



BASIC INDUSTRIAL TOXICOLOGY

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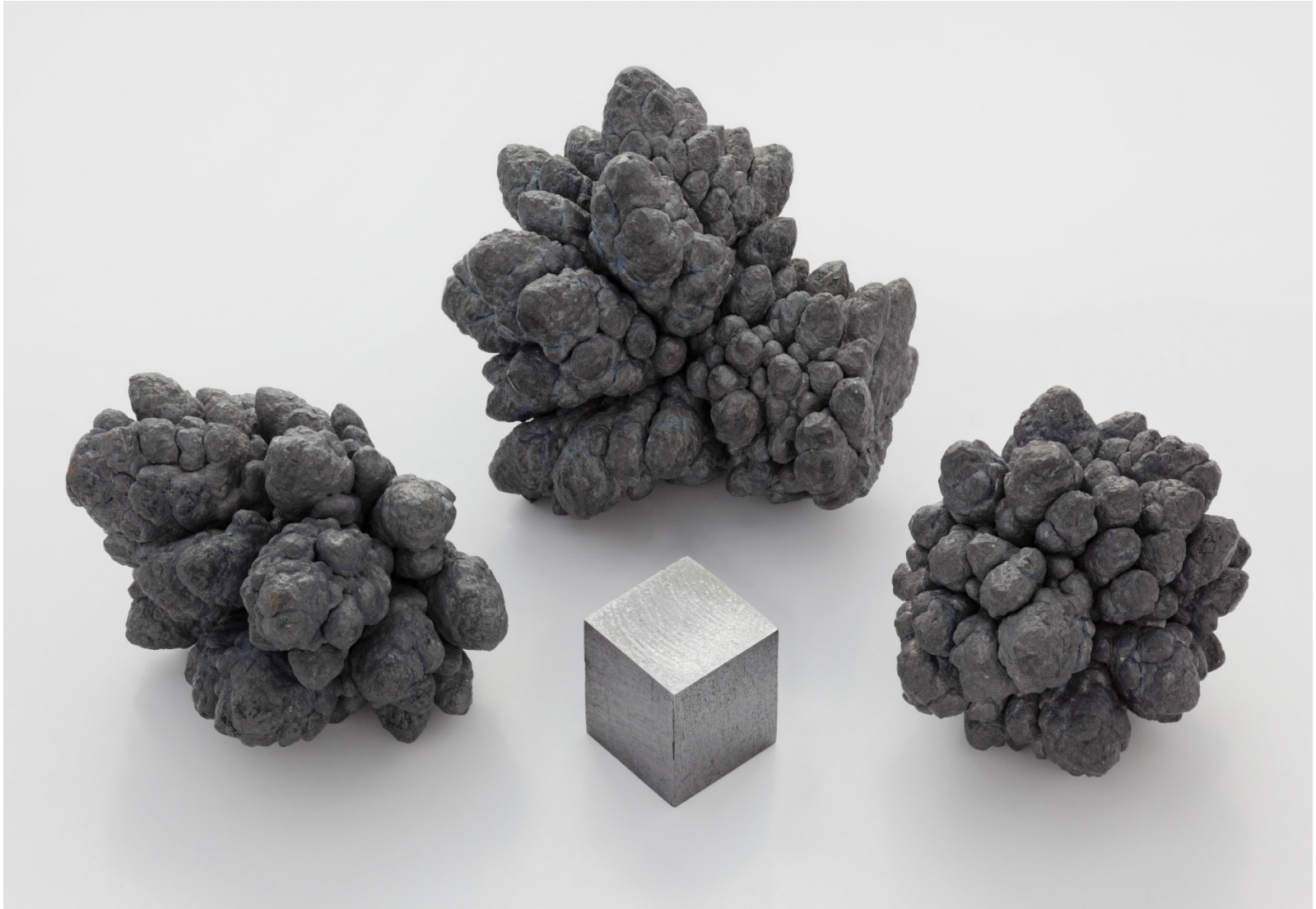
Today`s goal ... (1)

- Focus on industrial intoxications
 - Lead poisoning (Pb)
 - Carbon monoxide (CO)
 - Insecticides (organophosphates)
 - Hydrogen cyanide (HCN)
 - Hydrogen sulphide (H₂S)

Today`s goal ... (2)

- Focus on industrial intoxications
 - Toxicokinetic properties
 - Toxicodynamic effects
 - Industrial occurrence and health effects

Lead (Pb)



Lead - properties

- Heavy soft grey metal
- High density and resistance against rust
- Forms
 - „pure“ metal
 - Organic compound (petrol hydrocarbons) **TML, TEL**
 - Inorganic compound (PbS)
- Pipes, petrol, ammunition, foil

Lead - toxicokinetic parameters

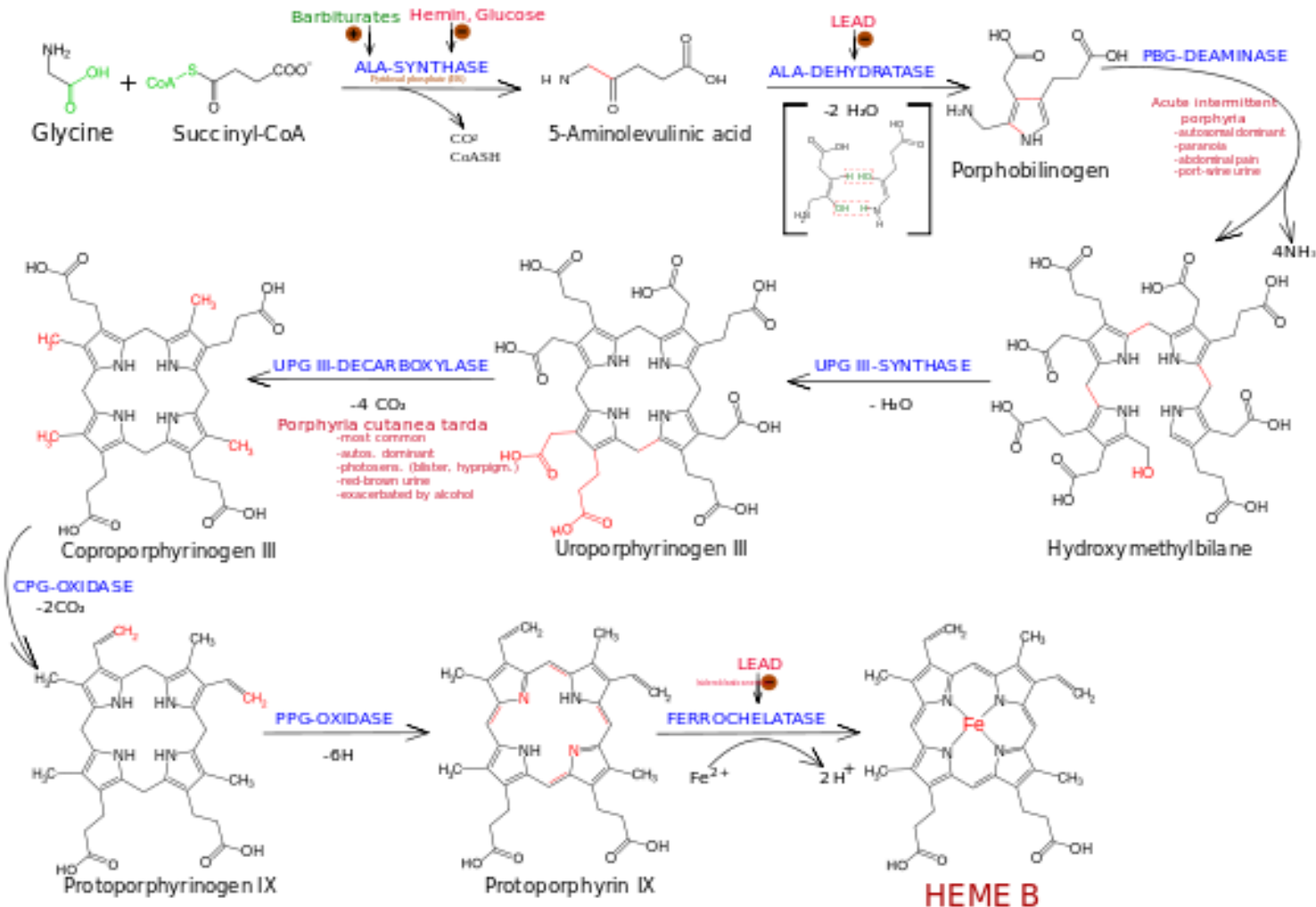
- **Absorption**

- Lungs (major absorption)
- minority via GIT
- **Presence of other metals in diet increases GIT absorption !**

- **Distribution**

- RBC biomembrane
- Bone deposits
- Extreme long half-time

Lead - toxicodynamic parameters (1)



Lead - health effects

- Acute symptoms
 - Fatigue, Abdominal cramps
 - Constipation, Myalgia
 - Encefalopathy, Renal failure (**children**)
- Chronic intoxication
 - Peripheral neuropathy,
 - Anemia
- Organic forms – psychosis, mania

- Lead poisoning (Pb)
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- Insecticides (organophosphates)
- Hydrogen cyanide (HCN)
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Carbon monoxide (CO) - properties

- Incomplete combustion of carbonaceous compounds
- Colourless, odourless gas

CARBON MONOXIDE (CO) POISONING



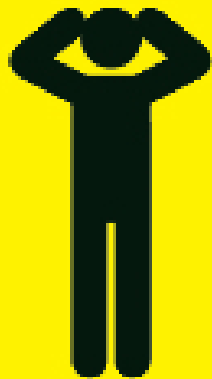
CO - toxicodynamics

- CO causes **tissue hypoxia**
 - Active competition with oxygen at HB binding sites
 - Decrease of P_{O_2}
 - Carboxyhaemoglobin (**COHb**) synthesis
 - HB vs. CO - high affinity (100 – 240 x stronger)
- **RESULT: Hb transport capacity for O_2 diminishes**

CO – health effects

- Toxicity in correlation with **c[COHb]**
- **CO level in acute intoxication**
 - **Below 1 %** - asymptomatic
 - **Up to 30 %** - non specific effects: dizziness, headache, neusea, vomitus, tachycardia
 - **Above 30 %** - hypotension, spasms, cherry-red skin discoloration,
 - **Above 60 %** - generalized weakness, confusion, cardiac and respiratory depression,
 - **Above 90 %** - death within few minutes

Carbon monoxide intoxication symptoms



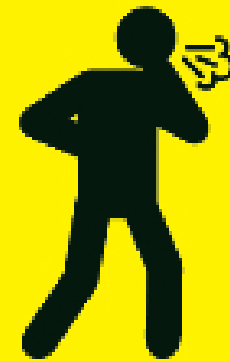
HEADACHES



NAUSEA



DIZZINESS



BREATHLESSNESS



COLLAPSE



LOSS OF CONSCIOUSNESS

CO intoxication treatment

- **Hyperbaric oxygen**
 - Increase P_{O_2} in plasma
 - Result: **decrease of $c[\text{COHb}]$ due to chemical competitive shift**
- **Brain edema**
 - Corticosteroids, diuretic therapy

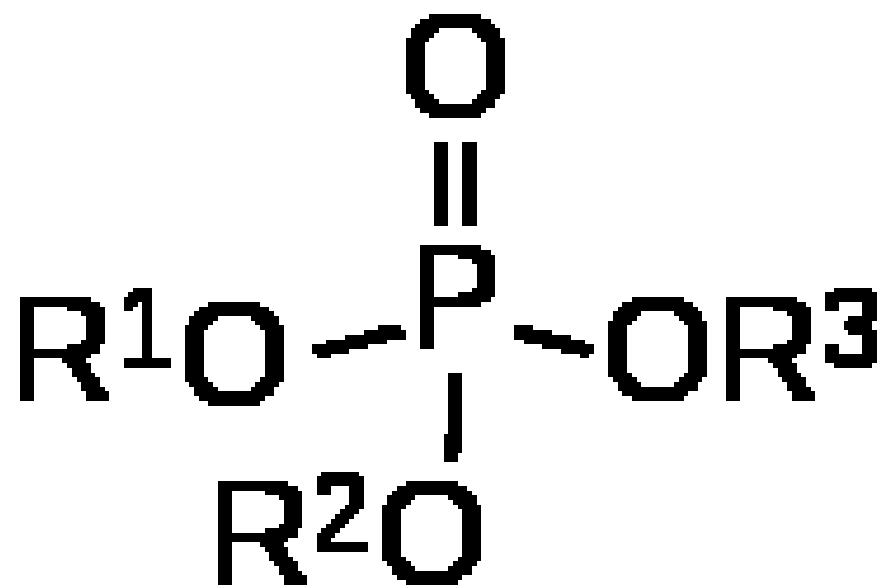
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Organophosphates

- Inhibition of AchE, PchE
- Insecticides in agriculture (obsolete)
- Chemical weapon – war gas

- Route of poisoning
 - Dermal absorption
 - Inhalation

Organophosphates



Organophosphates

- Accumulation of acetylcholine
 - Synapsis
 - RBC
 - Increased **c[acetylcholine]** affects both central and peripheral nervous system
- Treatment: atropine, **AchE-reactivators**
- Problem: **enzyme aging,**
respiratory depressant medication

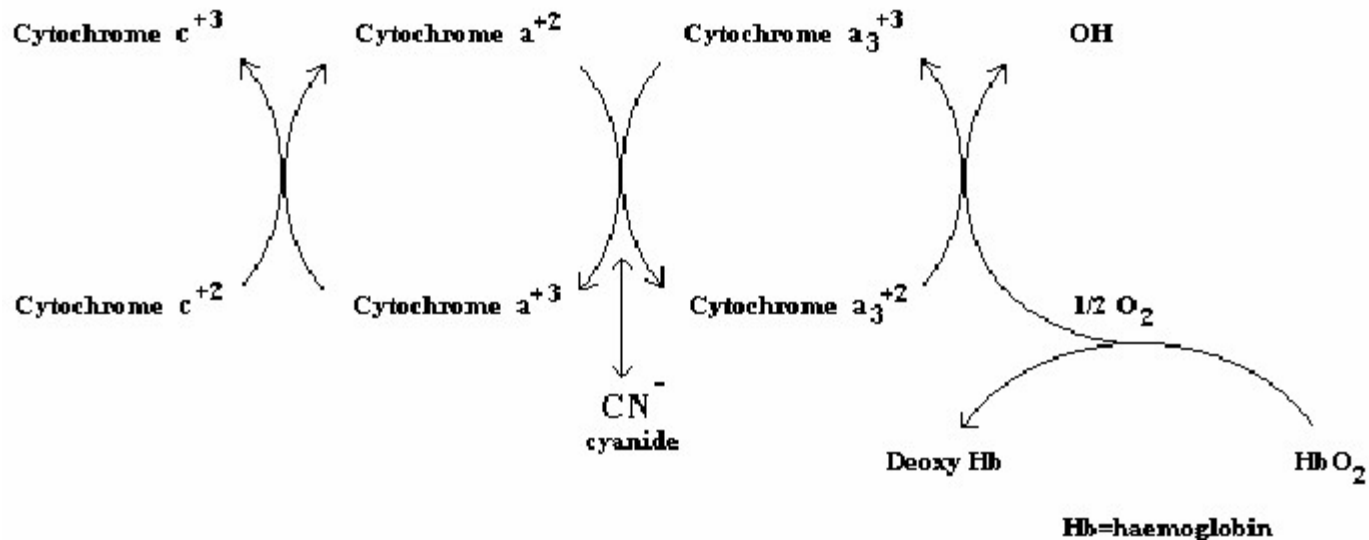
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Hydrogen cyanide (HCN)

- Colourless gas with bitter smell
- Use in industry
 - Extraction of gold, silver
 - Synthetic fibres and plastic materials
 - Metallurgy

Hydrogen cyanide (HCN)

- Toxicity
 - Inhibition of cytochrome oxidase in mitochondrial oxidative metabolism



Hydrogen cyanide (HCN)

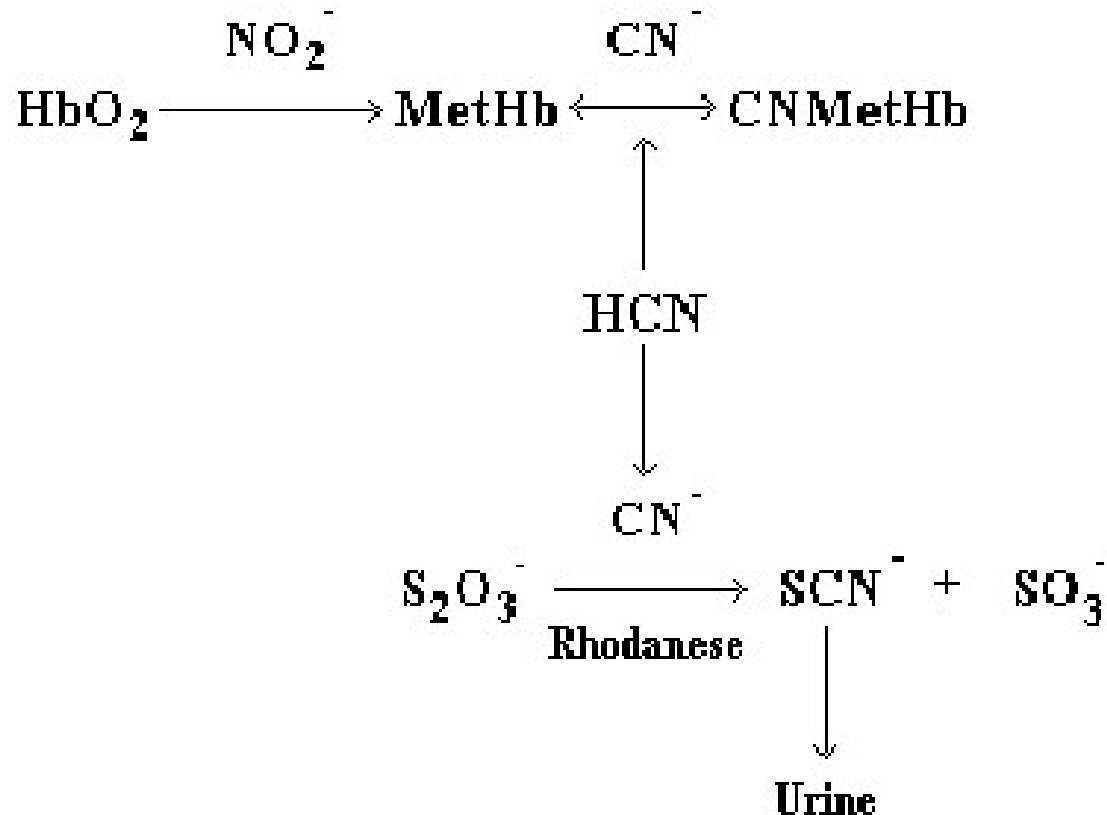
- Route of intoxication
 - Skin absorption
 - inhalation
- Acute toxicity symptoms
 - Headache, tachycardia, hypotension, convulsion
 - Death

Hydrogen cyanide (HCN)

- Remove contaminated clothing
- Wash exposed skin

- Amylnitrite inhalation
- 25 % sodium thiosulphate sol. i.v.

Hydrogen cyanide (HCN)



- Lead poisoning (Pb)
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- Hydrogen cyanide (HCN)
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Hydrogen sulphide (H₂S)

- Colourless gas with characteristic smell
- Toxicity similar to HCN
- **Inhibition of oxidative mitochondrial metabolism (cytochromeoxidase, HbO₂)**
- **Sulphmethaemoglobin formation**
- Petrol products (fuel gas), rubber factories

Hydrogen sulphide (H₂S)

- Acute poisoning
 - Lacrimation, photophobia, mucose irritation (low concentration)
 - Pneumonitis, respiratory centre paralysis (high concentration)
- Chronic exposure
 - Keratitis, skin vesicles

Hydrogen sulphide (H₂S) - therapy

- Immediate removal of hydrogen sulphide source
- Oxygen
- Sodium amyl nitrite
 - conversion of sulphmethaemoglobin
 - Symptomatic therapy

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