

Study of Acute Oral Toxicity from a Provided Dataset

Practical 10 | Pharmacology III

Aim

To study Acute Oral Toxicity from a Provided Dataset, and interpret the recorded observations.

Principle

- LD50 is a model estimate of a dose associated with mortality in half a population under stated conditions. A limit-test or toxicity-class result need not supply a precise LD50.
- This exercise uses a software/video simulation or an instructor-provided dataset.
- A response depends on the model, intervention, controls and observation period; comparisons must use the same endpoint.
- Record only supplied observations. Distinguish illustrative or simulated values from results obtained in an actual study.

Materials and Apparatus

- Assigned software/video, prepared teaching records and completed control/test data.
- Assigned pharmacology simulation/video and completed observation dataset.
- Computer, graphing or calculation software and a structured record sheet.

Method

1. Identify the simulated preparation, control group and response being measured.
2. Record the model settings and treatment labels supplied in the exercise.
3. Review the baseline or control trace before comparing the intervention traces.
4. Read the stated response endpoint using the same definition for every group.
5. Tabulate the completed simulation observations and calculate the assigned comparison.
6. Explain the mechanism, control response and any limitation of the model.

Observation Record

Complete this record using actual laboratory findings or the provided teaching data.

Observation / parameter	Record / finding
Provided dose labels	_____
Number represented	_____
Observed outcomes	_____
Model/assumption	_____
Estimate or class	_____

Calculations and Interpretation

- Outcome proportion = relevant outcome count/number represented.
- Estimate LD50 only by the appropriate fitted model for the supplied data; report uncertainty and do not infer it from a single group.

Result

Report the supplied simulated response, its defined comparison and the mechanism supported by the model. Label the observations as simulated.

Finding: _____

Conclusion: _____

Precautions

- Keep software units, treatment labels and endpoint definitions consistent.
- Use supplied simulation data and distinguish an illustration from an observed outcome.
- A model demonstrates an experimental principle; it does not establish an individual patient treatment.

Viva Questions

1. Why use a control response?

It separates the intervention effect from baseline variation in the simulated model.

2. Why define the endpoint before comparison?

Changing the endpoint after reviewing results can bias the interpretation.

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