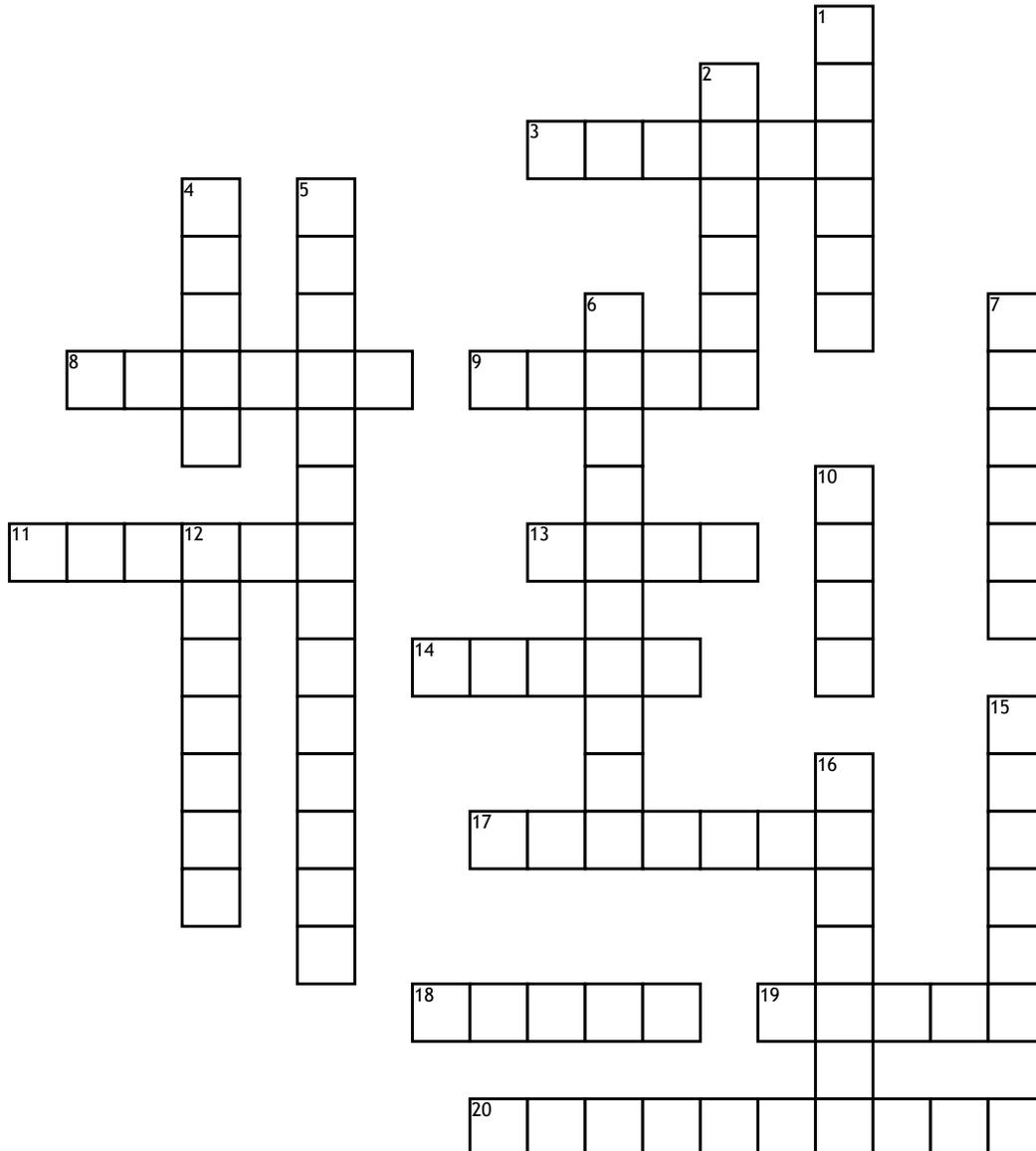


toxicology



Across

3. a substance that has no fixed shape and yields easily to external pressure; a gas or (especially) a liquid.

8. a substance that is capable of causing the illness or death of a living organism when introduced or absorbed.

9. the red liquid that circulates in the arteries and veins of humans and other vertebrate animals, carrying oxygen to and carbon dioxide from the tissues of the body.

11. discover or identify the presence or existence of.

13. the lowest part or edge of something, especially the part on which it rests or is supported.

14. a watery, typically yellowish fluid stored in the bladder and discharged through the urethra. It is one of the body's chief means of eliminating excess water and salt, and also contains nitrogen compounds such as urea and other waste substances removed from the blood by the kidneys.

17. A measure of acidity or alkalinity of water soluble substances

18. a chemical substance that neutralizes alkalis, dissolves some metals, and turns litmus red; typically, a corrosive or sour-tasting liquid of this kind.

19. a medicine or other substance which has a physiological effect when ingested or otherwise introduced into the body.

20. the branch of science concerned with the nature, effects, and detection of poisons.

Down

1. any of the distinct types of material of which animals or plants are made, consisting of specialized cells and their products.

2. a substance that flows freely but is of constant volume, having a consistency like that of water or oil.

4. firm and stable in shape; not liquid or fluid.

5. the separation of a mixture by passing it in solution or suspension or as a vapor (as in gas chromatography) through a medium in which the components move at different rates.

6. an object that can be used to hold or transport something.

7. a period of time equal to sixty seconds or a sixtieth of an hour.

10. the physical structure of a person or an animal, including the bones, flesh, and organs.

12. a change which is a result or consequence of an action or other cause.

15. a part of an organism that is typically self-contained and has a specific vital function, such as the heart or liver in humans.

16. not helping or supporting either side in a conflict, disagreement, etc.; impartial.