

LFFLM (SOM) Part 1 Sample Questions

Format

The format for the Part 1 Examination is Single Best Answer. Each question contains five possible answers, of which there is only **one** single best answer.

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.

1. Sexually transmitted/genital infections can cause eye symptoms.

What group of conditions contains only diseases that can cause eye symptoms?

- A. Candida, chlamydia, gonorrhoea
- B. Candida, pediculosis, syphilis
- C. Chlamydia, gonorrhoea, syphilis
- D. Chlamydia, gonorrhoea, trichomonas
- E. Chlamydia, herpes, bacterial vaginosis

2. There are a variety of different roles that a doctor can play as a witness.

What is the role of the expert witness?

- A. Only to consider the complainant's account of events
- B. To assist the Court in matters with which it needs assistance
- C. To assist the Crown as far as possible in achieving a guilty verdict
- D. To base your opinion on your own experience alone
- E. To undermine the evidence of the defence expert

3. A 25-year-old woman attends the Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC) after an alleged vaginal rape 6 weeks ago. She has checked a 'home' pregnancy test which was positive and a repeat test at the SARC is also positive. She elects to have a termination.

What statement is the most appropriate in relation to collection of products of conception following alleged rape?

- A. Collection of products of conception require chain of evidence

- B. Collection of products of conception requires a police officer to attend
- C. Products of conception from a surgical termination are the preferred forensic sample
- D. Products of conception from an early medical termination are the preferred forensic sample
- E. Products of conception obtained before 8 weeks are the preferred forensic sample

4. You have been asked to perform a forensic medical examination on a 20-year-old woman. She believes that she was raped or sexually assaulted by a colleague from work two days ago, after a night out. She does not fully remember what happened, having consumed a large quantity of alcohol during the course of the evening. Since the outing she has experienced marked vaginal discomfort and discharge.

What is the primary purpose of the forensic medical examination in this case?

- A. Determine whether or not rape has taken place
- B. Discuss binge drinking behaviour
- C. Exclude sexually transmitted infections
- D. Identify post-traumatic stress disorder
- E. Obtain forensic evidence

5. As a forensic practitioner you assess an 18-year-old young woman, who has severe cognitive difficulties. You decide that she is not able to understand the nature, purpose, and implications of a forensic medical examination. In terms of consent, what most accurately describes the complainant?

- A. A person for whom another adult can give consent
- B. A person who is not Gillick competent
- C. A person who is unable to make decisions about medical care
- D. A person who is withholding consent
- E. A person who lacks capacity

6. Over the last few months several young women have reported suspected drug-facilitated sexual assaults (DFSA) to your local Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC). The majority of these women did not give a history of having ingested large amounts of alcohol. What is a common feature of the use of a so called 'date-rape' drug?

- A. Disinhibition causing a victim to engage in sexual activities
- B. Inability to remember events due to retrograde memory loss
- C. Slow excretion in the urine
- D. Slow metabolism of the substance contributing to long-term memory loss
- E. The victim is unlikely to know that the substance has been ingested

7. You are conducting a forensic examination of a seven-year-old girl who has alleged digital penetration by an adult male acquaintance, three days previously. You note a hymenal bump at 6 o'clock, in an annular hymen, and a vaginal ridge behind the bump in that position. Findings are present both in supine and knee chest prone positions. What is the most appropriate interpretation of your physical findings?

- A. Abnormal in this age group
- B. Helpful in determining whether or not this child has been abused
- C. May represent normal congenital variations
- D. Strongly support a healed penetrating injury
- E. Support the child's history

8. You have seen a 20 year-old woman who has managed to complete a three hour forensic-medical examination, and it is now 4 o'clock in the morning. She hasn't rested since the assault yesterday, and she feels and looks exhausted. You suspect she may not have retained all the information she was given in relation to follow-up.

What would you do to ensure she is emotionally supported in the days following the assault?

- A Advise her to contact local counselling services if she feels she needs to
- B Give her a leaflet for a telephone helpline, such as the Samaritans

- C Refer her to Community Mental Health services
- D Refer her to an Independent Sexual Violence Advisor
- E Write a letter to her GP asking her doctor to review her

9. There are a variety of different roles that a healthcare professional can play as a witness.

What is always part of your role as a professional witness, having examined a complainant of sexual assault?

- A Justify your opinion as to the causes of any injuries or abnormalities seen during your examination
- B Never release your medical notes
- C Provide information about your medical findings in statement form for the courts
- D Provide written statements but not attend court to give live evidence
- E Utilise medical terms alone to describe your findings

10. You have been asked to prepare a report for court having examined a 13-year-old girl who has alleged intra-familial sexual abuse. You have been advised that civil proceedings relating to the care of the child are taking place.

In which Division or Court would this case be heard?

- A Chancery Division
- B Crown Court
- C Divisional Court
- D Family Court
- E Queen's Bench Division

11. A 12 year-old boy has suffered a violent physical assault and anal rape on waste-ground. He has numerous skin lacerations, some of which are contaminated with soil and other debris.

As part of your management you are considering what to do about tetanus vaccination.

His mother has confirmed he is up to date with his vaccinations.

Regarding vaccination protocol, what is the most suitable next step?

- A He has had a primary course and 1 booster so further doses are not needed
- B He has had a primary course and 2 boosters so further doses are not needed
- C He has had a primary course only, and should have a booster now
- D He has had a primary course and 1 booster and should have another dose now
- E He has had a primary course and 2 boosters and should have another dose now

12. A 30 year-old woman presents 65 hours after being anally and vaginally raped outdoors by two strangers.

She does not use any form of contraception at the moment, and is at the end of her period, which started 4 days before the assault.

After assessing her medical needs and in addition to giving HIV PEPSE, what would be the next recommended course of action?

- A. Copper IUD
- B. HIV PEPSE only
- C. Levonorgestrel (Levonelle™) 1500mcg
- D Prophylaxis for sexually transmitted infections
- E Ulipristal (EllaOne®) 30mg

13. A two-year-old girl has been seen in an Emergency Department with genital bleeding. A decision is made to examine her under anaesthesia in theatre in four hours' time.

What advice would you give to the nursing staff looking after her prior to theatre, about what should be collected as evidence?

- A Anal swabs
- B Clothing and nappies
- C Fingernail clippings
- D Mouth swabs
- E Vulval swabs

Answers

1: C 2: B 3: A 4: E 5: E 6: E 7: C 8: D 9: C 10: D 11: D 12: A

13: B