORENSIC MEDICINE

Final Written Examination

Examination Format:
A Saudi board final specialty written examination shall consist of two papers each with 100-125 Single Best Answer MCQs. Up to 10% unscored items can be added for pretesting purposes.

Passing Score:
The passing score is 70%. However, if the percentage of candidates passing the examination before final approval is less than 70%, the passing score must be lowered by one mark at a time aiming at achieving 70% passing rate or 65% passing score whichever comes first. Under no circumstances can the passing score be reduced below 65%.
**Suggested References:**

- Knight Forensic pathology
- DiMaio Forensic pathology
- Medicolegal investigation of death
- Pathology of trauma
- Encyclopedia of Forensic and legal medicine
- Forensic medicine, clinical and pathological aspects
- Clinical forensic medicine
- Forensic sciences and medicine Journals
- Forensic biology
- Forensic radiology
- Professionalism and Ethics, Handbook for Residents, Practical guide, Prof. James Ware, Dr. Abdulaziz Fahad Alkaabba, Dr. Ghaith MA Hussein, Prof. Omar Hasan Kasule, SCFHS, Latest Edition.

**Note:**

This list is intended for use as a study aid only. SCFHS does not intend the list to imply endorsement of these specific references, nor are the exam questions necessarily taken solely from these sources.
Blueprint Outlines:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Sections</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Pathology(^1)</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Anatomy(^2)</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Forensic Toxicology(^3)</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Forensic Medicine(^4)</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Forensic Radiology, Sciences, DNA and Odontology</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Medico-Legal Investigative System, Forensic Ethics, Mortuary and Laboratory Safety</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\)Pathology: Includes Introduction of Pathology and Practical Aspects of Anatomical Pathology, General Pathology: Cell Injury, Inflammation, Healing & Repair, Hemodynamics, Infectious Disease, and Neoplasia, Cardiovascular System, Respiratory System, Central Nervous System, Gastrointestinal System, Pathology of Liver, Spleen, Kidneys, Blood and Skin, and Special Conditions Related to Forensic Medicine.

\(^2\)Anatomy: Includes Head and Neck, Thorax, Abdomen and Pelvis, and Upper and Lower Limbs.

\(^3\)Forensic Toxicology: Includes General Toxicology, Forensic Toxicology (Screening and Sampling Methods: Collection and Preservation of Body Fluids and Tissue Samples), Drug of Abuse (Amphetamines, Amphetamines-Related Compounds, Opioids, Cocaine, Cannabis, Sedative Hypnotics, Hallucinogens, and Volatile Abused Substances), Alcohol, Gases (Carbon Monoxide, Cyanide, Nitrogen Oxide, and Hydrogen Sulfide), Pesticide (Insecticides (Organophosphates, Carbamates, Organ Chlorines, Pyrethroids), Rodenticides, Herbicides, and Fungicides, Therapeutic Agents (Analgesics, Anticonvulsant, Antihypertensive, Antidepressant and Antipsychotic Drugs), and Others (Corrosives, Hydrocarbon, Natural Toxins, Metals and Chemical Weapons).

\(^4\)Forensic Medicine: Includes Pathophysiology of Death, Forensic Autopsy, Identification, Mechanical and Physical Injuries (Pathology of Wound, Special Area Injury, Self-Inflicted, Firearm Injuries and Complications of Injury), Transportation Injuries, Injury Due to Physical, Chemical Agents and Environmental Deaths (hypothermia, hyperthermia, burn and electrical injuries), Death with Sexual Offences, Pregnancy, Sudden Death in Infancy and Infanticide and Stillbirth, Clinical Forensic Medicine, Sudden Death and Death Due to Natural Disease, Asphyxia (Including Drowning), Death Associated with Surgical Procedures/Dysbarism and Barotrauma, and Others (Neglect and Starvation, Death in Custody).

**Note:**

- Blueprint distributions of the examination may differ up to +/-5% in each category.
- Percentages and content are subject to change at any time. See the SCFHS website for the most up-to-date information.
- Research, Ethics, Professionalism and Patient Safety are incorporated within the various domains.
EXAMPLE QUESTIONS
EXAMPLE OF K2 QUESTIONS
Question 1

A previously healthy 40-year-old woman experiences a severe headache and
loses consciousness within an hour. She is taken to the hospital where a CT
scan of the head revealed extensive subarachnoid hemorrhage. She had no
fever and her blood pressure was within normal limits. A lumbar puncture
yielded cerebrospinal fluid with many red blood cells, but no white blood
cells. The CSF glucose was normal.

Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Viral meningitis  
B. Cerebral infarction  
C. Ruptured berry aneurysm  
D. Acute bacterial meningitis

EXAMPLE OF K1 QUESTIONS
Question 2

Which of the following wound will most likely have shortening of an
entrance?

A. Re-entry  
B. Hard contact  
C. Loose contact  
D. Angled contact