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equilibrium is achieved after appropriately long exposures and the overall shape of the time course curves of uptake as a tool for determining this dose distribution a mathematical model based on a combination of computational fluid dynamics cfd and physiologically based pharmacokinetic pbpk modeling was developed for simulating toxicant vapor uptake in the rat nose abstract the uptake distribution and clearance of inhaled vapors is governed by rules of partial pressure equilibration in a multicompartmental system since halogenated anesthetic agents are not soluble in water biotransformation is their only clearance pathway during anesthesia modeling of uptake and clearance of inhaled vapors and gases springerlink home industrial and environmental xenobiotics conference paper modeling of uptake and clearance of inhaled vapors and gases conference paper pp 211 220 cite this conference paper download book pdf v fiserova bergerova the saturated vapour pressure of water at 37 c is 47 mm hg therefore the dry gas pressure in the humidified gas is 760 - 47 = 713 mm hg or 713 / 760 = 0.938 of the total barometric pressure in the humidified gas cyclopropane forms 1.066 per cent of the initial dry gas by volume astrand i 1983 effect of physical exercise on uptake distribution and elimination of vapors in man in fiserova bergerova v ed modeling of inhalation exposure to vapors uptake distribution and elimination vol 2 crc press boca raton pp 107 129 google scholar fiserova bergerova v 1983 modeling of inhalation exposure to vapors uptake distribution and elimination vol 1 and 2 crc boca raton bischoff kb 1987 physiologically based pharmacokinetic modeling national research council in pharmacokinetics in risk assessment drinking water and health vol 8 for low exposure concentrations it became obvious that the rate of uptake into blood by inhalation is limited by the blood flow through the lung and the rate of metabolism is limited by the blood flow through the metabolizing organs references references 1 a vapor pressure curve is a graph of vapor pressure as a function of temperature to find the normal boiling point of liquid a horizontal line is drawn from the y axis at a pressure equal to standard pressure the purpose of this study was to quantitate sm vapor deposition tissue distribution and excretion following intratracheal inhalation in rats and cutaneous exposure in guinea pigs 14c sm vapors for inhalation studies were generated by metering liquid 14c sm into a heated j tube last revised december 17 2021 revision 12 2021 vapors from toxic and flammable chemicals can be difficult to identify and control this fact

sheet discusses the properties of chemical vapors offers tips for controlling vapor exposure and compares the hazards of common laboratory solvents global distribution of vapour pressure deficit averaged over the years 1981 2010 from the chelsea bioclim data set 1 vapour pressure deficit or vpd is the difference deficit between the amount of moisture in the air and how much moisture the air can hold when it is saturated tichy m 1983 prediction of adverse activities from physical and chemical properties of vapors and gases qsar analysis in fiserova bergerova v ed modeling of inhalation exposure to vapors uptake distribution and elimination vol ii crc press boca raton fl pp 3 35 google scholar tissue uptake of poorly soluble chemicals oil gas partition coefficient less than 10 is flow limited at the beginning of exposure but the partial pressures of such chemicals in the body equilibrate very rapidly with ambient air increased pulmonary uptake compensates for metabolic clearance

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assessment of inhaled vapor uptake in the lung and distribution among other organs of the body is needed to link human exposure to biological response

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