



**SDI Review Form 1.6**

**PART 1:**

Journal Name:	<b><u>Annual Review &amp; Research in Biology</u></b>
Manuscript Number:	<b>2013_ARRB_4925</b>
Title of the Manuscript:	<b>Capability of some pesticides to induce reproductive toxicity and teratogenicity</b>
Type of the Article	<b>Research paper</b>

**General guideline for Peer Review process is available in this link:**

**(<http://www.sciencedomain.org/page.php?id=sdi-general-editorial-policy#Peer-Review-Guideline>)**

- This form has total 7 parts. Kindly note that you should use all the parts of this review form.



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### PART 2: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
<b>Compulsory</b> REVISION comments	<p>The abstract must be revisited. It must also flow and repetitiveness removed</p> <p>Got lost a bit in the first section of the results and discussion section, this must also be checked so that the results are firstly discussed rather than rushing to literature review</p> <p><b>Revise</b> both 2.1 and 2.3 in the materials and methods so that they agree.</p> <p><b>Rewrite 2.4 -</b> The <b>used procedure</b> follows basically the description given by <b>Alder (1984)</b>. <b>The tests</b> were removed by making an incision into the scrotum and fat tissue was cleaned. <b>The tunica was removed, transferred the tubes</b> to a small Petri sodium citrate. The tubes were cut up with forceps several times, and then they were mashed on the fly mesh with flat- top forceps.</p> <p><b>Rewrite: Slide preparation and staining:</b> <b>Cells in fixation were dropped into very clean glass slides</b> and air dried. The slides were stained at least 10 min., using 10 % Giemsa (PH 6.8) or orcein, washed and allowed to dry for subsequent light microscope analysis.</p> <p><b>3.1.</b> <b>Delete</b> ( It is evident from the present study that the treatment of male mice with Lambda-cyhalothrin, Profenofos and Chlorpyrifos resulted in profound altered sperm morphology)</p> <p>Theres a lot of grammar and sentence connecting errors in this section. Profenofos as well as Chlorpyrifos caused an increase in abnormal</p>	<p>Dear editor, peer reviewer thank you in advance for your great effort.</p> <p>Revise both 2.1 and 2.3 in the materials and methods so that they agree. Was revised.</p> <p>The tests were removed by making an incision into the scrotum and fat tissue was cleaned Alder (1984). Then, the tunica was removed and the tubes were transferred into small Petri dishes containing sodium citrate.</p> <p>Separated cells were transferred gently on slides then air dried.</p> <p>Delete ( It is evident from the present study that the treatment of male mice with Lambda-cyhalothrin, Profenofos and Chlorpyrifos resulted in profound altered sperm morphology), was deleted.</p>



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	<p>sperm heads and tails not only at all doses level used, but also at different time interval. Their frequencies significantly (<math>P=0.01</math>) that of the control animals Table (1). Lambda-cyhalothrin, caused the same previous changes but less than Profenofos and Chlorpyrifos. These present evidence that the percentages of abnormal sperms were significantly affected by treatment and period. The same result was mentioned by Silva Gomes, (1991) Cyhalothrin exposed rats had a significantly smaller number of head dips in the whole board test. Ratnasooriya W.D., et al., (2002) lambda-cyhalothrin in male rats with different doses had no effect on fertility, but sexual competence was seriously impaired in male rats. (Rewrite all these sections that have been highlighted)</p> <p>male reproductive effects, including sperm chromatin alterations. Ai Okamura et al., (2005) sperm counts and sperm morphology in the rats was decreased when exposed to Dichlorvos. Narayana K. et al., (2006) Methyl parathion organophosphate changes such as epithelial cell morphology and luminal observations, the sperm density was normal in control, moderately decreased in experiment (Re-write)</p>	<p>Various morphology sperm abnormalities Fig (1-10) were observed in control and treated animals. The most common types of abnormalities were amorphous, hookless and big head. Percentage of abnormal spermatozoa is present in Table (1) and illustrated in Fig (1-10). Profenofos as well as Chlorpyrifos caused an increase in abnormal sperm heads and tails not only at all doses level used, but also at different time interval. Their frequencies significantly (<math>P=0.01</math>) in comparison with the control animals Table (1). Lambda-cyhalothrin less significant changes. These present evidence that the percentages of abnormal sperms were significantly affected by treatment and period. These findings agree with Silva Gomes, (1991) Cyhalothrin exposed rats had a significantly smaller number of head dips in the whole board test. Ratnasooriya W.D., et al., (2002) lambda-cyhalothrin in male rats exposed to different doses had no effect on fertility. Piña-Guzmán B. et al., (2005) Organophosphorus pesticides, are associated with male reproductive effects, including sperm chromatin alterations. Ai Okamura et al., (2005) sperm counts and sperm morphology in the rats was decreased when exposed to Dichlorvos, also Narayana K. et al., (2006) found abnormalities in sperm density using Methyl parathion organophosphate changes such as epithelial cell morphology and luminal observations, the sperm density was normal in control, moderately decreased in experiment 1 at 3.5 and 7 mg/kg.</p>
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<b>Minor</b> REVISION comments	In abstract “remove things like we “ and introduce the third person.	
<b>Optional/General</b> comments	<p>the objective of the “present study” (rephrase this) in the abstract and Introduction</p> <p>Rephrase “ To assess the effect of tested pesticides on fertility of male rats they administered for 30, 60, 90 consecutive days with different doses of (1/10, 1/40 and ADI LD50). Data suggest a potential association between exposures to tested used pesticides and decreased sperm quality.”</p> <p>However, the evidence that such environmental chemicals cause infertility is still largely circumstantial (Rephrase).</p> <p>The objective of the present review was to evaluate population based studies(It a review or a study?) to determine the weight of evidence for associations between occupational and environmental pesticide exposures and different sperm indicators including semen quality (Is this the objective of the study?).</p> <p><b>Materials and Methods</b></p> <p>Profenofos: is an organophosphorus insecticide, cholinesterase inhibitor. Which introduced by Giba- Geigy AG (Novartis)</p> <p>Chlorpyrifos: is organophosphorus insecticide (re-write).</p>	<p>To assess the effect of tested pesticides on fertility of male rats they administered for 30, 60 and 90 consecutive days with different doses of (1/10, 1/40 and ADI LD50); respectively.</p> <p>However their still lake of knowledge of the environmental effect of tested chemicals.</p> <p>The objective of this investigation is to evaluate the computability of these insecticides to the environment and to determine the draw bakes of such chemicals on humans.</p> <p>Lambda-cyhalothrin: is a restricted use synthetic pyrethroid insecticide. The active ingredient (Lambda-cyhalothrin 99.8 % Agrochemical Co.,). Profenofos: is an organophosphorus insecticide, by Giba- Geigy AG (Novartis) Chlorpyrifos: is organophosphorus insecticide. Commercially bought from Dow chemical Co.</p>