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Diploma in Pharmacy 2nd Year
Hospital & Clinical Pharmacy
Important Questions
Chapter 10 : Poisoning

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Chapter 10
Poisoning
IMPORTANT Questions

Q1. Define Poisoning ? Write the types of Antidote ?

Ans.

Poisoning

- → Poison: Poison is a substance which when consumed , Inhaled , applied to skin , injected or created within body and produces a harm effect to the body . It may be heavy metals, Drugs , animal poisons and Bacterial Contaminated food or drink .
- → A Poison change the cellular metabolism and chemical activity and damage the cell from functioning and then diseases and death occurs .
- → Poisoning : injury or death of cell due to poison is called poisoning It may be acute or chronic .
- → Antidotes : antidote is a substance which neutralise the poison and reduce its harm effects to the body .

Types

- ➢ **Physiological Antidote :** It Counteracts the poison effects by Producing opposite Effects For example caffeine is used in morphine Poisoning .
- ➢ **Chemical antidotes :** It change the chemical nature of Poison For example Sodium Thiosulphate is used in Cyanide Poisoning .
- ➢ **Mechanical Antidote :** It prevents the absorption of poison in the body , For example Kaolin and Charcoal absorb the poison and prevent absorption into body , albumin of eggs , it makes a layer on intestine lining and prevent absorption .

Q2. Write the General Principles of Poisoning Treatment ?

Ans.

General Principles of Poisoning treatment

1) Removal of Unabsorbed Poison
2) Removal of Absorbed poison
3) Antidotes

Removal of Unabsorbed Poison

1) **Emetics :** 15 g of Sodium Chloride (salt) dissolved in a glass of wa ter and given to patient to produce Vomiting . and this process should be repeated till vomiting .
   - If it fails 1-2 g of ipecacunha powder is given , if it does not work Apomorphine hydrochloride injection is given but it does not given in morphine Poisoning .
2) **Diarrhoea :** this method is used to remove the poison from GIT through stool Sodium Bicarbonate solution 5% w/v , other purgatives can be used .

Removal of absorbed Poisoning

- ➢ Diuretics are used to remove absorbed poison.

Removal of Gaseous Poison (Carbon monoxide)

- ➢ Fresh air and O_2 is used to remove gaseous poison , Ventilator can be used.

Q3. Describe a brief note on Drugs & Poison Information Centre & their Services.

Ans.

Drugs and Poison Information Centre and their services

- → Drug Information and Poison Control Center is a source of authentic accurate unbiased and reliable source of information about drugs and poisons to health case professionals and common masses.
- → A Drugs and Poison Information Centre (DPIC) is a specialized facility that provides information about drugs and poisons to healthcare professionals, patients, and the general public. These centers serve as a valuable resource for education, prevention, and treatment of drug-related problems.

Objectives

- To provide independent, unbiased, authentic, accurate and objective drug information to assist health professionals in rational prescribing to optimize patient care.
- To advise general public regarding safe. effective and economic use of medicines.

Requirements

- Requirements for a Drugs and Poison Information Centre may vary depending on the country, but generally, it should have a team of experts, including pharmacists, toxicologists, and healthcare professionals with expertise in drug-related issues.
- The center should also have access to a comprehensive database of information on drugs and poisons, as well as the ability to perform research on drug-related issues.

Advantages

- ✓ **Increased patient safety :** DPICs can provide healthcare professionals with up-to-date information about drug-related issues, including drug interactions and adverse effects, which can help to prevent adverse drug reactions and improve patient safety.
- ✓ **Improved education :** DPICs can provide education and training to healthcare professionals and patients, helping to improve their understanding of drug-related issues.
- ✓ **Timely information :** DPICs can provide information quickly in the event of a drug or poisonrelated emergency.

Disadvantages

- **Cost:** Setting up and maintaining a DPIC can be expensive.
- **Limited availability :** DPICs may not be available in all areas, which can limit access to information about drugs and poisons for some people.
- **Limited scope :** DPICs may not have the resources to cover all drugs and poisons, which can limit the scope of their services