perature and pressure, suggests it is possible to tailor this step to various implementations of the SWCNT lengthening.

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In vivo adsorption study of fluoxetine using carbon materials

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ABSTRACT

The *in vivo* adsorption of fluoxetine by a commercial activated carbon and a laboratory prepared activated carbon fibre were studied. The results show that the carbon materials tested are not toxic to Wistar rats and both materials had a high efficacy in the *in vivo* adsorption of fluoxetine preventing toxicity of the drug overdose administered to the animals.