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### **SDI Review Form 1.6**

Journal Name:	Asian Journal of Research in Zoology
Manuscript Number:	Ms_AJRIZ_45783
Title of the Manuscript:	HISTOPATHOLOGICAL CHANGES IN THE KIDNEY OF THE FRESHWATER FISH NOTOPTERUS NOTOPTERUS EXPOSED TO PROFENOFOS
Type of the Article	Original Research Article

### **General guideline for Peer Review process:**

This journal's peer review policy states that <u>NO</u> manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of '<u>lack of Novelty'</u>, provided the manuscript is scientifically robust and technically sound. To know the complete guideline for Peer Review process, reviewers are requested to visit this link:

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

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## **PART 1:** 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)
Compulsory REVISION comments	Since their introduction on the market, pesticides have helped to combat many biological risks to human health and significantly increase the amount of food available to an ever-increasing world population. However, because of the increase in their use, the question of their potential impacts on the environment and human health has arisen quickly in both the scientific and public spheres.  Although pesticides play an important role in the sustainability of intensive agriculture and in the management of animal diseases, they have a negative impact on the environment, particularly aquatic habitats and fish habitats.  Although pesticides play an important role in the sustainability of intensive agriculture and in the management of diseases transmitted by insect vectors, they unfortunately have a negative impact on the environment, particularly aquatic habitats and fish habitats.  Histopathological studies are useful to evaluate the pollution potential of pesticides since trace levels of pesticides, which do not cause animal mortality over a given period, are capable of producing considerable original damage. Hence, it is useful to have an insight into histological analysis regarding the extent of damage of the tissue, hence the interest of this publication, for that I congratulate the authors for this work.	
Minor REVISION comments	Introduction  In line 25 to 26, the authors should show why the gills, liver, intestine and kidneys of fish are the most suitable organs for histopathological studies.  Conclusion  The extent of damage varies depending, duration damage varies depending upon, duration of exposure at toxicity.  The study should normally reveal sublethal and lethal levels of product toxicity.  Since fish are chronically exposed, concerns are raised about the potential effects of these sub-lethal exposures on the health of individuals, their populations and the aquatic ecosystem.  This research study should reveal perspectives that opt for better pesticide use, or look for alternatives to these products as they have an impact on fish health and human health.	
	<ul> <li>References</li> <li>The study is very interesting because it touches a still poorly studied component, and this is reflected by the weak bibliography of this work. However, this work deserves congratulations because it includes the use of pesticides, aquatic environments, fish and humans.</li> </ul>	
Optional/General comments	This work must be pursued by recommendations, which aim to protect aquatic environments, fish habitats, which will have an impact on fish health and human health	

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## PART 2:

	Reviewer's comment	<b>Author's comment</b> (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)
Are there ethical issues in this manuscript?	(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)	

As per the guideline of editorial office we have followed VANCOUVER reference style for our paper.

Kindly see the following link:

http://sciencedomain.org/archives/20

### **Reviewer Details:**

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Department, University & Country	Morocco

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