

TOXNET

TOXicology Data NETwork is a set of databases covering toxicology, hazardous chemicals, environmental health and related areas. It is managed by the Toxicology and Environmental Health Information Program (TEHIP) in the Division of Specialized Information Services (SIS) of the National Library of Medicine (NLM). STAT!Ref cross-searches TOXNET and provides results from the databases listed below.

Hazardous Substances Data Bank (HSDB)

A factual database focusing on the toxicology of over 5,000 potentially hazardous chemicals. In addition to toxicity data, HSDB provides information in the areas of emergency handling procedures, industrial hygiene, environmental fate, human exposure, detection methods, and regulatory requirements. Data is fully referenced and peer-reviewed by a Scientific Review Panel composed of expert scientists.

Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)

A database from the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) containing carcinogenic and non-carcinogenic health risk information on over 500 chemicals. IRIS risk assessment data has been scientifically reviewed by EPA scientists and represents EPA consensus.

International Toxicity Estimates for Risk (ITER)

This database contains data in support of human health risk assessments. It is compiled by Toxicology Excellence for Risk Assessment (TERA) and contains over 650 chemical records. ITER provides a comparison of international risk assessment information in a side-by-side format and explains differences in risk values derived by different organizations. ITER data, focusing on hazard identification and dose-response assessment, is extracted from each agency's assessment and contains links to the source documentation.

Chemical Carcinogenesis Research Information System (CCRIS)

CCRIS is a scientifically evaluated and fully referenced database, developed and maintained by the National Cancer Institute (NCI). It contains over 9,000 chemical records with carcinogenicity, mutagenicity, tumor promotion, and tumor inhibition test results. Data is derived from studies cited in primary journals, current awareness tools, NCI reports. Text results have been reviewed by experts in carcinogenesis and mutagenesis.

Genetic Toxicology (GENE-TOX)

GENE-TOX is a toxicology database created by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) containing genetic toxicology test results on over 3,200 chemicals. Selected literature was reviewed by scientific experts for each of the test systems under evaluation. The results are represented in GENE-TOX.

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Tox Town®

An interactive guide to commonly encountered toxic substances affecting your health and the environment. It uses color, graphics, sound and animation to convey connections between chemicals, the environment, and the public's health. The Town, City, Farm, U. S. Mexico Border and Port are designed to provide facts on toxic chemicals found in everyday locations, information about how the environment can impact human health, non-technical descriptions of chemicals, links to authoritative chemical information on the internet, and internet resources on environmental health topics. Tox Town®'s target audience is students above elementary school level, educators, and the general public. It is a companion to the extensive information in the TOXNET collection of databases that are typically used by toxicologists and health professionals. Tox Town® also offers some resources in Spanish (<http://towtown.nlm.nih.gov/espanol>).

Drugs and Lactation (LacMed)

This is a database of drugs and other chemicals to which breastfeeding mothers may be exposed. It includes information on the levels of such substances in breast milk and infant blood, and the possible adverse effects in the nursing infant. Statements by the American Academy of Pediatrics concerning a drug's compatibility with breastfeeding are provided, as are suggested therapeutic alternatives to those drugs where appropriate. Data is derived from the scientific literature and is fully referenced.

Carcinogenic Potency Database (CPDB)

CPDB is a database developed at the University of California, Berkeley, and Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory. It provides standardized analyses of the results of 6,540 chronic, long-term animal cancer tests that have been conducted since the 1950's and reported by the National Cancer Institute and the National Toxicology Program.

Comparative Toxicogenomics Database (CTD)

This database contains manually curated data describing cross-species chemical-gene/protein interactions and chemical-gene disease relationships. CTD is compiled by the Mount Desert Island Biological Laboratory, with support from the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences and the National Center for Research Resources of the National Institute of Health.

How to access TOXNET in STAT!Ref

1. Log in to STAT!Ref as you normally do.
2. Type in a search term.
3. When the search results appear, TOXNET results will appear in the left hand column under "Additional Resources". Scroll over TOXNET and the resources applicable to your search will appear in a pop-up panel. Click on the resource you wish to explore.

The screenshot shows the STAT!Ref search interface. At the top, the search bar contains the term "poison" and shows "2111 Results found for: poison". On the left side, there are "Search Result Filters" and "Additional Resources". Under "Additional Resources", a list of databases is shown, including PubMed, National Guideline Clearinghouse, Public Sites, CDC Pink Book, CDC Yellow Book, The Community Guide, Morbidity Mortality Weekly Reports, Medical News Feed, Evidence Alerts, Medicine, Nursing, Rehab, and TOXNET [25301]. A red arrow points to the TOXNET entry. A pop-up panel is visible over the TOXNET entry, listing various resources such as Chemical Carcinogenesis Research Information System (CCRIS), ChemIDplus, Developmental and Reproductive Toxicology (DART), Hazardous Substances Data Bank (HSDB), and TOXLINE. The main search results area on the right shows a list of items, including "Chapter 32. Poison" from the "HANDBOOK OF INSTITUTIONAL PHARMACY PRACTICE" and "BENTOQUATAM (Toxicology)".