**Toxicology - exam questions (2022)**

1. Mithridatism
2. Cases of food poisoning (Minamata disease, Itai-itai, Yusho - oil disease)
3. Methods of toxicity evaluation (including toxicity tests in mammals and birds)
4. Methods of toxicity evaluation (including toxicity tests in fish)
5. Methods of toxicity evaluation (including toxicity tests in bees and Risk factor calculation)
6. Factors affecting toxicity (Playe´s principle of CCC-DCC, incl. examples)
7. Synergism and antagonism (examples needed, not only definitions)
8. Toxicokinetics (fate of toxin in the organism)
9. Investigation of mammal poisoning (including taking of samples)
10. Investigation of fish poisoning (including taking of samples)
11. CO, CO2, H2Spoisoning, fluorosis
12. Ammonia poisoning (mammals + fish, including autointoxication)
13. Urea poisoning
14. Methanol, ethanol
15. Ethylene glycol + propylene glycol
16. Metaldehyde
17. NaCl
18. Nitrates, nitrites
19. Tensides
20. Methylxanthines
21. Phthalates, bisphenol A, musk compounds, melamin
22. Mercury
23. Cadmium
24. Lead
25. Arsenic, tin, selenium
26. Zinc, copper, iron
27. Organochlorine insecticides + Stockholm convention
28. Organophosphates + carbamate pesticides
29. Pyrethroids (including permethrine)
30. Phenylpyrazoles + neonicotinoids
31. Herbicides - diazine and triazine, phenoxyacetic acid and urea-based pesticides
32. Herbicides - bipyridil-based and phosphoric acid-based pesticides
33. Fungicides – metal-based and organic pesticides
34. Anticoagulant rodenticides
35. Inorganic rodenticides (phosphides, thallium)
36. Organic rodenticides – cholecalciferol + scilliroside + strychnine
37. Mycotoxins – sources and types of effect, diagnosis, prevention and decontamination
38. Aflatoxins
39. Ochratoxins
40. Trichothecens, zearalenone, fumonisines
41. Patulin, tremorgenic mycotoxins
42. Food toxins (phytoestrogens, toxic fatty acids – erucic acid + persin)
43. Food toxins (potato alkaloids, lathyrogens, lectins)
44. Food toxins (protease inhibitors, mineral binding substances – glucosinolates + phytates)
45. Food toxins (grapes + raisins, macadamia nuts, onion + garlic, tannines/acorns)
46. Terpenes and saponines containing poisonous plants
47. Cardioactive glucosides, hypoglycine A
48. Cyanogenic glucosides, cyanides
49. Poisonous plants containing alkaloids – taxine, coniine, aconitine, colchicine, pyrrolizidine alkaloids
50. Poisonous plants containing alkaloids – nicotine, buxamine, cytysine, palustrine, atropine
51. Plants causing phototoxicity, oxalate containing plants, lillies
52. Rape seed plant toxicity
53. Zootoxins
54. Toxins of blue-green algae (cyanotoxins)
55. Botulism
56. Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)
57. Dioxins (PCDDs + PCDFs)
58. Polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)
59. Poisonings in honey bees (toxic plants, HMF)
60. Poisonings in honey bees (metals, pesticides)
61. Parameters of water required by fish - pH, oxygen, COD, BOD, nitrites, ammonia
62. Paracetamol
63. NSAIDs
64. Ivermectin
65. Amitraz, benzimidazoles
66. Ionophores + Sulphonamides
67. Case study 1 – birds
68. Case study 2 – pigs
69. Case study 3 – dog
70. Case study 4 – fish
71. Case study 5 – cat
72. Case study 6 – dog
73. Case study 7 – ducks
74. Case study 8 – horses
75. Case study 9 – deer
76. Case study 10 – cat
77. Case study 11 – fish
78. Case study 12 – dog