

ENGLISH-RUSSIAN GLOSSARY OF SELECTED TERMS IN PREVENTIVE TOXICOLOGY pdf

1: Glossary | TOXMAP

1: (Browse shelf) Available Por favor tramitar cualquier reserva directamente con la entidad que tiene el ejemplar, no a través de este sistema.

Occurring over a long time [compare with acute]. Chronic exposure Contact with a substance that occurs over a long time more than 1 year [compare with acute exposure and intermediate duration exposure] Cluster investigation A review of an unusual number, real or perceived, of health events for example, reports of cancer grouped together in time and location. Cluster investigations are designed to confirm case reports; determine whether they represent an unusual disease occurrence; and, if possible, explore possible causes and contributing environmental factors. Community Assistance Panel CAP A group of people from a community and from health and environmental agencies who work with ATSDR to resolve issues and problems related to hazardous substances in the community. CAP members work with ATSDR to gather and review community health concerns, provide information on how people might have been or might now be exposed to hazardous substances, and inform ATSDR on ways to involve the community in its activities. Comparison value CV Calculated concentration of a substance in air, water, food, or soil that is unlikely to cause harmful adverse health effects in exposed people. The CV is used as a screening level during the public health assessment process. Substances found in amounts greater than their CVs might be selected for further evaluation in the public health assessment process. Completed exposure pathway [see exposure pathway]. ATSDR, which was created by CERCLA, is responsible for assessing health issues and supporting public health activities related to hazardous waste sites or other environmental releases of hazardous substances. Concentration The amount of a substance present in a certain amount of soil, water, air, food, blood, hair, urine, breath, or any other media. Contaminant A substance that is either present in an environment where it does not belong or is present at levels that might cause harmful adverse health effects. Delayed health effect A disease or an injury that happens as a result of exposures that might have occurred in the past. Dermal Referring to the skin. For example, dermal absorption means passing through the skin. Dermal contact Contact with touching the skin [see route of exposure]. Descriptive epidemiology The study of the amount and distribution of a disease in a specified population by person, place, and time. Detection limit The lowest concentration of a chemical that can reliably be distinguished from a zero concentration. Disease prevention Measures used to prevent a disease or reduce its severity. Disease registry A system of ongoing registration of all cases of a particular disease or health condition in a defined population. Dose for chemicals that are not radioactive The amount of a substance to which a person is exposed over some time period. Dose is a measurement of exposure. Dose is often expressed as milligram amount per kilogram a measure of body weight per day a measure of time when people eat or drink contaminated water, food, or soil. In general, the greater the dose, the greater the likelihood of an effect. An "exposure dose" is how much of a substance is encountered in the environment. An "absorbed dose" is the amount of a substance that actually got into the body through the eyes, skin, stomach, intestines, or lungs. Dose for radioactive chemicals The radiation dose is the amount of energy from radiation that is actually absorbed by the body. This is not the same as measurements of the amount of radiation in the environment. Dose-response relationship The relationship between the amount of exposure [dose] to a substance and the resulting changes in body function or health response. Environmental media Soil, water, air, biota plants and animals , or any other parts of the environment that can contain contaminants. Environmental media and transport mechanism Environmental media include water, air, soil, and biota plants and animals. Transport mechanisms move contaminants from the source to points where human exposure can occur. The environmental media and transport mechanism is the second part of an exposure pathway. EPA Epidemiologic surveillance [see Public health surveillance]. Epidemiology The study of the distribution and determinants of disease or health status in a population; the study of the occurrence and causes of health effects in humans. Exposure Contact with a substance by swallowing, breathing, or touching the skin or eyes. Exposure may be

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short-term [acute exposure], of intermediate duration, or long-term [chronic exposure]. Exposure assessment The process of finding out how people come into contact with a hazardous substance, how often and for how long they are in contact with the substance, and how much of the substance they are in contact with. Computer and approximation methods are used when past information is limited, not available, or missing. Exposure investigation The collection and analysis of site-specific information and biologic tests when appropriate to determine whether people have been exposed to hazardous substances. Exposure pathway The route a substance takes from its source where it began to its end point where it ends , and how people can come into contact with or get exposed to it. An exposure pathway has five parts: When all five parts are present, the exposure pathway is termed a completed exposure pathway. Exposure registry A system of ongoing followup of people who have had documented environmental exposures. Feasibility study A study by EPA to determine the best way to clean up environmental contamination. A number of factors are considered, including health risk, costs, and what methods will work well. Geographic information system GIS A mapping system that uses computers to collect, store, manipulate, analyze, and display data. For example, GIS can show the concentration of a contaminant within a community in relation to points of reference such as streets and homes. Grand rounds Training sessions for physicians and other health care providers about health topics. In the environment, the half-life is the time it takes for half the original amount of a substance to disappear when it is changed to another chemical by bacteria, fungi, sunlight, or other chemical processes. In the human body, the half-life is the time it takes for half the original amount of the substance to disappear, either by being changed to another substance or by leaving the body. In the case of radioactive material, the half life is the amount of time necessary for one half the initial number of radioactive atoms to change or transform into another atom that is normally not radioactive. Hazard A source of potential harm from past, current, or future exposures. Hazardous Substance Release and Health Effects Database HazDat The scientific and administrative database system developed by ATSDR to manage data collection, retrieval, and analysis of site-specific information on hazardous substances, community health concerns, and public health activities. Hazardous waste Potentially harmful substances that have been released or discarded into the environment. Health consultation A review of available information or collection of new data to respond to a specific health question or request for information about a potential environmental hazard. Health consultations are focused on a specific exposure issue. Health consultations are therefore more limited than a public health assessment, which reviews the exposure potential of each pathway and chemical [compare with public health assessment]. Health education Programs designed with a community to help it know about health risks and how to reduce these risks. Health investigation The collection and evaluation of information about the health of community residents. This information is used to describe or count the occurrence of a disease, symptom, or clinical measure and to evaluate the possible association between the occurrence and exposure to hazardous substances. Health promotion The process of enabling people to increase control over, and to improve, their health. Health statistics review The analysis of existing health information i. A health statistics review is a descriptive epidemiologic study. Incidence The number of new cases of disease in a defined population over a specific time period [contrast with prevalence]. Ingestion The act of swallowing something through eating, drinking, or mouthing objects. A hazardous substance can enter the body this way [see route of exposure]. Inhalation The act of breathing. Intermediate duration exposure Contact with a substance that occurs for more than 14 days and less than a year [compare with acute exposure and chronic exposure]. In vitro In an artificial environment outside a living organism or body. For example, some toxicity testing is done on cell cultures or slices of tissue grown in the laboratory, rather than on a living animal [compare with in vivo]. In vivo Within a living organism or body. For example, some toxicity testing is done on whole animals, such as rats or mice [compare with in vitro]. Lowest-observed-adverse-effect level LOAEL The lowest tested dose of a substance that has been reported to cause harmful adverse health effects in people or animals. Metabolism The conversion or breakdown of a substance from one form to another by a living organism.

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2: toxicology : German » English | PONS

APPENDIX E: Glossary of Selected Terms, Abbreviations and Organizations A AAEE American Academy for Environmental Engineers. www.enganchecubano.com

3: Toxicology | Definition of Toxicology by Merriam-Webster

ANNEX 1 LIST OF HIGH PRIORITY GENERIC TERMS INCLUDED IN THE NOVEMBER English-Russian Glossary of Selected Terms in Preventive Toxicology. Toxicology 8 1.

4: Legal Glossaries and Dictionaries | National Center for State Courts

Glossary of Terms Recommend on Facebook Tweet Share Compartir The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) is a federal public health agency with headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia, and 10 regional offices in the United States.

5: prevention : English » Russian | PONS

Selected Topics. Arsenic; IUPAC Glossary of Terms Used in Toxicology - Terms Starting with A water or other defined medium at which some kind of preventive.

6: Clinical toxicology | English to Arabic | Medical: Pharmaceuticals

from NCI Dictionary of Cancer Terms () by U.S. National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute The study of poisons, including the source, effect, and treatment of poisoning. It is a branch of pharmacology (the study of drugs).

7: Glossary of medicine - Wikipedia

IUPAC Glossary of Terms Used in Toxicology - Terms Starting with U ulcer Defect, often associated with inflammation, occurring locally or at the surface of an organ or tissue owing to sloughing of necrotic (see necrosis) tissue.

8: Clinical Toxicology definitions - Defined Term

Over 5, entries. This dictionary covers terms used in public health science and practice, including areas such as communicable disease control, epidemiology, genetics, nutrition, toxicology, social work, sanitation and public health engineering, environmental sciences, and administration.

9: www.enganchecubano.com | Meanings and Definitions of Words at www.enganchecubano.com

IUPAC Glossary of Terms Used in Toxicology - Terms Starting with I iatrogenic Any adverse condition resulting from medical treatment. icterus Excess of bile pigment in the blood and consequent deposition and retention of bile pigment in the skin and the sclera.

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