Fundamentals of Analytical Toxicology

Tarek Heikal
Environmental Toxicology Research Unit, National Research Centre, Cairo, Egypt

Editor’s Note

Journal of Environmental and Analytical Toxicology Volume NO 6, Issue 4, has published 13 research articles, review article, short communication and thesis which deal with the determination of the levels of exposure to potential toxicants by means of air, water or food.

Shewchuk et al. presented a review article that summarized the relevant information from the available literature to describe the value of activated carbon to control elemental mercury emissions into the atmospheric environment [1]. Another review article by Ogunola et al. detailed about anti-befouling defence mechanism of a chemical warfare (basibionts) [2].

Elshiekh et al. in their qualitative and quantitative article estimated some trace elements in drinking water by ICP-OES. The present study assessed the concentrations of Ba, Cu, Cr, Ni, V, Mo, Ag, Mn and P. This article used few analysis methods based on the accuracy, precision, confirmation reliability, limit of detection and limit of quantification [3]. McKee research paper focused on the methods used for mosquito control and to stop the spread of mosquito borne viruses such as dengue, malaria and Zika virus [4]. Review article of Alaqad detailed on synthesis and characterization methods of gold and silver nanoparticles and applications towards drugs [5].

Ranjan et al. research article detailed about heavy metal risk assessment in Bhavanapadu creek using three potamidid snails - Telescopium, Cerithidea obtusa and Cerithideacinculata. The selected study area experiences the sea water influx during high tide and fresh water during rainfall, flooding season etc. This study used flame atomic absorption spectrophotometer to assess the status of bioaccumulation of heavy metals (Cu, Cd, Zn, Pb, Ni, Fe) in soft tissue shells of three different species of molluscs namely Telescopium telescopium, Cerithidea obtusa and Cerithideacinculata [6].

Chobanyan et al. examined whether exercise and food consumption is associated with blood glucose levels in the Caribbean population of Sint Maarten [7]. While Dilioha et al. studied the economic potentials of the rare earth elements in the basaltic rocks of ameta, southern benue trough Nigeria [8]. Lyons et al. research article discussed the topic titled deposition and distribution factors for the endocrine disruptor, 4-nonylphenol, in the Sierra Nevada mountains, California, USA [9].

References


*Corresponding author: Tarek Heikal, Environmental Toxicology Research Unit, National Research Centre, Cairo, Egypt, Tel: +201002591307; E-mail: tarekh@yahoo.com


Copyright: © 2016 Heikal T. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.