

The background features a light purple-to-blue gradient. Scattered across the surface are numerous realistic water droplets of various sizes, some with highlights and shadows. In the center, there is a faint, large, light-colored circular graphic that resembles a stylized cell or a lens flare.

PRINCIPLES IN MANAGEMENT OF TOXICITY CASE – PART 2

Practical Clinical Toxicology

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2. ENHANCING ELIMINATION OF THE TOXIN

- **INDICATIONS**

Toxins with small volume of distribution (remain in blood compartment).

METHODS OF INCREASE ELIMINATION OF TOXIC AGENTS

Forced diuresis

- **FORCED DIURESIS**

To produce diuresis by volume expansion with Na-containing solutions

- **ION TRAPPING**

- Alteration of urine PH to prevent renal reabsorption



- **Extracorporeal methods**

- **Dialysis: For dialyzable toxin**

- **A. Peritoneal dialysis**

Peritonea,
Cavity →

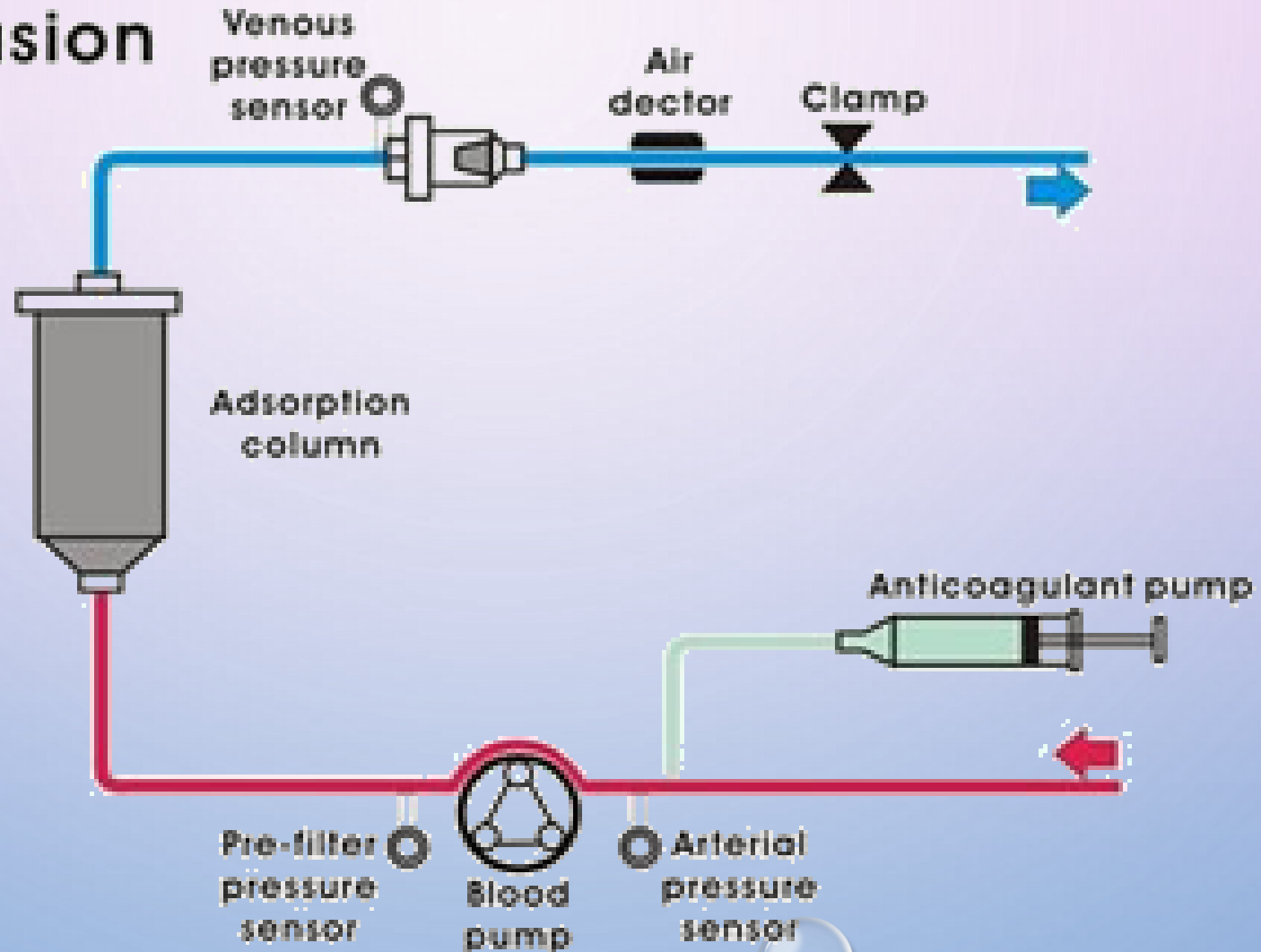


B. HEMODIALYSIS



- **HEMOPERFUSION**

Hemoperfusion





- **HEMOFILTRATION**

- Enhance the elimination of very HMWT(10.000-40.000 Dalton)

- **PLASMAPHERESIS**

- Enhance elimination of large M.WT compounds (greater than 15.000 Dalton)



- **EXCHANGE TRANSFUSION**

- Same as plasmapheresis, but the replacement of removed blood is with packed red blood cells or platelets.



3. ANTIDOTES

- An antidote is a substance which can counteract a form of poisoning

REFERENCES

1- GOSSEL TA, BRICKER TD, (EDS.); PRINCIPLES OF CLINICAL TOXICOLOGY; LATEST EDITION.

2- VICCELLIO P, (ED.); HANDBOOK OF MEDICINAL TOXICOLOGY; LATEST EDITION.

3- JOURNALS OF PHARMACOLOGY AND TOXICOLOGY