UNIVERSITATEA DE MEDICINĂ ȘI FARMACIE **GRIGORE T. POPA** IAȘI

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TOXICOLOGY

1. Information about the program

1.1.	UNIVERSITY: "GRIGORE T. POPA" UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY OF IAȘI
1.2.	FACULTY: PHARMACY SCHOOL / DEPARTMENT: PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES II
1.3.	SUBJECT: TOXICOLOGY
1.4.	STUDY FIELD: HEALTH
1.5.	STUDY CYCLE: UNDERGRADUATE

1.6. STUDY PROGRAMME: PHARMACY

2. Subject data

2.1.	SUBJECT: TOXICOLOGY						
2.2.	Module leader: Assoc. Prof. Luminița Agoroaei, PhD						
2.3.	Seminar leader: Assoc. Prof. Luminița Agoroaei, PhD, Lecturer Alexandra Jităreanu, PhD,						
	Lecturer Ioana-Cezara Caba, PhD						
2.4. Ye	4. Year of IV 2.5. Semester in II 2.6. Evaluation E2 2.7. Subject Compulsory						
study which is taught type status							

3. Duration of the course (hours per semester)

3.1. Number of hours / week	5	3.2. hc	Number of ours / week	2	3.3.Seminar / lab	3		
3.4.Total number	70	3.5.T	otal number	28	3.6. seminar / lab	42		
of learning hours		of lea	rning hours					
3.7.Distribution of a	3.7.Distribution of activities in the course hours							
Study based on the i	manual, pr	inted c	ourse, bibliog	raphy and r	notes	30		
Additional research	in the libra	ary, on	specialized e	-platforms a	and field study	3		
Preparation for sem	Preparation for seminars, practical courses, portfolios and essays 16							
Tutoring 2								
Assessment	Assessment 4							
Other activities	Other activities -							
3.8. Number of hours of individual study 51						51		
3.9. Number of hours per semester						125		
3.10. Number of ECTS						5		

4. Previous Knowledge (if applicable)

4.1. course related	Anatomy, Physiology, Inorganic chemistry,
	Organic chemistry, Analytical chemistry,
	Biochemistry, Pharmacology, Pathology.



4.2. skill related	- knowledge of the pathophysiological
	mechanisms, biochemical and pharmacological
	mechanisms in correlation with toxicodynamic
	mechanisms;
	 knowledge of the the physicochemical
	properties of gaseous, volatile and mineral
	compounds (with toxicological implications)
	studied in previous years;
	- knowledge of the the general analysis
	principles;
	- correct handling of laboratory equipment.

5. Requirements (if applicable)

5.1. course conditions	Amphitheater with video projector.	
5.2. seminar / laboratory conditions	- Practical work room equipped with	
	ventilation system (fume hoods).	
	- Laboratory equipment and necessary	
	equipments for practical work: glassware,	
	burettes, air sampling devices, distillation	
	installations, installations for entrainment with	
	water vapor, spectrophotometer,	
	spectroscopes, water baths, sand bath,	
	centrifuge, scales (analytical and technical),	
	distiller.	
	- The obligation to use protective equipment -	
	lab coat.	
	- The obligation to respect the work safety	
	rules and the prevention and fire fighting rules.	

6. Specific Skills Acquired

Professional skills displayed	At the end of the course and practical laboratories of		
by knowledge and skills	toxicology, students have knowledge and skills to:		
	 detect poisoning cases with gaseous, volatile or 		
	mineral toxics, and to suggest an emergency treatment;		
	 activity of poisonings prevention; 		
	 perform analysis in toxicology laboratories (isolation of 		
	gaseous, volatile or mineral toxics from different		
	samples, toxic identification and dosing, determination		
	of biotoxicological indicators);		
	 the ability to interpret the results of toxicological 		
	analysis and to assess the degree of intoxication;		
	 competent activity in pharmacies and toxicology 		
	laboratories.		
Transversal skills (role skills,	At the end of the course and practical laboratories of		
professional and personal	toxicology, students are able to:		
skills)	• work in a team;		
	 participate in continuous education programs; 		
	 take responsibilities in exercising the profession of 		

pharmacist;
 respect professional ethics;
 conduct research in the field of toxicology;
• use the concepts of toxicology in the context of
current pharmacy.

7. Course Objectives (confirmed by the grid of specific skills acquired)

7.1. General Objective	Theoretical knowledge and practical skills necessary to conduct			
	activities of Toxicology in pharmaceutical field.			
7.2. Specific Objectives	A). Acquiring general theoretical knowledge of toxicology -			
	poisoning etiology, toxicokinetic, toxicodynamic, symptoms,			
	treatment and prevention of poisoning - applied to gaseous,			
	volatile and mineral toxics.			
	Acquiring knowledge on the effects of radiation exposure.			
	B). Acquiring practical knowledge to:			
	Performing toxicological analysis of gaseous, volatile, and			
	mineral toxics (isolation from air samples, biological samples,			
	corpus delicti; identification; dosage).			
	Determination of some biotoxicological indicators in			
	poisonings with gaseous, volatile or mineral toxics.			
	Interpretation of toxicological analysis results an evaluation			
	of poisoning severity.			
	Analysis of some poisoning cases with gaseous, volatile or			
	mineral toxics.			

8. Contents

8.1. Course	Teaching methods	Observations			
General Toxicology					
The object of toxicology. Classification	lecture, examples, discussions	2 hours			
of toxics. Parameters of toxicity.					
Classification of intoxications					
Toxicokinetics.	lecture, examples, discussions	3 hours			
Factors which influence the toxicity					
Toxicodynamics: classification of toxic	lecture, examples, discussions	2 hours			
effects; the action of toxics on					
molecular, cellular and tissues level					
Treatment and prophylaxis of	lecture, examples, discussions	2 hours			
intoxications. Toxicological expertise					
Gaseous toxics					
Halogens, phosgene.	lecture, examples, discussions	5 hours			
Gaseous compounds of sulfur, nitrogen					
and carbon.					
Hydrogen arsenate and hydrogen					
phosphorus					
Volatile toxics					
Ethanol. Methanol. Ethylene glycol	lecture, examples, discussions	2 hours			
Phenols. Aldehydes. Acetone	lecture, examples, discussions	1 hour			
Aliphatic hydrocarbons. Halogenated	lecture, examples, discussions	3 hours			

aliphatic hydrocarbons.					
Aromatic hydrocarbons					
Ether. Esters. Nitrobenzene. Aniline.	lecture, examples, discussions	2 hours			
Hydrogen cyanide					
Mineral toxics					
Metals.	lecture, examples, discussions	6 hours			
Corrosive acids, caustic alkali, oxidant					
minerals.					
Bibliography					
1. Dart RC. Medical Toxicology. Third Edition.	. Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams &	Wilkins, 2004.			
2. Hayes AW. Principles and Methods of Toxic	cology. 3 rd Edition. New York: Raven	Press 1994.			
3. Lionte C, Şorodoc L, Bologa C, Şorodoc V, F	Petriş O, Puha G, Gazzi E. <i>Clinical Tox</i>	icology – A comprehensive			
Guide. Iași: "Gr. T. Popa" Publisher, 2013.					
4. Niesink RJ, De Vries J, Hollinger MA. Toxico	ology – Principles and Applications. C	RS Press, 1996.			
5. Wexier P. Encyclopedia of Toxicology. Seco	and Edition. Oxford: Elsevier Ltd. 200	15. N th Voor RowerReint			
support		v fear, rowerronnt			
8.2. Seminar / Practical lessons	Teaching Methods	Observations			
	presentation and discussion of	3 hours			
Work safety rules in the toxicology	general concepts necessary				
laboratory. Necessary equipment for air	for practical work:				
samples' collection.	presentation and discussion of				
	the working protocol:				
Expression of toxics concentration from	seminar activities:				
air	laboratory work:				
Toxicological analysis of gaseous toxics:	presentations of poisoning	12 hours			
ammonia, nitrogen oxides, carbon	cases.				
monoxide, halogens, sulfur compounds	discussions:				
Isolation of volatile organic toxics from	analysis interpretation and	3 hours			
biological samples - distillation,	analysis, interpretation and				
isolation with water vapor					
Toxicological analysis of volatile toxic:		9 hours			
ethanol, methanol, ethylene glycol,					
formaldehyde, acetone, phenol, aniline					
Isolation of mineral toxics from		3 hours			
biological samples and corpus delicti					
Toxicological analysis of mineral toxics:		6 hours			
oxidizing salts, mercury, lead, copper,					
cadmium, chromium					
Determination of biotoxicological		6 hours			
indicators: carboxyhemoglobin,					
thiocyanates, delta-aminolevulinic acid					
Bibliografie / Bibliography					
1. Moffat AC, Osselton MD, Widdop B (editor	1. Moffat AC, Osselton MD, Widdop B (editors). <i>Clarke's Analysis of Drugs and Poisons</i> . Third edition.				

Pharmaceutical Press, 2004.

 Leikin JB, Paloucek FP. *Poisoning & Toxicology Handbook*. 3rd Edition. Hudson, Ohio: Lexi-Comp, INC, 2002.
 <u>http://www.umfiasi.ro/Facultati/Facultatea de Farmacie/Practical Laboratories of Toxicology</u>, IVth Year– support.

9. The agreement between the course contents and the expectations of the representatives of the epistemic communities, professional associations and employers in the field related to the program

With the knowledge acquired from courses and laboratories of Toxicology, the graduate is able to have a competent activity in pharmacies or toxicological laboratories in our country or abroad, according with current trends in the profession of a pharmacist.

Activity	10.1. Assessment	10.2. Assessment	10.3. Percentage of			
	criteria	methods	the final grade			
10.4. Course	Knowledge acquired.	Written descriptive	50%			
	Knowledge of specific	exam				
	terms.					
	Logic of knowledge					
	presentation.					
10.5. Seminar /	Activity during	Seminars, tests,	10%			
Practical lessons	practical laboratory.	practical skills				
		evaluation, evaluation				
		of practical work				
		results, evaluation of				
		ability to interpret				
		toxicological analysis				
		results				
	Final evaluation of	Exam at the ending of	40%			
	toxicological analysis	practical activity				
	knowledge (according					
	to the standard).					
Minimal standard of pr	Minimal standard of proficiency:					

10. Assessment

standard of proficiency:

final assessment of practical knowledge - the minimum grade 5.

the final grade for promotion - at least 5.

Knowledge of main types of toxic poisoning and toxics groups.

Knowledge of main parameters of toxicity.

Knowledge of toxicokinetic steps and principle toxicodynamic mechanisms.

Knowledge of treatment options according to the nature of intoxication.

Knowledge of characteristics of the most common poisonings with gaseous, volatile or mineral toxics.

The ability to perform a toxicological analysis of some gaseous, volatile or mineral toxics, following a given protocol, and to interpret the results.