

Peer Review

Review of: "Human Health Risks from Textile Chemicals: A Critical Review of Recent Evidence (2019-2025)"

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This paper offers a thorough analysis of current research on the existence of dangerous chemicals in textiles and the possible health dangers to humans, an issue that is growing in significance in the fields of consumer safety and environmental health. The shortcomings of the current regulatory frameworks are highlighted in this research, underscoring the pressing need for the textile industry to undergo more stringent oversight and standardise risk assessments.

Suggested Revisions:

1. Strategy Section

Enhance specificity:

Identify which analytical techniques (e.g., GC-MS, LC-MS/MS, ICP-MS) are most effective or frequently employed, and explain their sensitivity or limitations in detecting certain chemicals like PFAS or phthalates, rather than simply mentioning different analytical techniques being utilised in prior research.

2. Result

Include comparative data:

Try to quantify the frequency of phthalate detection in the results, or, if data from the reviewed research permits, compare the detection rates of phthalates to those of other compounds, such as dyes, heavy metals, and microplastics.

3. Discussion

Regulatory context:

By connecting them to current regulations, you can strengthen the discussion on the health implications. For example, discuss how the United States manages PFAS in consumer goods or whether specific dyes are prohibited by EU REACH. This contextualisation gives it more significance in the real world.

4. Conclusion

Clearly identify research gaps:

Describe what is missing in your conclusion, such as long-term exposure data, child-specific toxicity thresholds, or assessments in low-income nations, rather than making a broad plea for more research.

5. Interdisciplinary Approach

Propose collaborative solutions:

Provide instances of promoting multidisciplinary research. Working together, textile technologists, toxicologists, and public health specialists might be able to produce better textile alternatives.

Declarations

Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.