

FBQ1: The scientific pursuit of toxicology is typically divided between observational and _____ studies

Answer: Mechanistic

FBQ2: The physician who specialises in the treatment of toxic reactions to therapeutic drugs as well as management of illness is referred to _____.

Answer: Clinical Toxicologist

FBQ3: Toxicology as an ancient study of chemical concentration in organisms started with venom as a result of _____

Answer: Snake bite

FBQ4: Environmental toxicologist is concerned with the entire range of _____ effects of chemicals on the quality of our environment, including the aesthetic aspects

Answer: Potential

FBQ5: The doses- response relationship is a fundamental concept in toxicology which correlates exposures and the spectrum of _____

Answer: Induced Effects

FBQ6: _____ is the ability of a chemical molecule or compound to produce injury once it reaches a susceptible site in the body

Answer: Toxicity

FBQ7: _____ is the probability that injury may be caused by the circumstance of the exposure

Answer: Hazard

FBQ8: The underlying principles of toxicology rely on an understanding of the relationships between exposure and _____

Answer: Effect

FBQ9: In order to comprehend how exposure-related effects can be explained, the concept of _____ is important response

Answer: Dose

FBQ10: In toxicology the higher the dose, the more severe the _____

Answer: Response

FBQ11: The dose response relationship is based on observed data from _____ animal, human, clinical or cell studies.

Answer: Experimental

FBQ12: The measurable end-point of toxicology may be pharmacological, biochemical or a pathological change which shows _____ change.

Answer: Percentage

FBQ13: Organisms respond to toxic substances according to the _____ of substance that gates in to the body.

Answer: Doses

FBQ14: The dose-response relationship is graded between a dose at which no effect is measurable and one at which the _____ is demonstrated

Answer: Maximal effect

FBQ15: A threshold for toxic effects occurs at the point where the body's ability to _____ a xenobiotic or repair toxic injury has been exceeded.

Answer: Detoxify

FBQ16: Normally effective dose refers to a beneficial effect or _____

Answer: Paralysis

FBQ17: Normally a beneficial effect is otherwise referred to _____

Answer: relief of pain

FBQ18: Effective dose that is effective for 0% of the population is recognised as _____

Answer: ED0

FBQ19: Toxic Doses (TDs) are utilised to indicate doses that cause _____ toxic effects.

Answer: adverse

FBQ20: The knowledge of the effective and toxic dose levels aids in determining the relative safety of _____

Answer: Pharmaceuticals

FBQ21: One of the actual data points from human clinical or experimental animal studies is ____.

Answer: No Observed Adverse Effect Level

FBQ22: An important role of the dose-response relationship is its use in the extrapolation of _____ effects

Answer: Toxic

FBQ23: Toxicity is a measure of the degree to which something is toxic or ____.

Answer: Poisonous

FBQ24: Toxicity is the ability of a chemical molecule or compound to produce injury once it reaches a _____ site in the body

Answer: Susceptible

FBQ25: Hazard is the probability that injury may be caused by the circumstance of the ____

Answer: Exposure

FBQ26: Toxicity effect on a substructure, such as a cell is referred to as ____.

Answer: Cytotoxicity

FBQ27: Toxicity effect on a substructure, such as an organ (eg liver) is referred to as ____.

Answer: Organotoxicity

FBQ28: _____ exposure is a term which refers to exposure 'of short duration'.

Answer: Acute

FBQ29: _____ refers to exposures of intermediate duration

Answer: Sub acute exposure

FBQ30: _____ is a term used in contrast to acute exposure and it is of long duration

Answer: Chronic exposure

FBQ31: Chronic toxicity is sometimes used to indicate the result of repeated exposure to a chemical or to _____ radiation

Answer: Ionising

FBQ32: The single most important factor in determining whether or not illness will occur as the result of exposure to a specific chemical compound is ____.

Answer: Dosage

FBQ33: In comparing the toxicity of different compounds standardised notation are used and the commonly used notation is the ____.

Answer: Median Lethal Doses

FBQ34: _____ is a statistical estimate of the dosage necessary to kill 50% of an infinite population of the test animals

Answer: LD50

FBQ35: _____ is the dosage necessary to produce any specified effect in 50% of the test animals

Answer: ED50

MCQ1: The lipid portion of Biological membranes is primarily phospholipid, which have _____ head groups oriented outward

Answer: Ionic polar

MCQ2: The underlying principles of toxicology rely on an understanding of the relationships between exposure and ____.

Answer: Effect

MCQ3: Environmental toxicologist is concerned with the entire range of _____ effects of chemicals on the quality of our environment, including the aesthetic aspects

Answer: Potential

MCQ4: _____ toxicologists analyse the fluids and tissues of the body for the presence of poisonous substances

Answer: Forensic

MCQ5: In order to comprehend how exposure-related effects can be explained, the concept of dose- _____ is important

Answer: Response

MCQ6: Malignant tumours are characterised by their ability to invade adjacent tissues and ____.

Answer: to metastasise

MCQ7: Normally effective dose is known as a harmful effect or ____.

Answer: Paralysis

MCQ8: _____ is a term which refers to exposure 'of short duration'

Answer: Acute exposure

MCQ9: Phosphorus is a systemic poison that is, one that is transported through the body to sites remote from its entry site which causes ____.

Answer: Skin colouration

MCQ10: The knowledge of the effective and toxic dose levels aids in determining the relative safety of ____.

Answer: Pharmaceuticals

MCQ11: Effective Doses (EDs) are used to indicate the effectiveness of a ____.

Answer: Substance

MCQ12: _____ correlates exposures and the spectrum of induced effects

Answer: Doses-response

MCQ13: The _____ of a chemical or physical agent is its capacity to produce particular types of adverse effect

Answer: Dose

MCQ14: The skin evolved as a protective covering against a hostile environment and is relatively _____ to many chemicals

Answer: Impermeable

MCQ15: An important role of the dose-response relationship is its use in the extrapolation of _____ effects

Answer: Toxic

MCQ16: A threshold for toxic effects occurs at the point where the body's

ability to _____ a xenobiotic or repair toxic injury has been exceeded

Answer: Detoxify

MCQ17: The historical development of toxicology began with early cave dwellers who recognised _____ plants and animals and used their extracts for hunting in warfare

Answer: Poisonous

MCQ18: In _____ the impact of external substance or condition and its deleterious effects on living systems is the subject of study

Answer: Toxicology

MCQ19: All things are poison and nothing is without poison; only the _____ makes a thing a poison

Answer: Dose

MCQ20: _____ is effective for 10% of the population

Answer: ED10

MCQ21: _____ effect refers to a site of action other than the point of contact and presupposes that absorption has taken place

Answer: systemic

MCQ22: Threshold Limit Values represents an arbitrarily set value on the basis of experimental and other available data while LD50 represents an ____.

Answer: Experimentally derived value

MCQ23: _____ represents an arbitrarily set value on the basis of experimental and other available data

Answer: Threshold Limit Values

MCQ24: Toxic substances to which we are exposed in the environment may be in several different physical forms and may be classified as _____ except

Answer: chemicals

MCQ25: toxic substances in our environment can exist in different physical forms such as _____ except

Answer: Air

MCQ26: If we ignore the medical administration of drugs, there are several routes by which people can take in foreign chemicals which all of the following except -_____.

Answer: Through the oral openings

MCQ27: The skin evolved as a protective covering against a hostile environment and is relatively _____ to many chemicals.

Answer: impermeable

MCQ28: Transport of drug through membranes occurs by one of the general processes of ____.

Answer: Passive diffusion

MCQ29: The rate and extent of absorption of hydrophobic chemicals depends on these factors except ____.

Answer: Cell type

MCQ30: The lipid solubility of a compound is commonly measured by adding it to a mixture of water and _____ in a separatory funnel

Answer: Octanol

MCQ31: Partition coefficient increases with increasing chain length, and higher the P_c the more ____.

Answer: lipid soluble is the compound

MCQ32: In biotransformation, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons are converted to arylating derivatives which can react with DNA and proteins to cause ____.

Answer: Cell division

MCQ33: Nitrite can convert haemoglobin to methaemoglobin thus ____.

Answer: Lowering the ability of the blood to carry oxygen.

MCQ34: _____ may be defined as a stochastic process that involves one or more heritable alterations in DNA induced by diverse factors including mutagenic chemicals, ionising radiation and viruses

Answer: Initiation

MCQ35: A promoter is a substance which does not itself cause tumour development but which, by its action, permits ____.

Answer: A potentially carcinogenic mutation