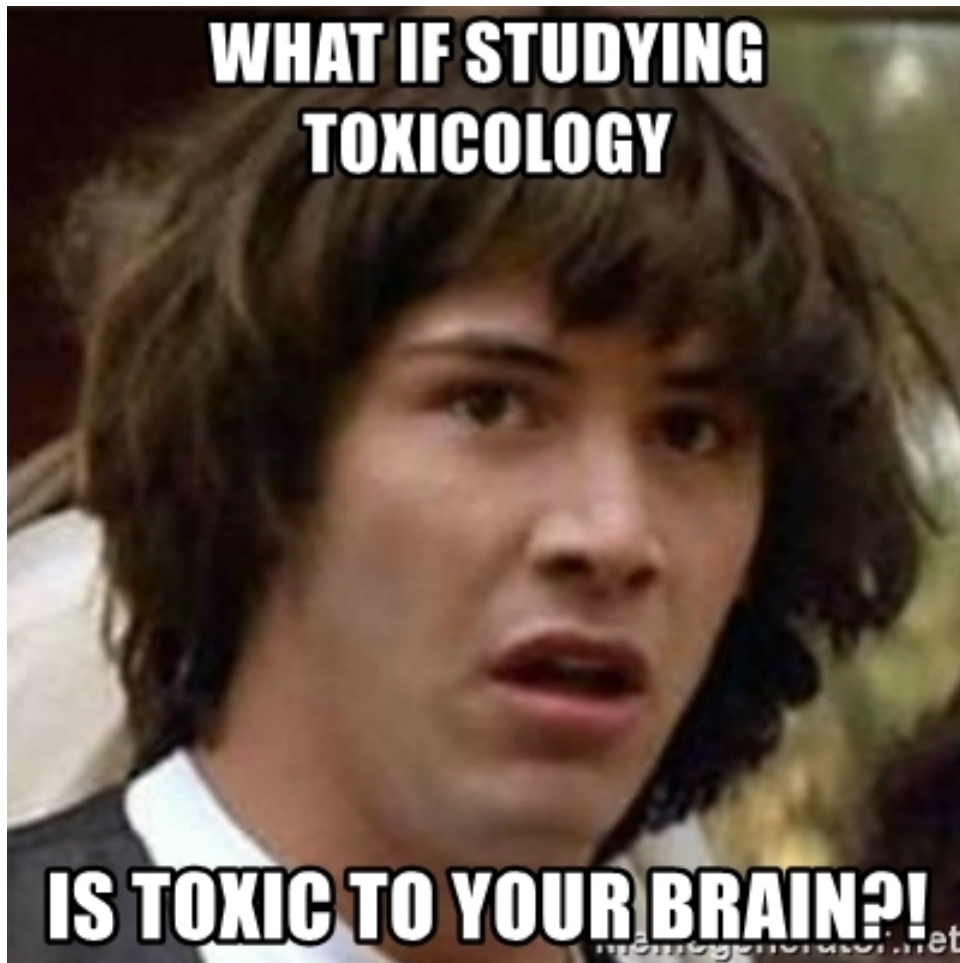


Unit 11: Drugs and Toxicology Review Sheet - KEY

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 → Forensics → Course Units → Unit 11 Drugs/Toxicology

Name: _____ Per: _____ Date: _____

4. Water is considered to be _____.
a. **An intoxicant** b. A poison
5. Black widow (a poisonous spider) venom is considered to be _____.
a. An intoxicant b. **A poison**

Identify the Poison

1. Patient A is vomiting black vomit. They most likely ingested _____.
a. Hydrochloric acid c. Carbon monoxide
b. **Sulfuric acid** d. Cyanide
2. Patient B has red patches on their chest and thigh. The most likely cause of death is due to _____.
a. Hydrochloric acid c. **Carbon monoxide**
b. Sulfuric acid d. Cyanide
3. Patient C drank a mysterious clear liquid and is losing their sight. Patient C most likely drank _____.
a. Hydrochloric acid c. Caustic poison
b. Sulfuric acid d. **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 c. Carbon monoxide
b. Sulfuric acid d. **Cyanide**

KEEP GOING!

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

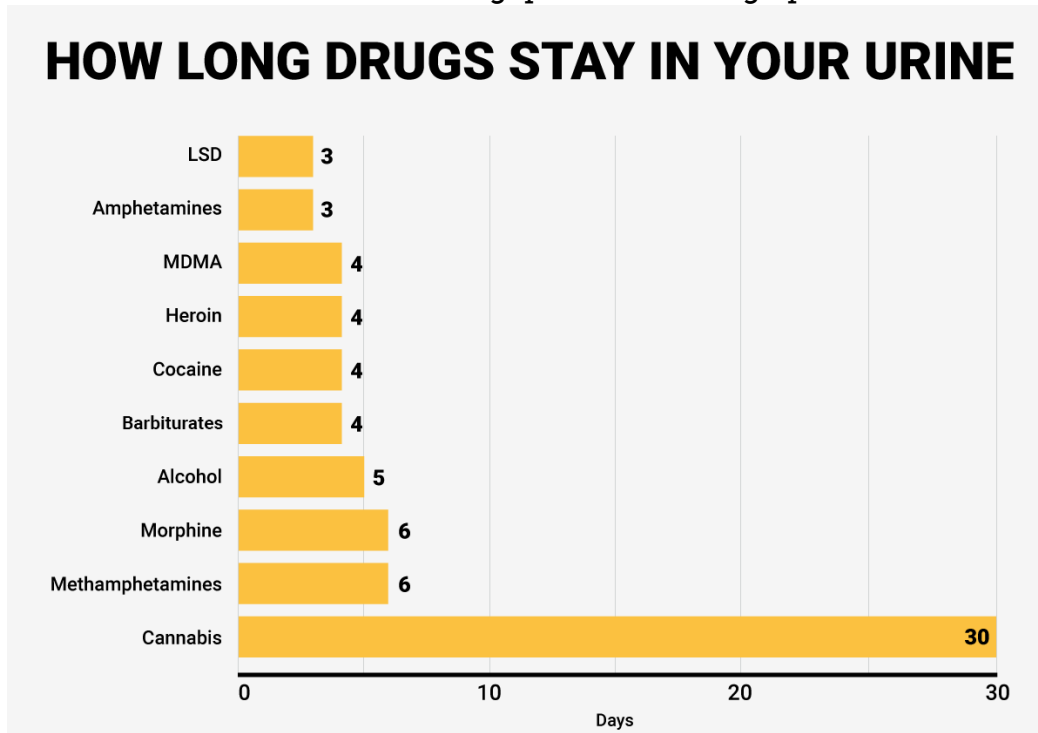
Presumptive Test Name	Poison/Intoxicant Identified
Marquis test	Opium and derivatives
Duquenois-Levine test	Marijuana (THC)
Van Urk test	LSD
Scott test	Cocain
Dillie-Koppavi test	Barbituates

Multiple Choice Questions

- If a person ingested a taste to a drop of a mystery solution and died, it can be said that the solution was _____.
 - Extremely toxic**
 - Moderately toxic
 - Slightly toxic
 - Relatively harmless
- The body breaks down heroin into a simpler compound called _____.
 - Dopamine
 - Morphine**
 - Guanine
 - Cytosine
- Stomach contents is a popular way to study toxicology because digestion stops _____.
 - At the time of death**
 - 1 hour after death
 - 1 day after death
 - 1 week after death
- Which of the following is an example of a presumptive test for alcohol?
 - Nystagmus
 - Pupil dilation
 - Finger to nose
 - All of the above**
- If a toxic in breathed in, it is most likely going to be concentrated in the _____.
 - Blood stream
 - Stomach
 - Liver
 - Lungs**

Reading Graphs

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



- Which drug stays in your urine for the LEAST amount of time?
a. **LSD**
b. Cocaine
c. Morphine
d. Cannabis
- 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
- 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
b. Heroine
c. MDMA
d. **Alcohol**
- 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
- Alcohol tends to stay in your urine for approximately
a. 5 minutes
b. 5 hours
c. **5 days**
d. 5 weeks