



Toxic Effects of Pesticides

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Received date: November 18, 2016, Accepted date: November 23, 2016, Published date: November 25, 2016

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Citation: Arredondo AG (2016) Toxic Effects of Pesticides. Toxicol Open Access 3: e104. Doi: 10.4172/2476-2067.1000e104.

Editorial Note

Toxicology is a branch of pharmacology concerned with the study of adverse effects of chemical, biological and physical agents on biological systems to establish the extent of damage. Determination of relationship between dose levels and its effects on the living organisms attain great significance in clinical studies. The Journal of Toxicology is an open access, peer-reviewed international journal that publishes studies including Environmental toxicology, Chemical toxicology, Industrial toxicology, Toxicogenomics, Reproductive toxicology, etc.

The current issue 1 of volume 2 discussed significant studies from well-known researchers. Jamal et al. studied the toxic effect of the pesticides on the occupational sprayers and found decreased levels of serum acetyl cholinesterase with impairment of liver and kidney functions and altered hematologic parameters. The study suggested that the restraint must be imposed on indiscriminate usage of lethal pesticides as it affects the entire ecosystem including human beings [1].

Hafez et al. evaluated the cytotoxic and genotoxic effects of silver nanoparticles (Ag-NPs) in African catfish (*Clarias gariepinus*). The study concluded that the micronucleated erythrocytes and DNA damage in the cells of gills, kidney, liver and muscle tissues and they concluded that the genotoxic and cytotoxic damage elevated with the increase in Ag-NPs concentration [2].

Maallah et al. conducted an electrochemical study on complex mediated graphite electrodes which were made by using metals such as, kaolin, Ti, Natural phosphate (NP), etc. Authors found fast electron transfer property in the prepared electrodes [3].

Samanta et al. studied about the cytopathological effects of almix herbicide on freshwater teleost, *Oreochromis niloticus* (Linn.) in field and laboratory conditions [4]. Maryam reported a forensic case of phosphide poisoning and ignition in 35 year old women [5]. Wikoff et al. briefly described the use of systematic reviews (SRs) as a tool in evidence-based toxicology (EBT) assessments [6].

References

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