The Turkish Journal of Occupational / Environmental Medicine and Safety
Vol:1, Issue Supplement 1 Web: http://www.turjoem.com ISSN : 2149-4711 Poster Presentation

P114. RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN GENETIC POLYMORPHISM AND DRUG: FORENSIC PHARMACOGENETIC

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Forensic pharmacology is a multidisciplinary field, where pharmacology and law intersect, which requires obtaining knowledge in *not only in pharmacology, but also in he legal aspects*, which therefore covers a wide area and where a different knowledge is required. Forensic pharmacology requires synthesizing with law knowledge and using pharmacology knowledge including pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics, toxicology, antemortem and postmortem drug/substance analyses etc. Pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of the drug taken differ due to the genetic differences of the people. When pharmacokinetics changes, course of the drug within the body changes. This genetic difference in the enzymes playing role in elimination and/or metabolism of the drug is important. Thus, when these enzymes are much, the drug will be metabolized rapidly and if the concerned drug is not prodrug, then its period of effect or effect will reduce. This way, differences among the persons having the same drug will arise. Or in the contrary case, if the enzyme amount is less, then the drug will remain at the toxic level and as it will be eliminated late in the body, undesired effects will arise. Thus, although a person gets recovered after admitting the drug, it will have a toxic effect on another person. Purpose of this study is to evaluate the relationship between genetic polymorphism and drug and to refer to the recent studies in this field.