

How Long Does Alcohol Poisoning Last

Symptoms of intoxication at lower doses may include mild sedation and poor coordination. At higher doses, there may be slurred speech, trouble walking, impaired vision, mood swings and vomiting. Extreme doses may result in a respiratory depression, coma, or death. Complications may include seizures, aspiration pneumonia, low blood sugar, and injuries or self-harm such as suicide. Alcohol intoxication can... 723ce017a7 The concentration of alcohol in blood is measured via blood alcohol content (BAC). The amount and circumstances of consumption play a large role in determining the extent of intoxication; for example, eating a heavy meal before alcohol consumption causes alcohol to absorb more slowly. The amount of alcohol consumed largely determines the extent of hangovers, although hydration also plays a role. After excessive drinking, stupor and unconsciousness can both occur. Extreme levels of consumption can cause alcohol poisoning and death; a concentration in the blood stream of 0.36% will kill half of those affected. Alcohol may also cause death indirectly by asphyxiation, caused from vomiting. 723ce017a7 The flammable nature of the exhalations of wine was already known to ancient natural philosophers such as Aristotle (384–322 BCE), Theophrastus (c. 371–287 BCE), and Pliny the Elder (23/24–79 CE). However, this did not immediately lead to the isolation of alcohol, even despite the development of more advanced distillation techniques in second- and third-century Roman Egypt. An important recognition, first found in one of the writings attributed to Jābir ibn Ḥayyān (ninth century CE), was that by adding salt to boiling wine, which increases the wine's relative volatility, the flammability of the resulting vapors may be enhanced. The distillation of wine is attested in Arabic works attributed to... 723ce017a7 Russian consumption of surrogate alcohol rose rapidly in the early 2010s amid worsening economic conditions. Surrogates cost less than government-regulated vodka and were commonly available from supermarkets, small shops, and vending machines. In the Irkutsk incident, people drank hawthorn-scented bath oil with the brand name Boyaryshnik. While the product was typically made with and labeled as containing drinkable ethanol, at least one batch was made instead with a toxic amount of methanol. The resulting poisoning led to dozens of hospitalizations and deaths among residents of the Novo-Lenino neighborhood in Irkutsk. A subsequent government investigation found that the surrogate alcohol's producer sourced the methanol from an employee of a local windshield washer fluid production facility. In response to the poisoning, in mid-2017 the Russian government increased the penalties for illegally producing and selling alcohol and made it more difficult to acquire surrogate... 723ce017a7

Alcohol inhalation Depending on precise definition of alcohol, botanical alcohol inhalation can be a subgenre of aromatherapy. It is chiefly applied for recreational use, when it is also referred to as alcohol smoking, but it has medical applications for testing on laboratory rats, and treatment of pulmonary edema and viral pneumonia. Inhaled alcohol cannot be purged from the body Alcohol inhalation is a method of administering alcohol directly into the respiratory system, with aid of a vaporizing or nebulizing device or bag. bloodstream, and because the user does not have a reliable way of determining how much alcohol they have taken in 723ce017a7

Light alcohol consumption was misclassified as possibly healthy in the

past by several studies, but evidence shows that even minimal to light alcohol consumption can have negative effects on health, such as by increasing a person's risk of developing several cancers. A 2014 World Health Organization (WHO) report found that harmful alcohol consumption caused about 3.3 million deaths annually worldwide. Negative effects are related to the amount consumed with no safe lower limit seen. Some nations have introduced alcohol packaging warning messages that inform consumers about alcohol and cancer, as... 723ce017a7 == Signs and symptoms == 723ce017a7 Alcohol can greatly exacerbate sleep problems. During abstinence, residual disruptions in sleep... 723ce017a7

Alcohol (chemistry) In chemistry, an alcohol (from Arabic al-kuhl 'the kohl') is a type of organic compound that carries at least one hydroxyl ($-OH$) functional group bound to a saturated carbon atom. Alcohols range from the simple, like methanol and ethanol, to complex, like sugar alcohols and cholesterol. The OH group provides a site at which many reactions can occur. The presence of an OH group strongly modifies the properties of hydrocarbons, conferring hydrophilic (water-attracted) properties 723ce017a7

Methanol is a toxic alcohol to humans via ingestion due to metabolism. Ingestion of as little as 3.16 grams of methanol can cause irreversible optic nerve damage, and the oral LD50 for humans is estimated to be 56.2 grams. This does not happen with ethanol, which breaks down into acetic acid, which is non-toxic in small amounts. Reference dose for methanol is 0.5 mg/kg/day. Toxic effects take hours to start, and effective antidotes, like ethanol, can often prevent permanent damage. Because of its similarities in both appearance and odor to ethanol (the alcohol in beverages), it is difficult to differentiate between the two. 723ce017a7 == History == 723ce017a7

Mushroom poisoning Mushroom poisoning is poisoning resulting from the ingestion of mushrooms that contain toxic substances. Symptoms can vary from slight gastrointestinal discomfort to death in about 10 days. Symptoms can vary from slight gastrointestinal Mushroom poisoning is poisoning resulting from the ingestion of mushrooms that contain toxic substances. Mushroom toxins are secondary metabolites produced by the fungus 723ce017a7

Long-term effects of alcohol The biological mechanisms include the damage caused by acetaldehyde, a toxic byproduct of alcohol metabolism, which can alter DNA, and the generation of oxidative stress. The risk begins with any level of consumption and goes up with higher intake—even light or moderate drinking adds to the risk. Research shows a causal link between alcohol consumption and at least seven types of cancer, including cancers of the oropharynx (mouth and throat), esophagus, liver, colorectum, and female breast. No level of alcohol consumption has been identified as completely safe in terms of cancer risk. Alcohol is recognized as a direct cause of several diseases, including cancer. The extent of these effects varies depending on several factors, including the quantity and frequency of alcohol intake, as well as individual genetic and lifestyle factors. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) classifies alcohol as a Group 1 carcinogen, meaning it is capable of causing cancer in humans. The long-term effects of alcohol consumption on health are predominantly detrimental, with the severity and range of harms generally increasing with the The long-term effects of alcohol consumption on health are predominantly detrimental,

with the severity and range of harms generally increasing with the cumulative amount of alcohol consumed over a lifetime 723ce017a7

Health effects of alcohol Long-term effects of alcohol include changes in the metabolism of the liver and brain, with increased risk of several types of cancer and alcohol use disorder Alcohol (also known as ethanol) has a number of effects on health. Short-term effects of alcohol consumption include intoxication and dehydration. There is an increased risk of developing an alcohol use disorder for teenagers while their brain is still developing. Alcohol intoxication affects the brain, causing slurred speech, clumsiness, and delayed reflexes. Adolescents who drink have a higher probability of injury including death. Long-term effects of alcohol include changes in the metabolism of the liver and brain, with increased risk of several types of cancer and alcohol use disorder 723ce017a7

Alcohol has a variety of adverse effects. Short-term adverse effects include generalized impairment of neurocognitive function, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, and symptoms of hangover. Alcohol is addictive and can result in alcohol use disorder, dependence, and withdrawal upon cessation. The long-term effects of alcohol are considered to be a major global public health issue and include liver disease, hepatitis, cardiovascular disease (e.g., cardiomyopathy), polyneuropathy, alcoholic hallucinosis, long-term impact on the brain (e.g., brain damage, dementia, and Marchiafava–Bignami disease), and cancers; alcohol and some of its metabolites (such as acetaldehyde) are IARC group... 723ce017a7

Short-term effects of alcohol consumption Cell membranes are highly permeable to alcohol, so once it is in the bloodstream, it can diffuse into nearly every cell in the body. 36% will kill half of those affected. consumption can cause alcohol poisoning and death; a concentration in the blood stream of 0. Alcohol may also cause death The short-term effects of alcohol consumption range from a decrease in anxiety and motor skills and euphoria at lower doses to intoxication (drunkenness), to stupor, unconsciousness, anterograde amnesia (memory "blackouts"), and central nervous system depression at higher doses 723ce017a7

Alcohol (drug) Alcohol is a central nervous system (CNS) depressant, decreasing electrical activity of neurons in the brain, which causes the characteristic effects of alcohol intoxication ("drunkenness"). Among other effects, alcohol produces euphoria, decreased anxiety, increased sociability, sedation, and impairment of cognitive, memory, motor, and sensory function. crystallized in the kidneys. Alcohol has a long association of military use, and has been called Alcohol, sometimes referred to by the chemical name ethanol, is the active ingredient in alcoholic drinks such as beer, wine, and distilled spirits (hard liquor). Ethylene glycol poisoning can be treated in the same way 723ce017a7

Mushroom poisoning is usually the result of ingestion of wild mushrooms after misidentification of a toxic mushroom as an edible species. The most common reason for this misidentification is a close resemblance in terms of color and general morphology of the toxic mushrooms species with edible species. To prevent mushroom poisoning, mushroom gatherers familiarize themselves with the mushrooms they intend to collect, as well as with any similar-looking toxic species. The safety of eating wild mushrooms may depend on methods of preparation for cooking. Some

toxins, such as amatoxins, are thermostable and mushrooms containing such toxins will not be rendered safe to eat by cooking. 723ce017a7

2016 Irkutsk mass methanol poisoning people died of methanol poisoning in the Russian city of Irkutsk. Caused by the consumption of adulterated surrogate alcohol, it was the deadliest such incident in Russia's post-Soviet history. Caused by the consumption of adulterated surrogate alcohol, it was the deadliest such In December 2016, over 70 people died of methanol poisoning in the Russian city of Irkutsk 723ce017a7

List of methanol poisoning incidents drinking toxic alcohol. 2019 Assam alcohol poisonings 2022: 2022 Gujarat alcohol poisoning 2024: 2024 Kallakurichi alcohol poisonings Arak that has been Outbreaks of methanol toxicity have occurred when methanol is used to lace moonshine (bootleg liquor), which is an alcohol-related crime. However, it may also happen if ethanol has been contaminated 723ce017a7

== Antarctica == 723ce017a7 == Methods == 723ce017a7

Alcohol intoxication Alcohol intoxication, commonly described in higher doses as drunkenness or inebriation, and known in overdose as alcohol poisoning, is the behavior and Alcohol intoxication, commonly described in higher doses as drunkenness or inebriation, and known in overdose as alcohol poisoning, is the behavior and physical effects caused by recent consumption of alcohol. Mild intoxication is mostly referred to by slang terms such as tipsy or buzzed. The technical term intoxication in common speech may suggest that a large amount of alcohol has been consumed, leading to accompanying physical symptoms and deleterious health effects. These effects may not arise until hours after ingestion and may contribute to a condition colloquially known as a hangover. In addition to the toxicity of ethanol, the main psychoactive component of alcoholic beverages, other physiological symptoms may arise from the activity of acetaldehyde, a metabolite of alcohol 723ce017a7

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