

Review of: "Effect of Yogurt on Fluoride Induced Toxicity in Rabbits"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

All comments and corrections are underlined

The topic covered in this study is interesting, however some comments should be taken into consideration:

Introduction

Third line in the introduction, replaces the period with a comma (The elemental fluorine (F) never occurs in nature in a free state due to its chemically active properties, it is a component of minerals found in rocks and soil and is created when it reacts with a variety of other elements)

serum creatinine (Cr) : Attention Cr is the abbreviation of chromium

line 14: phosphate acid not acid phosphate

A harmful uremic toxin known as indoxyl sulfate accumulates in the plasma of those people suffering from chronic kidney diseases (CKD) (Niwa, 2010). This substance damages the cellular structure of renal tubular cells, glomerular mesangial cells, and vascular smooth muscle cell (Ng et al., 2014). What is the relationship of this passage whit fluoride toxicity?

Objective (in singular)

The objective of this study is to determine fluoride-induced toxicity in the kidney and to assess the protective effect of yogurt against fluoride toxicity in the kidney of experimental animals.

Please specify the animal species

Experimental animals and adaptation

Please specify the breed or the strain of rabbits

(1kg B.W.) what does this abbreviation mean?

Please indicate the conditions of rearing: temperature, nutrition.....

Experimental design

50mg/rabbit : please give the dose mg per kg

Please present and describe the yoghurt used in experimentation, whether traditional or commercial, and its composition of lactic acid bacteria and probiotics.....

Assessment of renal function

Discuss a little the studied parameters by giving the references of techniques

Results and Discussions: Results and Discussion (in singular)

This paragraph should be placed in the introduction section(Fluoride is present in the environment, and it comes from natural sources such as rocks and soils, as well as from industrial activities. It is toxic if the concentration is high. Drinking water from deep wells may have excessive quantities of fluoride in some places (Li et al., 2015). One of the most essential organs for removing fluoride from the body is the kidney. Approximately 60% of the daily fluoride taken by healthy people is eliminated through urine under normal physiological conditions. As a result, the kidney is one of the soft tissues that is most exposed to fluoride concentrations (Dharmaratne, 2019))

Girard et al., 2005 : refrence missing in the list of references

Conclusion (in singular)