

#### SAUDI BOARD RESIDENCY TRAINING PROGRAM

#### **FORENSIC MEDICINE**

### **Final Examination**

### **Exam Format:**

A Saudi board final specialty written examination shall consist of two papers each with 100-125 single best answer Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs). Up to 10% unscored MSQs can be added for calibration 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:**

- 1. Knight Forensic pathology
- 2. DiMaio Forensic pathology
- 3. Medicolegal investigation of death
- 4. Pathology of Trauma
- 5. Encyclopedia of Forensic and Legal Medicine
- 6. Forensic medicine, clinical and pathological aspects
- 7. Clinical forensic medicine
- 8. Forensic sciences and medicine Journals
- 9. Forensic biology
- 10. Forensic radiology

## 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:**

No.	Sections	Percentage
1	Pathology <sup>1</sup>	10%
2	Anatomy <sup>2</sup>	5%
3	Forensic Toxicology <sup>3</sup>	10%
4	Forensic Medicine <sup>4</sup>	65%
5	Forensic Radiology, Sciences, DNA and Odontology	5%
6	Medico-Legal Investigative System, Forensic Ethics, Mortuary and Laboratory Safety	5%
Total		100%

<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>Anatomy: Includes Head and Neck, Thorax, Abdomen and Pelvis, and Upper and Lower Limbs.

<sup>3</sup>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).



Forensic Medicine: Includes Medico-legal Investigative System, 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).

### Notes:

- Blueprint distributions of the examination may differ up to +/-5% in each section.
- 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 various domains.

