

TOXICOLOGY QUESTIONS:

1. The major route of toxic exposure in industrial poisoning is:
A: dermal exposure
B: ingestion
C: inhalation ✓
D: via wounds & burns
2. This toxin combines tightly but reversibly to the oxygen binding site of haemoglobin
A: carbon monoxide ✓
B: cyanide
C: nitrite
D: sulfur dioxide
3. A lad has been sniffing petrol (unleaded) and presents with unsteady gait, vomiting and decreased consciousness. He has been poisoned by
A: benzene ✓
B: carbamate
C: nitrogen dioxide
D: trichloroethylene
4. Increased absorption of ingested lead is found in
A: advanced age
B: ingestion with food
C: iron deficiency ✓
D: pregnancy
5. Agatha has hosted a dinner party. The nut-free, vegan, gluten-fearing guest has developed an acute arsenic toxidrome. Those who didn't eat the nefarious dish are glad they are not suffering from
A: diarrhoea, confusion & arrhythmias ✓
B: pneumonitis, agitation & paraesthesiae
C: seizures, hypertension & renal failure
D: weakness, rash & liver failure
6. Which agent is used for lead chelation?
A: desferrioxamine
B: dimercaprol
C: EDTA ✓
D: penicillamine

7. The bioavailability of an ingested poison can be increased when:
- A: dose exceeds hepatic metabolic capacity ✓
 - B: first order kinetics change to zero order kinetics
 - C: gastric emptying is delayed
 - D: plasma protein-binding capacity is exceeded
8. Toxic causes of a raised anion-gap metabolic acidosis include
- A: cyanide ✓
 - B: ethanol
 - C: phenobarbital
 - D: potassium
9. Haemodialysis is potentially useful in severe poisoning by
- A: fentanyl
 - B: lithium ✓
 - C: mercury
 - D: metoprolol
10. Sodium bicarbonate is a useful antidote for
- A: calcium channel blockers
 - B: organophosphates
 - C: theophylline
 - D: tricyclic antidepressants ✓
11. Activated charcoal is not effective for ingestion of
- A: carbamazepine
 - B: colchicine
 - C: iron ✓
 - D: valproate
12. Cyanide binds to
- A: cytochrome oxidase ✓
 - B: intracellular microtubules
 - C: Na⁺/K⁺ ATP ase
 - D: neuromuscular junction