

?Acute toxicity refers to the adverse effects that occur shortly after exposure to a toxic substance. The use of glucose, sodium bicarbonate, fructose, or thiamine would be determined on a case-by-case basis by healthcare professionals with expertise in toxicology and poison management. In many cases, treatment involves supportive measures such as stabilizing vital signs, ensuring adequate oxygenation and ventilation, and administering specific antidotes if available. While glucose, sodium bicarbonate, fructose, and thiamine can be beneficial in certain cases, they are not universally used for all types of acute toxicity. It's important to note that the choice of treatment for acute toxicity is determined by several factors, including the specific toxic substance, the severity of the toxicity, the individual's symptoms, and the availability of specific antidotes or supportive care.

Glucose: Glucose, a simple sugar, is often used to treat hypoglycemia (low blood sugar) and certain types of poisoning, such as insulin overdose or methanol toxicity.

Sodium bicarbonate: Sodium bicarbonate is an alkaline substance that can be used to treat acidosis, which occurs when the body becomes too acidic. It is commonly used in cases of drug overdoses that cause metabolic acidosis, such as certain antidepressant or aspirin overdoses. It is commonly used in the treatment of alcohol-related toxicity, such as alcohol withdrawal syndrome or Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome.

Fructose: Fructose is another type of sugar, but its use in the treatment of acute toxicity is limited. It is not commonly used as a specific antidote for toxic substances.

Thiamine: Thiamine, also known as vitamin B1, is essential for the proper functioning of the nervous system. The choice of treatment for acute toxicity depends on the specific substance involved and the symptoms experienced by the affected individual. However, it may not be indicated or effective for all types of acute toxicity. Let's look at each substance individually: 1.2.3.4.