

**COURSE DATA****Data Subject**

<b>Code</b>	34083
<b>Name</b>	Toxicology
<b>Cycle</b>	Grade
<b>ECTS Credits</b>	9.0
<b>Academic year</b>	2018 - 2019

**Study (s)**

<b>Degree</b>	<b>Center</b>	<b>Acad. year</b>	<b>Period</b>
1201 - Degree in Pharmacy	Faculty of Pharmacy and Food Sciences	4	Annual

**Subject-matter**

<b>Degree</b>	<b>Subject-matter</b>	<b>Character</b>
1201 - Degree in Pharmacy	23 - Toxicology	Obligatory

**Coordination**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Department</b>
RUIZ LEAL, MARIA JOSE	265 - Prev. Medicine, Public Health, Food Sc.,Toxic. and For. Med.

**SUMMARY**

Toxicology course (34083) is an obligatory subject on the third year of the Degree of Pharmacy, which is taught in the Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Valencia. This course has a total of 9 ECTS taught during a year. The main objective of this subject is to obtain a toxicological training that allows to interpret scientific data relative to drugs.

The knowledge will be provided to the students on basic toxicology, mechanisms of toxicity, evaluation of the toxicity, toxicity of drugs and sanitary products as potential agents with adverse effects when used in a correct therapeutic guideline or as responsible for acute intoxication. As well as the knowledge on the methodologies that allow to decrease toxic concentrations in biological samples, environmental foods and samples, to assure levels that provide a well-being to the population.



## PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE

### Relationship to other subjects of the same degree

There are no specified enrollment restrictions with other subjects of the curriculum.

### Other requirements

To study toxicology, the knowledge of a number of basic concepts of biology, physiology, chemistry and biochemistry are needed. These concepts are part of the contents of the subjects taught during the previous courses in the Graduate.

## OUTCOMES

### 1201 - Degree in Pharmacy

- To possess and to understand the knowledge in the different areas of study included in the formation of the pharmacist.
- To know how interpret, value and communicate relevant data in the different aspects of pharmaceutical activity, making use of information and communication technologies.
- Skill to communicate ideas, analyze problems and solve them with a critical mind, achieving team-working abilities and assuming leadership whenever required.
- Development of skills to update their knowledge and undertake further studies, including pharmaceutical specialization, scientific research and technological development, and teaching.
- Know how to apply the scientific method and acquire skills in the management of legislation, information sources, bibliography, elaboration of protocols and other aspects that are considered necessary for the design and critical evaluation of preclinical and clinical trials.
- To promote the rational use of medicines and health products
- To develop communication and information skills, both oral and written, to deal with patients and other health professionals in the center where they carry out their professional activity. To promote the capacity of work and collaboration in multidisciplinary teams and those related to other health professionals.
- To recognize personal limitations and the need to keep up to date professional competence, paying particular attention to the self-learning of new knowledge based on available scientific evidences.
- To develop in students an understanding of the risks associated with the use of chemical substances and laboratory procedures.
- Basic knowledge in clinical management, health economics and efficient use of health resources.
- Module: Medicine and Pharmacology - Promoting the rational use of drugs and medical devices.
- Module: Medicine and Pharmacology - Assessing toxicological effects of substances applying relevant assays.



- Module: Medicine and Pharmacology - Knowing the analytical techniques related to laboratory, toxic, food and environmental diagnosis.
- Assessing the therapeutic and toxic effects of substances with pharmacological activity
- Knowledge of the basic concepts of Toxicology
- Knowledge of different toxicokinetic processes (absorption, distribution, metabolism and excretion) and ecotoxicokinetics
- Knowledge of nature, mechanisms of action and effect of toxics. Searching solutions in case of intoxication
- Drug safety considering their physical and chemical properties and potential risks associated with their use.
- Designing and assessing toxicological assays
- Carry out the activities of the clinical and social pharmacy. Pharmaceutical care in relation to the safety of drugs and medical devices
- Assessing toxic effects of substances with pharmacological activity: side effects of drugs. Acute and chronic intoxications.
- Knowledge of analytical techniques related to laboratory diagnosis in drug-induced intoxications
- Knowing and manage the basic information sources related to Toxicology

## LEARNING OUTCOMES

During this course, students should acquire the following abilities and skills:

- Knowledge on basic toxicology
- Ability to raise and solve basic toxicological problems, relating to chemical properties and structures of drugs and sanitarian products.
- Skill and ability to solve toxicological problems
- Knowledge of the toxicological aspects through the possibilities that Internet provides, and capacity of relation of the presence of drugs and sanitary products in the organism with the adverse effects that they can cause.
- Ability to perform experimental work and to encourage students to continue the scientific and research activity.



## DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS

### 1. Introduction to toxicology

Toxicology. Introduction. Historic evolution of toxicology. Related sciences. Related disciplines of toxicology. References. Toxicological concepts. Types of intoxications. Dose-response and dose-effect relationships. Selectivity, sensibility and security margin.

### 2. Toxicokinetics

Phases of toxic action. Exposure phase. Pathways for xenobiotics. Transport mechanisms of toxins through biological membranes. Absorption. Distribution, fixation and excretion of toxins. Toxicokinetics. Compartmental models. Toxicokinetic parameters. Biotransformations of toxins. Phase 1 reaction: oxidation, reduction, hydrolysis and hydration. Reactions Phase 2: Sulfation, glucuronidation, acetylation, methylation, conjugation with glutathione and amino acids. Mechanisms of toxicity. Apoptosis and necrosis. Nonspecific toxicity. Reversible and irreversible specific toxicity. Immune reactions. Immune mechanisms. Types of allergies. Inhibition, activation and enzyme induction. Factors that modify toxicity. Factors that depend on the individual. Genetic factors. Environmental factors and social factors.

### 3. Assessment of Toxicology

Methods in toxicology testing. Alternative methods. In vitro test systems. Biological substrates and toxicity endpoints. Studies of general effects: acute toxicity and repeated doses toxicity. Tests of specific effects: Antagonism or synergism studies, and skin, eyes and behaviour tests. Carcinogenicity, mutagenicity, teratogenicity, Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity. Risk assessment and security estimation.

### 4. Side effects of drugs and other basic medicines classified by therapeutic groups

Adverse drug reactions. Criteria to determine an adverse reaction. Studies of pharmacovigilance. Methodology in pharmacotherapy follow-up. Introduction to the Dáder method. Classification of negative outcomes of the pharmacotherapy /drug treatment. Clinical case. Adverse drug reactions in the nervous system. Adverse drug reactions on the musculoskeletal system. Adverse drug reactions on the digestive system and metabolism. Adverse drug reactions that act on the cardiovascular system. Adverse drug reactions that act on the respiratory system. Adverse drug reactions of the anti-infective therapy of systemic use. Antineoplastic drug. Hormonal therapy. Drug interactions.

### 5. Side effects of drugs in organs and systems

Adverse drug reaction on the central and peripheral nervous system. Adverse drug reaction on arteries and pulmonary capillaries. Pulmonary veno-occlusive disorders. Bronchial tube and lower tract. Adverse drug reaction on the cardiovascular system. Hypertension, peripheral vasoconstriction and low blood pressure. Adverse drug reaction on the digestive system. Adverse drug reaction and mechanisms of toxic action on the liver. Adverse drug reaction and mechanisms of toxic action on the kidney. Adverse



drug reaction on blood and hematopoietic organs. Anaemia, Neutropenia, agranulocytosis and thrombocytopenia. Secondary haematological tumours. Disorders of Haemostasis. Drug adverse reaction of the medicaments on the skin. Cutaneous elementary injuries. Adverse drug reaction on the endocrine system. Adverse reactions on the hypophysis, adrenal glands, thyroid and pancreas. Adverse drug reaction on the locomotor system. Adverse drug reaction on the sense organs. Toxic effects on the organs of the vision. Toxic effects on the organ of hearing and balance. Toxic effects on taste and smell organ.

## **6. Clinical toxicology**

Epidemiology of acute intoxications. Antagonists and Antidotes. Assistance and treatment of acute intoxication. Acute drug intoxication. Acute intoxication of domestic use products: Caustics and Pesticides. Drug addiction.

## **7. Food and environmental toxicology**

Occurrence of toxic chemicals in food and environment. Mechanisms of action of toxic chemicals, toxic effects to humans and development of preventive measures before any serious damage.

## **8. Analytical toxicology**

Chemical - toxicological analysis. Sample collection and different toxicological analyses. Chain of custody. Immunochemical tests.

## **9. Laboratory**

There will be 3,5 hours / session. Practices are of obligatory assistance. Practice manual is supplied directly in the laboratory. Students will handle in a report once realized the practices and they will have to overcome a written exam.

1. Pharmaceutical toxicology and databases
  - 1.1. Security in the use of chemical products
  - 1.2. Toxicological databases in Internet
2. Drug extraction from biological fluids
  - 2.1. Identification of toxics
3. Determination of salicylic acid
4. Determination of alcohol in serum by gas chromatography (GC)
5. Determination of benzodiazepines in plasma by LC
6. Determination of trazodone in plasma by colorimetry
7. Determination of phenothiazines in urine by chromatography
8. Determination of theophylline in serum by LC.
9. Determination of paracetamol in plasma by LC.
10. Determination of atmospheric SO<sub>2</sub>
- 11.-Determination of fluorides in urine



**WORKLOAD**

ACTIVITY	Hours	% To be attended
Theory classes	49,00	100
Laboratory practices	28,00	100
Seminars	6,00	100
Tutorials	3,00	100
Development of group work	10,00	0
Development of individual work	10,00	0
Study and independent work	15,00	0
Readings supplementary material	10,00	0
Preparation of evaluation activities	15,00	0
Preparing lectures	55,00	0
Preparation of practical classes and problem	10,00	0
Resolution of case studies	10,00	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>221,00</b>	

**TEACHING METHODOLOGY**

The development of the course is structured as follows:

**Theoretical classes:** 2 hours per week in which the teacher provides students with an overview of the topic, and the information necessary to understand the contents of the subject. The students are encouraged to search supplementary information. It is recommended to review the material before going to the classroom.

**Specialized tutoring (sessions in group):** Small groups of students are ideal for students to raise questions or issues that they arise throughout the development of the theoretical classes.

**Laboratory classes:** small groups of students work with the laboratory manual and resolve the problems that are raised. Class attendance is mandatory. Each student group shows their results and discusses their toxicological interpretation. Laboratory classes include toxicological information from internet and databases in Toxicology.

**Seminars:** a small working group is directed by a professor. The group works according to a basic guides and rules. The results are exposed and critical analysis should be made in class with all the students. The group is supervised by the professor periodically and guides them in the search of bibliographic sources and in their critical analysis.



## EVALUATION

The 10% of the grade will be obtained as a result of the preparation and participation of seminars and tutorials. The grade of the oral presentation seminars will be kept for 2 years.

About 25% of the grade corresponds to laboratory practices which attendance is mandatory. It includes the participation and preparation of laboratory practicals classes, which are assessed by a written exam during the last day of the laboratory practices and will represent 5% of the mark; the other 20% of the mark corresponds to questions and a practice case which will be evaluated on the written final exam.

To evaluate the theoretical contents, there will be a midterm exam, corresponding to the first part of the program, in which could eliminate contents from 5 out of 10 and that represent 25% of the final grade. The grade of the midterm exam is kept for the examination of the second round (June-July). Students who have removed contents in the first midterm exam will be assessed only on the final exam of the second part of the theoretical contents, those who have failed the midterm exam go with all the theoretical contents to the final exam.

The other 40% of the grade will be obtained from the results obtained in the exam corresponding to the theoretical contests of the second part of the program (second semester). To pass the theoretical contests you must have 4 out of 10.

It is mandatory to have passed the theoretical exam and have completed the laboratory practice to add seminars to the grade. To pass the subject, you must obtain a grade of 5 or higher in the final exam.

Those students who fail the course in the first call, they keep the grade of the oral presentation seminars for the second round (June-July).

## REFERENCES

### Basic

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- Repetto Jiménez M, Repetto Kuhn G. 2009. Toxicología Fundamental. 4 ed. Díaz de Santos, Madrid

#### **Additional**

- <http://www.aetox.es> Asociación Española de Toxicología
- <http://busca-tox.com> Portal de búsqueda de información toxicológica.
- <http://www.aemps.es> Agencia Española del Medicamento. Registro de medicamentos.
- <http://wzar.unizar.es/stc/toxicologianet/pages/x/search.htm> programa de información y formación en toxicología Clínica.
- [http://www.zambon.es/areasterapeuticas/02dolor/WMU\\_site/TOXC0000.HTM](http://www.zambon.es/areasterapeuticas/02dolor/WMU_site/TOXC0000.HTM) Información sobre medicinas de urgencias.
- <http://www.vademecum.es/>. Información sobre medicamentos.
- <http://www.ugr.es/~ajerez/proyecto/index.html>. Apoyo multimedia a la enseñanza de la toxicología básica. Universidad de Granada
- <http://tratado.uninet.edu/indice.html>. Principios de Urgencias, Emergencias y Cuidados Críticos.
- <http://medlineplus.gov/spanish/>. Información sobre medicamentos y patologías.