

Download Chemical Warfare Agents Toxicology And Treatment

1. Historical overview. Immediately after the World War I, nobody doubted that the next war would run without chemical warfare agents (CWAs). The more the conflict seemed to be realistic, the more intensive were the preparations of potential participants. Biological warfare (BW)—also known as germ warfare—is the use of biological toxins or infectious agents such as bacteria, viruses, and fungi with the intent to kill or incapacitate humans, animals or plants as an act of war. Biological weapons (often termed "bio-weapons", "biological threat agents", or "bio-agents") are living organisms or replicating entities (viruses, which are not ...Sarin (NATO designation GB (G-series, "B"), is an extremely toxic synthetic organophosphorus compound. A colorless, odorless liquid, it is used as a chemical weapon due to its extreme potency as a nerve agent. Exposure is lethal even at very low concentrations, where death can occur within one to ten minutes after direct inhalation of a lethal dose, due to suffocation from lung muscle paralysis ...I'll be accompanying some of the students from my school on a history trip to Ypres and a few other World War 1 battlefields in a few weeks' time. Obviously, they'd much rather be learning chemistry, so I've been reading up on the different chemical agents used during World War 1, and this graphic is a byproduct of that. As it turns out, several of them were used for the first time at Ypres ...