

Toxic Injury Signs and Symptoms in Medical Toxicology

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Commentary

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ABOUT THE STUDY

A toxic injury is one that is caused by a toxin. Teratogenic effects, respiratory effects, gastrointestinal effects, cardiovascular effects, hepatic effects, renal effects, and neurological effects can all result from toxic injuries. They can also result in cancer or learning disabilities. Depending on the toxicity of the chemical, effects might occur after either acute (short-term) or chronic (long-term) exposure. Those with Multiple Chemical Sensitivity are more vulnerable to hazardous damage. May is National Multiple Chemical Sensitivity and Toxic Injury Awareness Month in the United States.

Signs and symptoms

Each toxic injury or toxin exposure has unique impacts and symptoms. Some harmful consequences are not always permanent and can be reversed. Some poisons, on the other hand, might cause irrevocable lifelong damage. Depending on the severity of the poison, the drug can harm only one organ system or cause broad toxicity by affecting several systems. Symptoms vary according to how and where the toxic damage affects the body. Coughing, tight chest, difficulty breathing, and nose and throat irritation are common symptoms of toxins affecting the respiratory system. Miscarriage or infertility can occur if the condition affects the ovaries or testes. Toxins damaging the spinal cord and brain cause depression, severe headaches, and dizziness as symptoms. Skin rashes, swelling, and eye redness are common visible symptoms. Mesothelioma, a malignancy that can cause major damage to the lining of the lungs, can be caused by asbestos exposure. Shortness of breath, coughing, night sweats, and fever are among the symptoms.

Many naturally occurring compounds are potentially toxic. They can be present in our air, water, and food. PCBs, Pesticides, Molds, Phthalates, VOCs, Dioxins, Asbestos, Heavy metals, Chloroform, Chlorine are the top ten most prevalent environmental toxins.

Causes

Toxic injuries have thousands of different causes. When a person comes into contact with a poison, he or she suffers a toxic damage. However, some reasons remain unclear or extremely rare. A hazardous injury can often be classified into one of two categories. An injury caused by an environmental toxin or chemical exposure. An environmental toxin is one that occurs naturally in our environment. (For instance, molds). Mold spores can be found both indoors and outside.) Although an environmental poison can be created through human involvement (such as pesticides), it is still considered natural. Chemical exposure injuries are frequently more severe due to the nature of these very poisonous compounds. Toxins present in consumer, medicinal, and industrial items are common sources of chemical toxic damage.

Prevention

- Toxic damage can be reduced by avoiding direct contact with poisons.
- Wear personal protection equipment when working around environmental or chemical dangers for one's own safety. Many countries, such as Canada's Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System, have guidelines for classifying dangerous commodities and outlining the risks associated with them. These guidelines were created to safeguard safety at work when working with harmful chemical poisons. It is also critical to keep the home and workplace clean and dry in order to avoid dangerous molds.
- If a toxic harm occurs, sufferers may be able to pursue a specific sort of case known as a toxic tort.