



Development of Medical Toxicology Curriculum in Public

Yong Chen*

Department of Medicine, University of Sichuan, Chengdu, China

DESCRIPTION

Medical Toxicology is a branch of medicine that focuses on toxicology and provides the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of drug, occupational, environmental, and biological factors addiction and other adverse effects. Medical toxicologists assess and evaluate a variety of issues, including acute or chronic addiction, side effects (ADRs), drug overdose, addiction, substance abuse, occupational injuries, and exposure to other chemicals which Involved in treatment.

Medical toxicology is officially recognized as a specialist by the American Board of Medical Specialties (ABMS). The practitioner is a physician whose primary specialty is usually emergency medicine, occupational medicine, or paediatrics.

Medical toxicology is closely related to clinical toxicology, but the latter field also includes non-physicians (usually pharmacists or scientists).

Acute toxicity includes adverse effects on the organism from a single or short-term exposure. Sub chronic toxicity is the ability of a toxic substance to last for more than a year, but shorter than the lifespan of the exposed organism. Chronic toxicity is the ability of a substance or mixture of substances to cause adverse effects over a long period of time, usually with repeated or continuous exposure, sometimes lasting for the life of the exposed organism.

Drug toxicity occurs as a result of drug overdose, and many drugs can be present in the human body at one time. This can occur if the dose taken exceeds the prescribed dose or if the prescribed dose is too high.

For certain medicines, drug toxicity can also occur as a side effect of the drug. In this case, the usual therapeutic dose of the drug can cause unintended, harmful and unwanted side effects.

In some cases, the threshold between effective and toxic doses can be very narrow. The therapeutic dose for one person may be

toxic to another. In addition, drugs with long half-lives accumulate in the human bloodstream and rise over time, which can lead to drug toxicity.

In addition, factors such as age, kidney function, and fluid intake can affect the rate at which the body removes drugs from the system. For this reason, drugs such as lithium require frequent blood tests to track blood flow levels.

Three factors determine the toxicity of a toxin or prescription drug. They are:

- Chemical structure.
- How much the body can absorb.
- The body's ability to detoxify and eliminate the substance.
- Acute drug toxicity is easy to diagnose because it manifests itself after a single dose of the drug. Blood tests can also look for levels of drugs in the bloodstream and show if those levels are too high.
- Chronic drug toxicity, or drug toxicity caused by long-term deposition, is more difficult to identify. Stopping the drug and later "re-challenge" is one way to test if the symptoms are caused by the drug. However, this method can be problematic if the drug is essential and there is no equivalent alternative.

There are several ways to control drug toxicity. If the toxicity is the result of an acute overdose, one may have a stomach pump to get rid of the drug that has not yet been absorbed.

Activated charcoal is another option for treating drug toxicity. It can be used to bind medicines and prevent them from being absorbed by the blood. When this approach is used, the drug is cleared from the body through the stool. Other drugs may also be given as antidotes for drug toxicity.

If anyone else seems to be experiencing symptoms of drug toxicity or overdose, contact medical services immediately. Prompt treatment can reduce complications.

Correspondence to: Yong Chen, Department of Medicine, University of Sichuan, Chengdu, China, E-mail: chen_yong@edu.cn

Received: 15-Apr-2022, Manuscript No. JP-22-16990; **Editor assigned:** 18-Apr-2022, PreQC No. JP-22-16990 (PQ); **Reviewed:** 02-May-2022, QC No. JP-22-16990; **Revised:** 09-May-2022, Manuscript No. JP-22-16990 (R); **Published:** 16-May-2022, DOI: 10.35248/2329-6887.22.10.370.

Citation: Chen Y (2022) Development of Medical Toxicology Curriculum in Public. J Pharmacovigil. 10:370.

Copyright: © 2022 Chen Y. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.