



Veterinary Sciences Institute of El Khroub
Constantine 1 Frères Mentouri
Bachtarzi K 2026

Glossary of special toxicology

Terme Français	English Term	Définition / Définition
Pesticides	Pesticides	A broad term for substances used to destroy, repel, or control pests.
Insecticides	Insecticides	A type of pesticide used to kill insects.
Herbicides	Herbicides	A type of pesticide used to kill unwanted plants (weeds).
Raticides / Rodenticides	Rodenticides	A type of pesticide used to kill rodents (rats, mice).
Organochlorés	Organochlorines	A class of persistent insecticides (e.g., DDT, Lindane) that affect the nervous system.
Organophosphorés	Organophosphates	A class of insecticides that act by inhibiting acetylcholinesterase enzymes (e.g., Parathion, Malathion).
Carbamates	Carbamates	A class of insecticides that also inhibit acetylcholinesterase, but the effect is often shorter and reversible (e.g., Carbaryl).
Pyréthrinés / Pyréthrinoïdes	Pyrethrins / Pyrethroids	Insecticides derived from chrysanthemum flowers (natural) or synthesized (synthetic), affecting sodium channels in nerves.



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Anti-cholinestérasiques	Anticholinesterases	A mechanism of action where a substance inhibits the enzyme acetylcholinesterase, leading to an accumulation of acetylcholine.
Syndrome muscarinique	Muscarinic Syndrome	A set of symptoms caused by overstimulation of muscarinic receptors (e.g., salivation, lacrimation, urination, defecation, GI upset).
Syndrome nicotinique	Nicotinic Syndrome	A set of symptoms caused by overstimulation of nicotinic receptors (e.g., muscle fasciculations, weakness, paralysis).
Atropine	Atropine	A specific antidote used to block muscarinic receptors in cases of anticholinesterase poisoning.
Réactivateur des cholinestérasés	Cholinesterase Reactivator	An antidote (e.g., pralidoxime) that removes the organophosphate from the inhibited enzyme.
Paraquat	Paraquat	A highly toxic herbicide (dipyridyl) that causes severe lung fibrosis.
Antivitamine K	Antivitamin K	A class of rodenticides (e.g., warfarin, bromadiolone) that interfere with blood clotting by blocking vitamin K.



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Syndrome hémorragique	Hemorrhagic Syndrome	A set of symptoms characterized by bleeding, caused by anticoagulant rodenticides.
Vitamine K1	Vitamin K1 (Phytomenadione)	The specific antidote for poisoning by antivitamin K rodenticides.
Saturnisme	Lead Poisoning (Plumbism)	Poisoning caused by the accumulation of lead in the body.
Chélateur	Chelating Agent	A substance (e.g., EDTA, D-penicillamine) used to bind and remove heavy metals like lead and copper from the body.
Cuivre	Copper	A heavy metal that can cause acute or chronic poisoning, especially in sheep.
Hémolyse	Hemolysis	The destruction of red blood cells, leading to anemia.
Plantes toxiques	Poisonous Plants	Plants that contain natural toxins (e.g., alkaloids, glycosides) that can poison animals.
Alcaloïdes	Alkaloids	A class of naturally occurring organic compounds containing nitrogen, often with potent pharmacological effects (e.g., atropine, strychnine).



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Glycosides cyanogéniques	Cyanogenic Glycosides	Plant compounds that can release hydrogen cyanide (HCN), a potent toxin, when the plant tissue is damaged.
Méthémoglobine	Methemoglobin	A form of hemoglobin that cannot carry oxygen, caused by nitrates and other oxidizing agents.
Nitrates / Nitrites	Nitrates / Nitrites	Compounds that can cause methemoglobinemia, often found in fertilizers and certain plants.

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