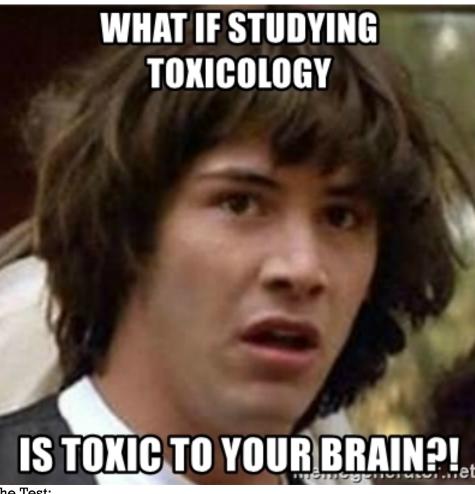
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Unit 11: Drugs and Toxicology Review Sheet

Test Date: Monday May 7, 2018



Format of the Test:

- Vocabulary 10 matching questions
- Intoxicant vs. Poison 5 questions
- Identify the Poison 10 questions
- Presumptive Tests for Poisons and Intoxicants 5 matching question
- Multiple Choice Questions 10 questions
- Reading Graphs 10 questions

What Documents Should I Study?

- Unit 11 Note Packet
- Toxicology Article Summary Sheet
- The Forensic Files Episode Graphic Organizer
 - Forensic Files Death by Poison Writer's Block (YouTube)

REMEMBER: YOU ARE ALLOWED TO USE AN INDEX CARD

ALL DOCUMENTS CAN BE FOUND ON THE WEBSITE LSCANLONSCIENCE.WEEBLY.COM \rightarrow Forensics \rightarrow Course Units \rightarrow Unit 11 Drugs/Toxicology

Name	e:	Per:	Date:	
Voc	abulary			
•	Toxicology:			
•	Toxicologist:			
•	LD ₅₀ :			
•	Intoxicant:			
•	Poison:			
•	Biotransformation:			
•	BAC:			
•	Presumptive tests:			
•	Confirmatory tests:			
•	Gas chromatography:			
			······	

Intoxicant vs. Poison

- 1. Bob drinks 2 bottles of beer in an hour and is slightly buzzed. Alcohol is considered to be _____.
 - a. An intoxicant

- b. A poison
- 2. Andrew poisoned his neighbor with very small amount of cyanide. Cyanaide is considered to be _____.
 - a. An intoxicant b. A poison

Name:	Per:	Date:
 Allergy medicine is con a. An intoxicant 	nsidered to be	A poison
u. In mostouri	5.	11 poison
4. Water is considered to	be	
a. An intoxicant	b.	A poison
5. Black widow (a poison	ous spider) venom is considered	to be
a. An intoxicant	b.	A poison
Identify the Poison		
1. Patient A is vomiting b	ack vomit. They most likely inge	ested
a. Hydrochloric ac	eid c.	Carbon monoxide
b. Sulfuric acid	d.	Cyanide
2. Patient B has red patch due to	es on their chest and thigh. The 1	most likely cause of death is
a. Hydrochloric ac	eid c.	Carbon monoxide
b. Sulfuric acid		Cyanide
 Patient C drank a mystern likely drank 	erious clear liquid and is losing tl	heir sight. Patient C most
a. Hydrochloric ac		Caustic poison
b. Sulfuric acid		Isopropyl/methyl alcohol

- 4. Patient D is found to have bright cherry red blood. The cause from this unusual color is due to
 - a. Hydrochloric acid
 - b. Sulfuric acid

- c. Carbon monoxide
- d. Cyanide

KEEP GOING!

Name:	Per:	Date:
-	-	

Presumptive Tests for Poisons and Intoxicants

Directions: Fill in the chart below to correctly match the poison/intoxicant and the presumptive test used to identify the presence of the substance

Presumptive Test Name	Poison/Intoxicant Identified

Multiple Choice Questions

- 1. If a person ingested a taste to a drop of a mystery solution and died, it can be said that the solution was
 - a. Extremely toxic
 - b. Moderately toxic

- c. Slightly toxic
- d. Relatively harmless

2. The body breaks down heroin into a simpler compound called ______

- a. Dopamine
- b. Morphine

- c. Guanine
- d. Cytosine
- 3. Stomach contents is a popular way to study toxicology because digestion stops
 - a. At the time of death
 - b. 1 hour after death

- c. 1 day after death
- d. I week after death

c. Finger to nose

d. All of the above

4. Which of the following is an example of a presumptive test for alcohol?

- a. Nystagmus
- b. Pupil dilation
- If a toxic in breathed in, it is most likely going to be concentrated in the ______.
 - a. Blood stream

c. Liver

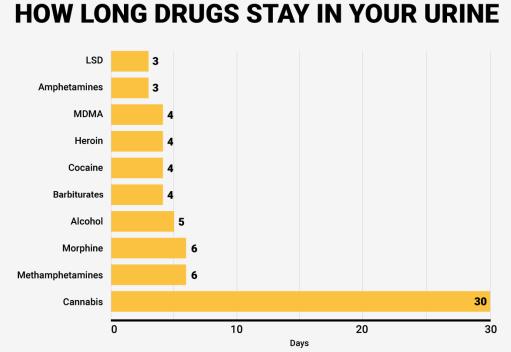
b. Stomach

d. Lungs

Name: Per: Date:

Reading Graphs

Directions: Base the answers to the following questions on the graph below.



- 1. Which drug stays in your urine for the LEAST amount of time?
 - a. LSD c. Morphine
 - b. Cocaine d. Cannabis
- 2. Which two drugs stay in your urine for the same amount of time?
 - a. Heroin and morphine
 - b. Alcohol and LSD
 - c. Barbiturates and MDMA
 - d. Methamphetamines and amphetamines
- 3. A mystery drug stays in the urine for a longer time than cocaine, and a shorter time than morphine, this drug is most likely?
 - a. Amphetamines c. MDMA
 - b. Heroine d. Alcohol
- 4. Which two drugs stay in your urine for different amounts of time
 - a. MDMA and alcohol
 - b. Cocaine and barbiturates
 - c. Morphine and methamphetamines
 - d. LSD and amphetamines
- 5. Alcohol tends to stay in your urine for approximately
 - a. 5 minutes c. 5 days
 - b. 5 hours d. 5 weeks