



SDI Review Form 1.6

PART 1:

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

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)
<u>Compulsory</u> 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>Revise both 2.1 and 2.3 in the materials and methods so that they agree.</p> <p>Rewrite 2.4 - The used procedure follows basically the description given by Alder (1984). The tests were removed by making an incision into the scrotum and fat tissue was cleaned. The tunica was removed, transferred the tubes 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>Rewrite: Slide preparation and staining: Cells in fixation were dropped into very clean glass slides 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>3.1. 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)</p> <p>Theres a lot of grammar and sentence connecting errors in this section. Profenofos as well as Chlorpyrifos caused an increase in abnormal sperm heads and tails not only at all closes level used, but also at different time</p>	



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	<p>interval. Their frequencies significantly ($P=0.01$) 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 theses 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 eexposed 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>	
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Minor REVISION comments	In abstract “remove things like we “ and introduce the third person.	
Optional/General 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>Materials and Methods Profenofos: is an organophosphorus insecticide, cholinesterase inhibitor. Which introduced by Giba- Geigy AG (Novartis) Chlorpyrifos: is organophosphorus insecticide (re-write).</p>	

Note: Anonymous Reviewer