

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

Zhu Bi-Ran¹

1 Hubei University of Chinese Medicine

Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

Sallam et al. used the spectrophotometer analyzer of the biosystem BTS-350 kit to detect creatinine (Cr), uric acid (UA), blood urea nitrogen (BUN) and electrolytes (sodium ions, chloride ions, Potassium ions), clarified the fluoride-induced renal toxicity, and evaluated the protective effect of yogurt on rabbit renal fluoride toxicity. This article is very innovative, but there are still big problems in the experimental design and results:

- 1. How are the control variables of the six treatment groups in the experimental design determined? Is it not clearly explained? Moreover, the proportions of the control variables in the two groups are the same, which personally does not make much sense. For example, if group D is set (F50mg + yogurt 15g/rabbit), why should group G be set (F 100mg + yogurt 30g/rabbit).
- 2. It was not clarified why renal function was assessed on days 16 and 31.
- 3. There was no in-depth exploration of the test results of the six treatment groups, and no connections within the groups were found. For example: the serum creatinine concentration of group D (F50mg + yogurt 15g/rabbit) on the 16th day is 4.76, compared with the serum creatinine concentration of group B (F50mg/rabbit) on the 16th day 5.17, we can get the effect of 15g yogurt on F50mg/rabbit. The inhibitory effect is 9.09%; at the same time, the serum creatinine concentration of group G (F 100mg + yogurt 30g/rabbit) on the 16th day is 5.55, compared with the serum creatinine concentration of group E (F 100mg/rabbit) on the 16th day 6.21, 30g yogurt can be obtained the inhibitory effect on F 100mg/bird is 10.63%. Can 9.09% and 10.63% be considered to have the same inhibitory effect, or are they within the allowable error range? If it is within the allowable error range, it means that setting these two treatment groups is redundant. (The comparison of results on day 31 also shows a similar trend).

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