



### Perfil Toxicológico

**Id:** 002.1-014528 - 9201/D64/026107

**Ai:** EUA. Department of Health and Human Services. Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

**Ti:** **Toxicological profile for naphthalene, 1-methylnaphthalene and 2-methylnaphthalene. Update**

**Fu:** Atlanta; ATSDR; 1995. 199 p.

**Tc:** <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/profile/naththalene.pdf>

**Re:** Give you information about naphthalene, 1-methyl-naphthalene, and 2-methylnaphthalene and to emphasize the human health effects that may result from exposure to them. Naphthalene is a white solid that evaporates easily. It is also called mothballs, moth flakes, white tar, and tar camphor. When mixed with air, naphthalene vapors easily burn. Fossil fuels, such as petroleum and coal, naturally contain naphthalene. The major products made from naphthalene are moth repellents, in the form of mothballs or crystals, and toilet deodorant blocks It is also used for making dyes, resins, leather tanning agents, and the insecticide, carbaryl.

**Ub:** CEPIS / CENSA

**Id:** 002.1-033210 - 9201/D64/002048

**Ai:** EUA. Department of Health Human Services. Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

**Ti:** **Toxicological profile for chlorpyrifos**

**Fu:** Atlanta, Georgia; ATSDR; 1997. 180 p. Tab.(Toxicological profile).

**Tc:** <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/profile/chlorpyrifos.pdf>

**Re:** Chlorpyrifos is an organophosphorus insecticide that has been widely used in the home and on the farm. In the home, chlorpyrifos has been used to control cockroaches, fleas, and termites; it has also been an active ingredient in some pet flea and tick collars. On the farm, it is used to control ticks on cattle and as a spray to control crop pests. This public health statement tells you about chlorpyrifos and the effects of exposure. Chlorpyrifos enters the environment through direct application to crops, lawns, domesticated animals, and in the home and workplace. Chlorpyrifos may also enter the environment through volatilization, spills, and the disposal of chlorpyrifos waste. The purpose of this document is to provide an overall perspective of the toxicology of chlorpyrifos. It contains descriptions and evaluations of toxicological studies and epidemiological investigations and provides conclusions, where possible, on the relevance of toxicity and toxicokinetic data to public health guidance. A glossary and list of acronyms, abbreviations, and symbols can be found at the end of this profile.

**Ub:** CEPIS

**Id:** 002.1-043903 - 0403/N27/037058

**Ai:** National Library of Medicine

**Ti:** **Hazardous Substances Data Bank : cedarwood oil**

**Fu:** Washington, D.C; National Library of Medicine; 2001. 16 p. Toxicology Data Network, Toxnet. .

**Tc:** <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/cedarwood/cedarwood.htm>

**Re:** Describe los efectos en la salud humana de la exposición a la sustancia. Se recomiendan tratamientos adecuados de acuerdo a la gravedad e incluye algunos casos como ejemplo.

**Ub:** CEPIS

**Id:** 002.1-043904 - 0403/N27/037059

**Ai:** National Library of Medicine

**Ti:** **Hazardous Substances Data Bank : allethrin**

**Fu:** Maryland; National Library of Medicine; 2001. 42 p. Toxicology Data Network, Toxnet. ().

**Tc:** <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/allethrin/allethrin.htm>

**Re:** The mammalian toxicity of natural pyrethrins is generally low. Very young children are perhaps more susceptible to poisoning because they may not hydrolyze the pyrethrum esters efficiently. In humans, allergic reactions are the main toxic manifestations of pyrethrin exposure.

**Ub:** CEPIS

**Id:** 002.1-043905 - 0403/N27/037060

**Ai:** National Library of Medicine

**Ti:** **Hazardous Substances Data Bank : limonene**

## Full Texts

**Fu:** Maryland; National Library of Medicine; 2001. 33 p. Toxicology Data Network, Toxnet. ().

**Tc:** <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/limone/limone.htm>

**Re:** In human limonene is most likely of low toxicity. Mild dermal irritation and skin sensitization may occur. Hematuria and albuminuria might occur if large amounts are ingested.

**Ub:** CEPIS

**Id:** 002.1-043906 - 0403/N27/037061

**Ai:** National Library of Medicine

**Ti:** **Hazardous substances data bank : brodifacoum**

**Fu:** Maryland; National Library of Medicine; 2001. 28

p. Toxicology Data Network, Toxnet. (Hazardous Substances Data Bank).

**Tc:** <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/brodifa/brodifa.htm>

**Re:** In massive overdose brodifacoum have produced rapid and persistent hypoprothrombinemia and associated bleeding diathesis. Serious poisoning has been reported in adults with deliberate usually chronic surreptitious ingestion. Coagulo-pathy may persist for 6 weeks to many months.

**Ub:** CEPIS

**Id:** 002.1-043907 - 0403/N27/037062

**Ai:** National Library of Medicine

**Ti:** **Hazardous Substances Data Bank ; bromadiolone**

**Fu:** Maryland; National Library of Medicine; 2001. 28 p. Toxicology Data Network, Toxnet. ().

**Tc:** <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/bromadio/bromadio.htm>

**Re:** Bromadiolone is a derivative of 4-hydroxycoumarin. In massive overdose, these agents have produced rapid and persistent hypoprothrombinemia and associated bleeding diathesis. Once coagulation defects occur, they may persist for weeks to months. Daily exposures are likely to produce cumulative toxicity. No chronic data were found for bromadiolone in humans, however. This review is based on the properties of coumarin and other long-acting anticoagulants.

**Ub:** CEPIS

**Id:** 002.1-043908 - 0403/N27/037063

**Ai:** National Library of Medicine

**Ti:** **Hazardous Substances Data Bank : diphenadione**

**Fu:** Maryland; National Library of Medicine; 2001. 27 p. Toxicology Data Network, Toxnet. ().

**Tc:** <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/diphena/diphena.htm>

**Re:** Diphacinone is an indandione anticoagulant. In massive overdose, these agents have produced rapid and persistent hypoprothrombinemia and associated bleeding diathesis. Once coagulation defects occur, they may persist for weeks to months. Daily exposures are likely to produce cumulative toxicity.

**Ub:** CEPIS

**Id:** 002.1-043909 - 0403/N27/037064

**Ai:** National Library of Medicine

**Ti:** **Hazardous substances data bank : vitamin D2**

**Fu:** Maryland; National Library of Medicine; 2001. 32 p. (Hazardous Substances Data Bank).

**Tc:** <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/vitamin/vitamin.htm>

**Re:** Vitamin D is used as a nutrient and/or dietary supplement food additive and as a rodenticide. Most human exposures occur primarily with ingestion of Vitamin D in multivitamins. Toxic effects are usually the result of over-supplementation, not acute ingestion which rarely results in toxicity. Exposure to Vitamin D used as a rodenticide may also occur. Vitamin D is toxic by the ingestion, intraperitoneal, intravenous, and intramuscular routes. In ingestion poisonings, symptoms include anorexia, nausea, vomiting, and weight loss. Many of the other effects of chronic vitamin D toxicity are due to induced hypercalcemia. Polyneuropathy may be seen.

**Ub:** CEPIS

**Id:** 002.1-043910 - 0403/N27/037065

**Ai:** National Library of Medicine

**Ti:** **Hazardous Substances Data Bank : 2-ethyl-1,3-hexanediol**

**Fu:** Maryland; National Library of Medicine; 2001. 14 p. Toxicology Data Network, Toxnet. ().

**Tc:** <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/hexane/hexane.htm>

**Re:** DEET - The most commonly used product in this class is N,N-Diethyl-M-toluamide, commonly referred to as DEET. Toxicity is primarily neurologic (encephalopathy, seizures, movement disorders, coma) and may occur via oral or dermal exposure, most commonly in children. Fatalities from ingestion and chronic dermal application of

## Textos Completos

DEET containing products are rare, but have been described. Ethyl hexanediol is only slightly absorbed across the skin. However, it is moderately toxic on ingestion, causing CNS depression, liver, and kidney injury.

**Ub:** CEPIS

**Id:** 002.1-043911 - 0403/N27/037066

**Ai:** National Library of Medicine

**Ti:** Hazardous substances data bank : fenvalerate

**Fu:** Maryland; National Library of Medicine; 2001. 54 p. Toxicology Data Network, Toxnet. (Hazardous Substances Data Bank).

**Tc:** <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/fenvale/fenvale.htm>

**Re:** Describe los efectos a corto y largo plazo en la salud humana producidos por el fenvalerate de acuerdo al grado de exposición y a las características propias del sujeto.

**Ub:** CEPIS

**Id:** 002.1-043914 - 0403/N27/037069

**Ai:** National Library of Medicine

**Ti:** Hazardous Substances Data Bank : geraniol

**Fu:** Maryland; National Library of Medicine; 2001. 22 p. Toxicology Data Network, Toxnet. ().

**Tc:** <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/geraniol/geraniol.htm>

**Re:** The primary effect seen of this oil is irritation, especially contact or allergic dermatitis. Systemic symptoms in humans are unusual.

**Ub:** CEPIS

**Id:** 002.1-043915 - 0403/N27/037070

**Ai:** National Library of Medicine

**Ti:** Hazardous substances data bank : dichlorvos

**Fu:** Maryland; National Library of Medicine; 2001. 79 p. Toxicology Data Network, Toxnet. (Hazardous Substances Data Bank).

**Tc:** <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/dichlor/dichlor.htm>

**Re:** After inhalation of dichlorvos, breathing and eye effects are the first to appear. These include tightness of the chest, wheezing, a bluish discoloration of the skin, small pupils, aching in and behind the eyes, blurring of vision, tearing, runny nose, headache, and watering of the mouth. After /ingestion/ of dichlorvos, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, abdominal cramps, and diarrhea may appear within two hours.

**Ub:** CEPIS

**Id:** 002.1-043916 - 0403/N27/037071

**Ai:** National Library of Medicine

**Ti:** Hazardous substances data bank: deltamethrin

**Fu:** Maryland; National Library of Medicine; 2001. 55 p. Toxicology Data Network, Toxnet. (Hazardous Substances Data Bank).

**Tc:** <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/deltame/deltame.htm>

**Re:** Analiza algunos casos en los que se han producido intoxicaciones por la exposición al deltametrin en dosis diferentes. Se describen los síntomas producidos y los efectos en la salud. Incluye referencias bibliográficas.

**Ub:** CEPIS

**Id:** 002.1-043917 - 0403/N27/037072

**Ai:** National Library of Medicine

**Ti:** Hazardous Substances Data Bank : phenothrin

**Fu:** Maryland; National Library of Medicine; 2001. 39 p. Toxicology Data Network, Toxnet. ().

**Tc:** <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/phenoth/phenoth.htm>

**Re:** The mammalian toxicity of natural pyrethrins is generally low. Very young children are perhaps more susceptible to poisoning because they may not hydrolyze the pyrethrum esters efficiently. In humans, allergic reactions are the main toxic manifestations of pyrethrin exposure. Inhalation is the major route of exposure, with airway irritation as the primary toxic effect. Following inhalation, a stuffy, runny nose and scratchy throat are common. Hypersensitivity reactions including wheezing, sneezing, shortness of breath and bronchospasm may be noted.

**Ub:** CEPIS

**Id:** 002.1-043990 - 0403/E66/037158

**Ai:** Environmental Protection Agency

**Ti:** Toxicological review of naphthalene (CAS N°91-20-3): in support of summary information on the integrated risk information systems (IRIS)

## Full Texts

**Fu:** Washington, D.C; EPA; Aug. 1998. viii,116 p.

**Tc:** <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvstox/i/fulltext/naphtha/nap htha.pdf>

**Re:** Naphthalene is produced by distillation and fractionation of either petroleum or coal tar. Naphthalene's principal use is as an intermediate in the production of phthalic anhydride. Phthalic anhydride is important in the manufacture of phthalate plasticizers, resins, dyes, and insect repellents. Naphthalene is also used in the manufacture of synthetic leather tanning agents and the insecticide carbaryl. Naphthalene has been used as a moth repellent and as a deodorizer for diaper pails and toilets.

**Ub:** CEPIS

**Id:** 002.1-044420 - 0403/E66/037199

**Ai:** Environmental Protection Agency

**Ti:** **Reregistration Eligibility Decision Hydramethylnon**

**Fu:** Washington D.C; EPA; Sep. 1998. 143 p. ()

**Tc:** <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/methylnon/methylnon.pdf>

**Re:** Hydramethylnon is the active ingredient in the end use products *Amdro*, *Combat*, *Maxforce*, *Sensible*, and *Siege*, which are sold in the United States. These products are slow-acting toxicants used primarily to control ants in grasses and rangelands and other non-crop lands such as lawns, turf, and non-bearing nursery stock. Hydramethylnon is also registered for the control of household ant species and cockroaches in nonfood use areas in and around domestic dwellings and commercial establishments. The registered granular formulation may be applied via broadcast or individual mound treatment for imported fire ant control. For the control of ants and cockroaches in dwellings, the impregnated formulation may be applied as a bait or as a crack and crevice treatment.

**Ub:** CEPIS

**Id:** 002.1-044471 - 6102/S31/037256

**Ap:** Schio, Regiane

**Ai:** Brasil. Ministério da Educação; Universidade Federal de Mato Grosso do Sul. Centro de Ciência Exatas e Tecnologia

**Ti:** **Caracterização toxicológica de productos domésticos que geram resíduos sólidos perigosos e sua destinação no município de Campo Grande-MS**

**Fu:** Campo Grande; Ministério da Educação; set. 2001. [xi,234]p. Ilus().

**Tc:** <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsaree/disserta/isser.pdf>

**Re:** El trabajo fué realizado en para tratar los peligros asociados al uso y descarte de productos domésticos peligrosos. Se dedica un capítulo a el uso de pesticidas y repelentes.

**Ub:** CEPIS

**Id:** 002.1-044473 - 0403/N27/037274

**Ai:** National Library of Medicine

**Ti:** **Hazardous substances data bank : resmethrin**

**Fu:** Maryland; National Library of Medicine; Oct. 2001. 50 p. Toxicology Data Network, Toxnet. (Hazardous Substances Data Bank).

**Tc:** <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/resmethrin/resmethrin.htm>

**Re:** Although the resmethrins have been used for many years, no data have been reported on their toxicity for human beings.

**Ub:** CEPIS

**Id:** 002.1-044474 - 0403/N27/037273

**Ai:** National Library of Medicine

**Ti:** **Hazardous substances data bank : warfarin**

**Fu:** Maryland; National Library of Medicine; Sept. 2001. 50 p. Toxicology Data Network, Toxnet. (Hazardous Substances Data Bank).

**Tc:** <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/warfarin/warfarin.htm>

**Re:** The primary effect of warfarin overdose is prolongation of prothrombin time, and subsequent risk of hemorrhage. The onset of prolonged PT correlates with the half-life of factor VII, usually appears within 24 hours of ingestion, and peaks between 36 to 72 hours. Clinical manifestations begin a few days or weeks after ingestion, and include nose bleed, bleeding gums, pallor, hematomas around joints and on buttocks, and blood in urine and feces.

**Ub:** CEPIS

**Id:** 002.1-044476 - 0403/N27/037272

**Ai:** National Library of Medicine

## Textos Completos

**Ti:** Hazardous substances data bank : camphor

**Fu:** Maryland; National Library of Medicine; Oct. 2001. 25 p. Toxicology Data Network, Toxnet. (Hazardous Substances Data Bank).

**Tc:** <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/camphor/camphor.htm>

**Re:** Initial effects of poisoning of camphor generally include gastrointestinal effects (stomatitis, nausea, vomiting, and epigastric distress) and CNS effects (restlessness, excitement, delirium, and seizures). Late stage may include CNS depression characterized by apnea and potentially, coma. Camphor is readily and rapidly absorbed from the skin, gastrointestinal and respiratory tracts.

**Ub:** CEPIS

**Id:** 002.1-044478 - 0403/N27/037258

**Ai:** National Library of Medicine

**Ti:** Hazardous substances data bank : chlorpyrifos

**Fu:** Maryland; National Library of Medicine; Aug. 2001. 50 p. Toxicology Data Network, Toxnet. (Hazardous Substances Data Bank).

**Tc:** <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/chlorpyrifos/chlorpyrifos.htm>

**Re:** Chlorpyrifos appears to be one of the safer organophosphates. Exposures characteristically cause selective depression of plasma, but not red blood cell, cholinesterase activity. All of the effects of organophosphates may not be documented for chlorpyrifos, but could potentially occur in individual cases if doses are sufficient.

**Ub:** CEPIS

**Id:** 002.1-044480 - 0403/N27/037259

**Ai:** National Library of Medicine

**Ti:** National Library of Medicine: Citronellal

**Fu:** Maryland; National Library of Medicine; Aug. 2001. 16 p. toxicology Data Network, Toxnet. (Hazardous substances data bank).

**Tc:** <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/citronellal/citronellal.htm>

**Re:** The low molecular weight aldehydes, the halogenated aliphatic aldehydes, and the un-saturated aldehydes are particularly irritating. The mucus membranes of the nasal and oral passages and the upper respiratory tract are affected, producing a burning sensation, an increased ventilation rate, bronchial constriction, choking, and coughing. The eyes tear, and a burning sensation is noted on the skin of the face.

**Ub:** CEPIS

**Id:** 002.1-044481 - 0403/N27/037260

**Ai:** National Library of Medicine

**Ti:** Hazardous substances data bank : cyfluthrin

**Fu:** Maryland; National Library of Medicine; Aug. 2001. 25 p. Toxicology Data Network, Toxnet. (Hazardous Substances Data Bank).

**Tc:** <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/cyfluthrin/cyfluthrin.htm>

**Re:** Some pyrethroid may cause a transient itching and/or burning sensation in exposed human skin. The allergenic properties of pyrethroids /with early pyrethrum preparations/ are marked in comparison with other pesticides. Many cases of contact dermatitis and respiratory allergy have been reported. Persons sensitive to ragweed pollen are particularly prone to such reactions. Preparations containing synthetic pyrethroids are less likely to cause allergic reactions than are the preparations made from pyrethrum powder.

**Ub:** CEPIS

**Id:** 002.1-044482 - 0403/N27/037261

**Ai:** National Library of Medicine

**Ti:** Hazardous substances data bank : cypermethrin

**Fu:** Maryland; National Library of Medicine; Oct. 2001. 35 p. Toxicology Data Network, Toxnet.

**Tc:** <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/cypermethrin/cypermethrin.htm>

**Re:** Presenta algunos casos de intoxicación por cipermetrina en base a los cuáles describe los principales síntomas y efectos en la salud humana.

**Ub:** CEPIS

**Id:** 002.1-044484 - 0403/N27/037269

**Ai:** National Library of Medicine

**Ti:** Hazardous substances data bank : deet

**Fu:** Maryland; National Library of Medicine; Aug. 2001. 26 p. Toxicology Data Network, Toxnet. (Hazardous Substances Data Bank).

**Tc:** <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/deet4/deet4.htm>

## Full Texts

**Re:** DEET, the most commonly used product in this class is N,N-Diethyl-M-toluamide, commonly referred to as DEET. Toxicity is primarily neurologic (encephalopathy, seizures, movement disorders, coma) and may occur via oral or dermal exposure, most commonly in children. Fatalities from ingestion and chronic dermal application of DEET containing products are rare, but have been described.

**Ub:** CEPIS

**Id:** 002.1-044485 - 0403/N27/037270

**Ai:** National Library of Medicine

**Ti:** Indalone

**Fu:** Maryland; National library of Medicine; Aug. 2001. 12 p. Toxicology Data Network, Toxnet. (Hazardous substances data bank).

**Tc:** <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/indalone/indalone.htm>

**Re:** Presenta algunos casos de intoxicación por indalone en base a los cuáles describe los principales síntomas y efectos en la salud humana.

**Ub:** CEPIS

**Id:** 002.1-044486 - 0403/R27/037265

**Ai:** National Library of Medicine

**Ti:** Hazardous substances data bank : naphthalene

**Fu:** Maryland; National Library of Medicine; Oct. 2001. 55 p. Toxicology Data Network, Toxnet. (Hazardous Substances Data Bank).

**Tc:** <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/naphtha/naphtha.htm>

**Re:** Presenta algunos casos de intoxicación por naphthaleno en base a los cuáles describe los principales síntomas y efectos en la salud humana y ambiente.

**Ub:** CEPIS

**Id:** 002.1-044488 - 0403/N27/037262

**Ai:** National Library of Medicine

**Ti:** Hazardous substances data bank : nicotine

**Fu:** Maryland; National Library of Medicine; Aug. 2001. 55 p. Toxicology Data Network, Toxnet. (Hazardous Substances Data Bank).

**Tc:** <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/nicotine/nicotine.htm>

**Re:** This record contains general information for nicotine. Nicotine is well absorbed via ingestion, inhalation, dermal and rectal exposure. Oral absorption from ingested cigarettes or cigars is incomplete. Symptoms generally include nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain and increased salivation. Confusion, agitation, restlessness followed by lethargy, convulsions and coma may be noted following severe exposure. Hyper-tension, tachycardia and tachypnea may occur, followed by hypotension, bradycardia and bradypnea. The duration of symptoms is about 1 to 2 hours following mild exposure, up to 18 to 24 hours following severe intoxication.

**Ub:** CEPIS

**Id:** 002.1-044489 - 0403/N27/037264

**Ai:** National Library of Medicine

**Ti:** Hazardous substances data bank : permethrin

**Fu:** Maryland; National Library of Medicine; Oct. 2001. 50 p. Toxicology Data Network, Toxnet. (Hazardous Substances Data Bank).

**Tc:** <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/permethrin/permethrin.htm>

**Re:** Occupational exposure to permethrin may occur through inhalation and dermal contact with this compound at workplaces where permethrin is produced or used (SRC). Monitoring data indicate that the general population may be exposed to permethrin via inhalation of ambient air and ingestion of food, and with the household use of insecticides containing permethrin.

**Ub:** CEPIS

**Id:** 002.1-044490 - 0403/N27/037271

**Ai:** National Library of Medicine

**Ti:** Hazardous substances data bank: piperonyl butoxide

**Fu:** Maryland; National Library of Medicine; Oct. 2001. 55 p. Toxicology Data Network, Toxnet. (Hazardous Substances Data Bank).

**Tc:** <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/piperonyl/piperonyl.htm>

## Textos Completos

**Re:** Piperonyl butoxide is minimally toxic. Acute oral or dermal exposure is unlikely to result in significant signs and symptoms of systemic toxicity or dermal irritation. This chemical is often combined with hydrocarbons or other insecticides that may require treatment.

**Ub:** CEPIS

**Id:** 002.1-044491 - 0403/N27/037268

**Ai:** National Library of Medicine

**Ti:** **Hazardous substances data bank : propoxur**

**Fu:** Maryland; National Library of Medicine; Aug. 2001. 25 p. Toxicology Data Network, Toxnet. (Hazardous Substances Data Bank).

**Tc:** <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/propoxur/propoxur.htm>

**Re:** People may be exposed to propoxur in indoor air via inhalation or dermal contact where it is used to control cockroaches, flies and mosquitoes and outdoors when it is used to control lawn and turf insects. Exposure would be particularly high indoors. The clinical picture is similar to the muscarinic and nicotinic effects of organophosphates, but usually is less severe. Symptoms develop within 15 minutes to 2 hours and last several hours unless continued absorption occurs from clothing. Blurred vision, nausea, vomiting, abdominal cramps, salivation, and diaphoresis are common. Dyspnea, tremors, muscle twitching, ataxia, and headache also appear. Symptom beyond 24 hours probably do not result from carbamate intoxication.

**Ub:** CEPIS

**Id:** 002.1-044492 - 0403/N27/037267

**Ai:** National Library of Medicine

**Ti:** **Hazardous substances data bank : rotenone**

**Fu:** Maryland; National Library of Medicine; Oct. 2001. 45 p. Toxicology Data Network, Toxnet. (Hazardous Substances Data Bank).

**Tc:** <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/rotenone/rotenone.htm>

**Re:** Rotenone is irritating to the eyes, skin, and mucous membranes. It is more toxic when inhaled than when ingested. Signs and symptoms may include conjunctivitis followed by ulcerative keratitis, mydriasis, rhinitis, pharyngitis, and numbness of the mucous membranes. Seizures have been reported in experimental animals. Additional signs and symptoms may include hypersalivation, vomiting, partial destruction of the soft palate and anterior pillars, fatty liver changes, focal liver necrosis and neoplasms (in experimental animals), acute tubular necrosis, acidosis, and dermatitis.

**Ub:** CEPIS

**Id:** 002.1-044494 - 0403/N27/037266

**Ai:** National Library of Medicine

**Ti:** **Hazardous substances data bank : tetramethrin**

**Fu:** Maryland; National Library of Medicine; Oct. 2001. 35 p. Toxicology Data Network, Toxnet. (Hazardous Substances Data Bank).

**Tc:** <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/tetrame/tetrame.htm>

**Re:** The allergenic properties of pyrethroids /with early pyrethrum preparations/ are marked in comparison with other pesticides. Many cases of contact dermatitis and respiratory allergy have been reported. Persons sensitive to ragweed pollen are particularly prone to such reactions. Preparations containing synthetic pyrethroids are less likely to cause allergic reactions than are the preparations made from pyrethrum powder.

**Ub:** CEPIS

**Id:** 002.1-044496 - 0403/N27/037263

**Ai:** National Library of Medicine

**Ti:** **Hazardous substances data bank: 1,4-dichlorobenzene**

**Fu:** Maryland; National Library of Medicine; Aug. 2001. 50 p. Toxicology Data Network, Toxnet. (Hazardous Substances Data Bank).

**Tc:** <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/dichlorobe/dichlorobe.htm>

**Re:** Exposure to p-dichlorobenzene may cause irritation of the eyes, nose, and throat. Chronic exposure may cause hepatic injury and in severe cases cirrhosis. Individuals who are exposed to higher concentrations of p-dichlorobenzene may show weakness, dizziness, headache, rhinitis, twitching of the facial muscles, and weight loss.

**Ub:** CEPIS

**Id:** 002.1-044522 - 0403/A28/037301

**Ai:** Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

**Ti:** **Public health statement: naphthalene, 1-methylnaphthalene and 2-methylnaphthalene**

## Full Texts

**Fu:** Atlanta; ATSDR; Aug. 1995. [8]p. (ATSDR public health statement).

**Tc:** <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/naphthal/naphthal.htm>

**Re:** This statement was prepared to give you information about naphthalene, 1-methyl-naphthalene, and 2-methylnaphthalene and to emphasize the human health effects that may result from exposure to them.

**Ub:** CEPIS

**Id:** 002.1-044524 - 0403/A28/037298

**Ai:** Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

**Ti:** **ToxFAQs : naphthalene, 1-methylnaphthalene, 2-methylnaphthalene**

**Fu:** Atlanta; ATSDR; Sept. 1995. [3]p. (ATSDR ToxFAQs).

**Tc:** <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/naphthale/naphthale.htm>

**Re:** Naphthalene is a white solid that is found naturally in fossil fuels. Burning tobacco or wood produces naphthalene. It has a strong, but not unpleasant smell. The major products made from naphthalene are moth repellents. It is also used for making dyes, resins, leather, tanning agents, and the insecticide, carbaryl. Exposure to large amounts of naphthalene may damage or destroy some of your red blood cells.

**Ub:** CEPIS

**Id:** 002.1-044543 - 0403/A28/037304

**Ai:** Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

**Ti:** **Public health statement : chlorpyrifos**

**Fu:** Atlanta; ATSDR; Aug. 1998. [5]p. (ATSDR public Health Statement).

**Tc:** <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/chlorpy/chlorpy.htm>

**Re:** Chlorpyrifos is a white crystal-like solid with a strong odor. It does not mix well with water, so it is usually mixed with oily liquids before it is applied to crops or animals. Chlorpyrifos is an organophosphorus insecticide that has been widely used in the home and on the farm. In the home, chlorpyrifos has been used to control cockroaches, fleas, and termites; it has also been an active ingredient in some pet flea and tick collars. Chlorpyrifos is designated a hazardous substance and subject to regulations in the Federal Water Pollution Act and the Clean Water Act.

**Ub:** CEPIS

**Id:** 002.1-044544 - 0403/A28/037306

**Ai:** Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

**Ti:** **ToxFAQs : chlorpyrifos**

**Fu:** Atlanta; ATSDR; Sept. 1997. [4]p. (ATSDR ToxFAQs).

**Tc:** <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/chlorpyrif/chlorpyrif.htm>

**Re:** Chlorpyrifos is an insecticide that is a white crystal-like solid with a strong odor. It does not mix well with water, so it is usually mixed with oily liquids before it is applied to crops or animals. It may also be applied to crops in a capsule form. Chlorpyrifos is an insecticide which has been widely used in homes and on farms. Breathing or ingesting chlorpyrifos may result in a variety of nervous system effects, ranging from headaches, blurred vision, and salivation to seizures, coma, and death, depending on the amount and length of exposure.

**Ub:** CEPIS

**Id:** 002.1-044548 - 0403/A28/037327

**Ai:** Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

**Ti:** **ToxFAQs : dichlorvos**

**Fu:** Atlanta; ATSDR; Sept. 1997. [5]p. (ATSDR ToxFAQs).

**Tc:** <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/dichlorvo/dichlorvo.htm>

**Re:** Dichlorvos is an insecticide that is a dense colorless liquid. It has a sweetish smell and readily mixes with water. Dichlorvos used in pest control is diluted with other chemicals and used as a spray. It can also be incorporated into plastic that slowly releases the chemical. Dichlorvos is used for insect control in food storage areas, green houses, and barns, and control of insects on livestock. It is not generally used on outdoor crops. Dichlorvos is sometimes used for insect control in workplaces and in the home. Veterinarians use it to control parasites on pets. The major effect of dichlorvos is on the nervous system. Studies on people who were exposed to dichlorvos by breathing air in the workplace containing low levels of dichlorvos have not shown any harmful effects. Animal studies have shown that breathing high levels can cause nervous system effects

**Ub:** CEPIS

**Id:** 002.1-044549 - 0403/A28/037326

**Ai:** Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

**Ti:** **Public health statement: dichlorvos**

**Fu:** Atlanta; ATSDR; Sept. 1997. [8]p. (ATSDR public health statement).

## Textos Completos

**Tc:** <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/dichlorv/dichlorv.htm>

**Re:** Dichlorvos is a synthetic organic chemical used as an insecticide. Dichlorvos does not occur naturally in the environment, but is manufactured by industry. Dichlorvos is sold under many trade names including *Vapona*, *Atgard*, *Nuvan*, and *Task*. Dichlorvos may also be called DDVP, which is an abbreviation for its full chemical name. Pure dichlorvos is a dense colorless liquid that evaporates easily into the air and dissolves slightly in water. Dichlorvos has a sweetish smell and readily reacts with water. The dichlorvos used in pest control is diluted with other liquids and used as a spray. It has been recommended that people should not reenter a room or house treated with dichlorvos until after a 10-hour ventilation period.

**Ub:** CEPIS

**Id:** 002.1-044563 - 0403/E97/037347

**Ai:** Extension Toxicology Network

**Ti:** **Pesticide information profile: carbaryl**

**Fu:** New York; Cornell University; Oct. 1992. [5]p. (Pesticide Information Profile).

**Tc:** <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/full text/carbaryl1/carbaryl1.htm>

**Re:** Carbaryl is a wide-spectrum carbamate insecticide which controls over 100 species of insects on citrus, fruit, cotton, forests, lawns, nuts, ornamentals, shade trees, and other crops, as well as on poultry, livestock and pets. It is also used as a molluscicide and an acaricide. Carbaryl is a general use pesticide. Carbaryl works whether it is ingested into the stomach of the pest or absorbed through direct contact. Carbaryl is moderately to very toxic, and is labeled with a WARNING signal word. It can produce adverse effects in humans by skin contact, inhalation or ingestion.

**Ub:** CEPIS

**Id:** 002.1-044852 - 0403/C77/037605

**Ai:** Cornell University. Program on Breast Cancer and Environmental Risk Factors in New York State (BCERF)

**Ti:** **Critical evaluation of chlorpyrifos' breast cancer risk**

**Fu:** Ithaca; Cornell University; Oct. 1999. 23 p. .

**Tc:** <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/cornell/chlor.pdf>

**Re:** Chlorpyrifos is an extensively used insecticide in agricultural and non-agricultural settings. This chemical has been selected for an evaluation based on its increasing use, the high potential for non-occupational exposure and the lack of a cancer-based classification by EPA. The studies suggest a carcinogenic effect, but are limited for making a definitive evaluation because: the evidence of carcinogenicity is restricted to a single experiment; there are unresolved questions regarding the adequacy of the design, conduct or interpretation of the study; or; the agent increases the incidence of only benign neoplasms of lesions of uncertain neoplastic potential, or of certain neoplasms which may occur spontaneously in high incidences in certain strains of animals.

**Ub:** CEPIS

**Id:** 002.1-044860 - 0403/E66/037599

**Ai:** Environmental Protection Agency

**Ti:** **Reregistration Eligibility Decision (RED): cedarwood oil**

**Fu:** Washington, D.C; EPA; Sept. 1993. 169 p. Tab(Reregistration Eligibility Decision (RED)).

**Tc:** <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/epa/cedar.pdf>

**Re:** This document presents the Agency's decision regarding the reregistration eligibility of the registered uses of cedarwood oil. The document consist of six sections. Section I is the introduction. Section II describes cedarwood oil, its uses, data requirements and regulatory history. sectionIII discusses the human health and environmental assessment based on the data available to the Agency. Section IV presents the reregistration decision for cedarwood oil. Section V discusses the reregistration requirements for cedarwood oil. Finally, Section VI is the Appendices which support this Reregistration Eligibility Decision document. Additional details concerning the Agency's review of applicable data are available on request.

**Ub:** CEPIS

**Id:** 002.1-044861 - 0403/E66/037622

**Ai:** Environmental Protection Agency

**Ti:** **Reregistration Eligibility Decision (RED): limonene**

**Fu:** Washington, D.C; EPA; Sept. 1994. 182 p. Tab(Reregistration Eligibility Decision (RED)).

**Tc:** <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/epa/limonen.pdf>

**Re:** The Agency has determined that the uses of limonene as currently registered will not cause unreasonable risk to humans or the environment and these uses are eligible for reregistration. The Agency is requiring additional confirmatory data for the 90-Day Dermal Toxicity Study. Limonene is a naturally occurring chemical which is used in many food products, for its characteristic lemon-like flavor and odor. The Food and Drug Administration

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lists limonene as a Generally Recognized as Safe (GRAS) food additive/ flavoring and fragrance additive (soap,perfume).

**Ub:** CEPIS

**Id:** 002.1-044862 - 0403/E66/037621

**Ai:** Environmental Protection Agency

**Ti:** **Interim reregistration Eligibility Decision for Pirimiphos-methyl**

**Fu:** Washington, D.C; EPA; May 2000. 36 p. Tab.(Reregistration Eligibility Decision).

**Tc:** <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/epa/piri.pdf>

**Re:** This document presents the Agency's revised human health and ecological risk assessments; its progress toward tolerance reassessment; and the interim reregistration eligibility decision for pirimiphos-methyl. It is intended to be only the first phase in the reregistration process for pirimiphos-methyl. The Agency will eventually proceed with its assessment of the cumulative risk of the OP pesticides, and issue a final reregistration eligibility decision for pirimiphos-methyl. This document consists of six sections. Section I contains the regulatory framework for reregistration/tolerance reassessment as well as descriptions of the process developed by TRAC for public comment on science policy issues for the organophosphate pesticides and the worker risk management PR notice. Section II provides a profile of the use and usage of the chemical. Section III gives an overview of the revised human health and environmental effects risk assessments resulting from public comments and other information. Section IV presents the Agency's interim reregistration eligibility and risk management decisions. Section V summarizes label changes necessary to implement the risk mitigation measures outlined in Section IV. Section VI provides information on how to access related documents. Finally, the Appendices list Data Call-In (DCI) information.

**Ub:** CEPIS

**Id:** 002.1-044863 - 0403/E66/037626

**Ai:** Environmental Protection Agency

**Ti:** **Reregistration eligibility decision addendum and FQPA tolerance reassessment progress report : coumaphos**

**Fu:** Washington, D.C; EPA; Sept. 2000. 69 p. Tab().

**Tc:** <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/epa/couma.pdf>

**Re:** This document consists of six sections. Section I contains the regulatory framework for re-registration/tolerance reassessment as well as descriptions of the process developed by TRAC for public comment on science policy issues for the organophosphate pesticides and the worker risk management PR notice. Section II provides a profile of the use and usage of the chemical. Section III gives an overview of the revised human health risk assessment resulting from public comments and other information. Section IV presents the Agency's reregistration eligibility and risk management decision. Section V summarizes labeling changes necessary based on the risk mitigation measures outlined in Section IV. Section VI provides information on how to access related documents. Finally, the Appendices list the use patterns, data supporting guideline requirements and technical supporting documents and provide the bibliography.

**Ub:** CEPIS

**Id:** 002.1-044865 - 0403/E66/037624

**Ai:** Environmental Protection Agency

**Ti:** **Reregistration Eligibility Decision (RED): coumaphos**

**Fu:** Washington, D.C; EPA; Aug. 1996. 169 p. .

**Tc:** <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/epa/coumaph.pdf>

**Re:** Coumaphos is applied as a direct animal treatment to control arthropod pests of beef cattle, dairy cattle, goats, horses, sheep, and swine. Coumaphos is also used to treat swine bedding. Coumaphos was previously registered for use on poultry but these uses do not appear on any currently registered product. Most coumaphos use is on beef cattle, with most of the remaining use on dairy cows and swine. There are no registered uses for coumaphos on agricultural crops, ornamentals or in residences. Technical coumaphos is highly acutely toxic by the oral and inhalation routes of exposure and is moderately acutely toxic dermally. Technical coumaphos can cause mild eye and/or dermal irritation. Coumaphos is not considered to be carcinogenic. Based on animal studies coumaphos does not produce organophosphate-type induced delayed neurotoxicity .

**Ub:** CEPIS

**Id:** 002.1-044871 - 0403/C18/037632

**Ai:** California. Environmental Protection Agency; Department of Food and Agriculture

**Ti:** **Summary of Toxicology Data : Naphthalene**

**Fu:** Sacramento; EPA; Oct. 1986. 4 p. (Summary of Toxicology Data).

**Tc:** <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/epa/naph.pdf>

## Textos Completos

**Re:** Analiza los efectos en la salud del naftaleno, toxicidad, mutación genética, efectos en los cromosomas y daños en el DNA.

**Ub:** CEPIS

**Id:** 002.1-044872 - 0403/C18/037633

**Ai:** California. Environmental Protection Agency; Department of Pesticide Regulation

**Ti:** **Summary of Toxicology Data : piperonyl butoxide**

**Fu:** Sacramento; EPA; Oct. 1987. [9]p. (Summary of Toxicology Data).

**Tc:** <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/epa/piper.pdf>

**Re:** Resume los efectos sobre la reproducción, carcinogenicidad, mutación genética y daños en el ADN del butóxido de piperonilo en estudios de laboratorio aplicados a ratas, ratones, perros. y conejos.

**Ub:** CEPIS

**Id:** 002.1-044874 - 0403/C18/037634

**Ai:** California. Environmental Protection Agency; Department of Pesticide Regulation

**Ti:** **Summary of Toxicology Data : resmethrin**

**Fu:** Sacramento; EPA; Oct. 1987. [15]p. (Summary of Toxicology Data).

**Tc:** <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/epa/resme.pdf>

**Re:** Resume los efectos sobre la reproducción, carcinogenicidad, mutación genética y daños en el ADN de la resmetrina en estudios de laboratorio aplicados a ratas y conejos,

**Ub:** CEPIS

**Id:** 002.1-044875 - 0403/C18/037568

**Ai:** California. Environmental Protection Agency; Department of Pesticide Regulation

**Ti:** **Summary of Toxicology Data : fenvalerate and esfenvalerate**

**Fu:** Sacramento; EPA; Jan. 1987. [22]p. (Summary of Toxicology Data).

**Tc:** <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/epa/fenv.pdf>

**Re:** Resume los efectos sobre la reproducción, carcinogenicidad, mutación genética y daños en el ADN del fenvalerato y esfenvalerato en estudios de laboratorio aplicados a ratas, hamsters, perros. y conejos.

**Ub:** CEPIS

**Id:** 002.1-044876 - 0403/C18/037569

**Ai:** California. Environmental Protection Agency; Department of Pesticide Regulation

**Ti:** **Summary of Toxicology Data : deltamethrin**

**Fu:** Sacramento; EPA; Dec. 1995. [13]p. (Summary of Toxicology Data).

**Tc:** <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/epa/delta.pdf>

**Re:** Resume los efectos encontrados sobre la reproducción, carcinogenicidad, mutación genética y daños en el ADN de la deltametrina en estudios de laboratorio aplicados a ratas, ratones. y conejos.

**Ub:** CEPIS

**Id:** 002.1-044877 - 0403/C18/037571

**Ai:** California. Environmental Protection Agency; Department of Pesticide Regulation

**Ti:** **Summary of Toxicology Data : carbaryl**

**Fu:** Sacramento; EPA; Sept. 1987. [20]p. (Summary of Toxicology Data).

**Tc:** <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/epa/carb.pdf>

**Re:** Resume los efectos encontrados sobre la reproducción, carcinogenicidad, mutación genética y daños en el ADN del carbaril en estudios de laboratorio aplicados a ratas, ratones, perros y conejos.

**Ub:** CEPIS

**Id:** 002.1-044878 - 0403/C18/037570

**Ai:** California. Environmental Protection Agency; Department of Pesticide Regulation

**Ti:** **Summary of Toxicology Data : deet**

**Fu:** Sacramento; EPA; Sept. 1987. [18]p. (Summary of Toxicology Data).

**Tc:** <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/epa/deet.pdf>

**Re:** Resume los efectos encontrados sobre la reproducción, carcinogenicidad, mutación genética y daños en el ADN del deet en estudios de laboratorio aplicados a ratas, ratones, perros y conejos.

**Ub:** CEPIS

**Id:** 002.1-044879 - 0403/C18/037518

**Ai:** California. Environmental Protection Agency; Department of Pesticide Regulation

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**Ti:** Summary of Toxicology Data : esbiothrin

**Fu:** Sacramento; EPA; Oct. 1997. [7]p. (Summary of Toxicology Data).

**Tc:** <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/epa/esvi.pdf>

**Re:** Resume los efectos encontrados sobre la reproducción, carcinogenicidad, mutación genética y daños en el ADN de la esbiotrina en estudios de laboratorio aplicados a ratas, ratones, perros y conejos.

**Ub:** CEPIS

**Id:** 002.1-044880 - 0403/C18/037565

**Ai:** California. Environmental Protection Agency; Department of Pesticide Regulation

**Ti:** Summary of Toxicology Data : rotenone

**Fu:** Sacramento; EPA; Oct. 1987. [19]p. (Summary of Toxicology Data).

**Tc:** <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/epa/rote.pdf>

**Re:** The rat reproduction study and the rat teratology have no deficiency identified other than the test material. The mouse teratology study, when considered with the range-finding study, provides adequate data. Although no one mutagenicity study is acceptable, collectively the data indicate that rotenone is not mutagenic in prokaryotes but suggest that it is mutagenic in some mammalian systems. The evidence for carcinogenicity is mixed in that some studies are negative and others are positive. The study conducted for the National Toxicology Program (NTP) was negative in the mouse but suggestive of a positive effect in male rats for adenomas in the parathyroid. The Peer Review Panel of that study, however, were not unanimous in their interpretation of the pathology in the male rat.

**Ub:** CEPIS

**Id:** 002.1-044881 - 0403/C18/037564

**Ai:** California. Environmental Protection Agency; Department of Pesticide Regulation

**Ti:** Summary of Toxicology Data : tetramethrin

**Fu:** Sacramento; EPA; Dec. 1987. [11]p. (Summary of Toxicology Data).

**Tc:** <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/epa/tetra.pdf>

**Re:** Resume los efectos encontrados sobre la reproducción, carcinogenicidad, mutación genética y daños en el ADN de la tetrametrina en estudios de laboratorio aplicados a ratas, ratones, perros y conejos.

**Ub:** CEPIS

**Id:** 002.1-044882 - 0403/C18/037566

**Ai:** California. Environmental Protection Agency; Department of Pesticide Regulation

**Ti:** Summary of Toxicology Data : propoxur

**Fu:** Sacramento; EPA; Dec. 1986. [28]p. (Summary of Toxicology Data).

**Tc:** <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/epa/prop.pdf>

**Re:** Resume los efectos encontrados sobre la reproducción, carcinogenicidad, mutación genética, efectos en los cromosomas y daños en el ADN del propoxur en estudios de laboratorio aplicados a ratas, ratones, perros y conejos.

**Ub:** CEPIS

**Id:** 002.1-044883 - 0403/C18/037567

**Ai:** California. Environmental Protection Agency; Department of Pesticide Regulation

**Ti:** Summary of Toxicology Data : pyrethrins

**Fu:** Sacramento; EPA; Jan. 1987. [14]p. (Summary of Toxicology Data).

**Tc:** <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/epa/pire.pdf>

**Re:** Resume los efectos encontrados sobre la reproducción, carcinogenicidad, mutación genética, efectos en los cromosomas y daños en el ADN de la piretrina en estudios de laboratorio aplicados a ratas, ratones, perros y conejos.

**Ub:** CEPIS

**Id:** 002.1-045342 - 0403/E66/037196

**Ai:** Environmental Protection Agency; Integrated Risk Information System

**Ti:** Permethrin

**Fu:** Washington D.C; EPA; Mar. 1987. [4]p. Incluye referencias. ()

**Tc:** <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/permeth/permeth.htm>

**Re:** Presenta las dosis para considerar una exposición oral severa, efectos en la salud a corto y largo plazo. Presenta también una lista con sinónimos de la permetrina.

**Ub:** CEPIS

## Textos Completos

**Id:** 002.1-045386 - 0403/E66/037618

**Ai:** Environmental Protection Agency

**Ti:** **Notice to manufacturers, producers, formulators and registrants of pesticide products : pesticide products used to disinsect aircraft**

**Fu:** Washington, D.C; EPA; May 1996. [7]p. (Pesticide regulation notice, 3).

**Tc:** <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/other/notice.htm>

**Re:** This Notice specifies labeling changes for any pesticide product (insecticide) used for disinsecting aircraft. Based on incident information associated with the use of insecticide spray products being used in occupied aircraft cabins, the Agency has concluded that, in order to remain in compliance with the requirements of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), registrants of insecticide sprays registered for use in any portion of aircraft should revise the labeling for such products according to the requirements described in this Notice.

**Ub:** CEPIS

**Id:** 002.1-045436 - 0403/O65/037757

**Ai:** OMS

**Ti:** **WHO recommended classification of pesticides by hazard and guidelines to classification 2000-01**

**Fu:** Geneva; OMS; 2000. 64 p. Tab.()

**Tc:** <http://www.cepis.ops-oms.org/bvsapud/i/fulltext/toxi/clasifi.pdf>

**Re:** En la primera parte se presenta la clasificación recomendada por la Asamblea de la OMS. En la segunda, se presentan los productos en forma individual, de acuerdo a sus efectos y estado físico. Esta tabla es revisada constantemente.

**Ub:** CEPIS

