

FACULTY OF FORENSIC & LEGAL MEDICINE

of the Royal College of Physicians of London



Correspondence Address

Suite 416, 1 Alie Street
London E1 8DE

Email: forensic.medicine@fflm.ac.uk

Website: www.fflm.ac.uk

Registered Charity No 1119599

Sample LFFLM (GFM) Part 1 Questions

Candidates should note that the answers to questions were correct at the time the examination question was used but legislation may have subsequently changed such that some questions/answers may not reflect current legislation/practice.

You are asked to take fingernail scrapings from a 23-year-old murder suspect. You advise the custody sergeant as follows:

- A. You can take the samples if an inspector has given authorisation and the detainee gives you informed consent
- B. You can take the samples if an inspector has given authorisation even if the detainee does not consent
- C. You cannot take the samples but a police officer can with the consent of the detainee
- D. You or a police officer can take the samples with the consent of the detainee
- E. You or a police officer can take the samples without the consent of the detainee

Parental Responsibility is surrendered by the mother if:

- A. She divorces the father
- B. She emigrates
- C. She has the child/children adopted
- D. She is detained under the Mental Health Act
- E. She is serving a prison sentence

Which of the following reasons would be acceptable as a reason to fail to provide an evidential blood sample under Section 4 RTA?

- A. Repugnance to needles
- B. Phobia to needles
- C. Desire to choose who takes the sample
- D. Refusal to comply with phlebotomy
- E. Previous history of bruising after venous sampling

In caring for a detainee held under terrorism legislation the forensic practitioner must be mindful of their rights under the Human Rights Act 1998. Which article prohibits inhumane or degrading treatment?

- A. Article 2
- B. Article 3
- C. Article 5
- D. Article 8
- E. Article 13

Parental responsibility is defined in Section 3(1) Children Act 1989 as all the rights, duties, powers, responsibilities and authority which by law a parent of a child has in relation to the child and his property. In general terms, this means the power to make important decisions in relation to a child and their welfare. Which one of the following statements is correct?

- A. For births registered in England and Wales, from 1 December 1983 an unmarried father can get legal responsibility for his child by jointly registering the birth of the child with the mother
- B. For births registered in England and Wales, an unmarried father can get legal responsibility for his child by getting a parental responsibility agreement with the mother of the child
- C. For births registered in Scotland, from 4 May 2006 an unmarried father does not have parental responsibility even if he is named on the child's birth certificate
- D. For births registered in Scotland, a father does not have parental responsibility if he is not married to the mother when the child is conceived and only marries the mother at a much later point
- E. A mother automatically loses parental responsibility when a special guardian is appointed under the Special Guardianship Order (section 14, Children Act 1989)

A detainee who has suffered head injury may present with:

- A. Aggressive behaviour
- B. Petechial rash
- C. Pressure of speech
- D. Temperature above 37C
- E. Wheeze

You are asked to take a blood sample from a detainee who exercises her right to the statutory option. She has difficult venous access. On the third attempt you are unsuccessful. Which of the following actions do you take?

- A. Advise the sergeant you cannot obtain a sample
- B. Send her to hospital for the sample to be taken
- C. Try again with her consent
- D. Use a femoral vein
- E. Wait and attempt again in a few hours

Which of the following statements is not correct with respect to the custody officer's obligation under the Police and Criminal Evidence Act to ensure that a detainee receives appropriate and timely clinical attention?

- A. The detainee is a juvenile
- B. The detainee appears to be suffering from a physical illness
- C. The detainee appears to be injured
- D. The detainee appears to be suffering from a mental disorder
- E. The detainee appears to need clinical attention but are not requesting any

Which of the following statements would most justify disclosure without patients' consent (or that of their personal representatives)?

- A. The particular patient has died
- B. The doctor genuinely believes he may be sued for negligence
- C. The doctor believes that a third party may be at risk of violence
- D. The doctor believes the breach to the parents, is in the interests of a Gillick competent minor
- E. When asked in the witness box by a barrister