allow the subject to take any foreign materials into the mouth for _____ minutes prior to the test.

22. Alcohol can be separated from other volatiles in blood and quantitated by the technique of _____.

23. Roadside breath testers that utilize a _____ detector are becoming increasingly popular with the law enforcement community.

24. True or False: Portable handheld roadside breath testers for alcohol provide evidential test results. _____

25. Usually, when a person’s blood-alcohol concentration is in the range of 0.10 percent, horizontal-gaze nystagmus begins before the eyeball has moved _____ degrees to the side.

26. When drawing blood for alcohol testing, the suspect’s skin must first be wiped with a _____ disinfectant.

27. Failure to add a preservative, such as sodium fluoride, to blood removed from a living person may lead to a(n) (decline, increase) in alcohol concentration.

28. Most states have established _____ percent w/v as the impairment limit for blood-alcohol concentration.

29. In the case of _____, the Supreme Court ruled that taking nontestimonial evidence, such as a blood sample, did not violate a suspect’s Fifth Amendment rights.

30. Heroin is changed upon entering the body into _____.

31. The body fluids _____ and _____ are both desirable for the toxicological examination of a living person suspected of being under the influence of a drug.

32. A large number of drugs can be classified chemically as _____ and _____.

33. Water with a pH value (less, greater) than 7 is basic.

34. Barbiturates are classified as _____ drugs.

35. Drugs are extracted from body fluids and tissues by carefully controlling the _____ of the medium in which the sample has been dissolved.

36. The technique of _____ is based on specific drug antibody reactions.

37. Both _____ and _____ tests must be incorporated into the drug-testing protocol of a toxicology laboratory to ensure the correctness of the laboratory’s conclusions.

38. The gas _____ combines with hemoglobin in the blood to form carboxyhemoglobin, thus interfering with the transportation of oxygen in the blood.

39. The amount of carbon monoxide in blood is usually expressed as _____.

40. True or False: Blood levels of drugs can be used alone to draw definitive conclusions about the effects of a drug on an individual. _____

41. Interaction of alcohol and barbiturates in the body can produce a(n) _____ effect.

42. The level of a drug present in the urine is by itself a (good, poor) indicator of how extensively an individual is affected by a drug.

43. Urine and blood drug levels are best used by law enforcement authorities and the courts to _____ other investigative and medical findings pertaining to an individual’s condition.

**ANSWERS TO REVIEW QUESTIONS**

1. ethyl alcohol
2. False
3. is
4. True
5. faster
6. 30, 90
7. watery
8. oxidation, excretion
9. oxidized
10. liver
11. breath
12. 0.015
13. stomach, small intestine
14. artery, vein
15. pulmonary
16. alveoli
17. 2,100
18. lower
19. deep-lung
20. infrared
21. 15–20
22. gas chromatography
23. fuel cell
24. False
25. 45
26. nonalcoholic
27. decline
28. 0.08
29. *Schmerber v. California*
30. morphine
31. blood, urine
32. acids, bases
33. greater
34. acidic
35. pH
36. immunoassay
37. screening, confirmation
38. carbon monoxide
39. percent saturation
40. False
41. synergistic
42. poor
43. corroborate