

Editor's Comment:

Dichlorvos's toxicity to the heart is based on its ability to inhibit the acetylcholinesterase enzyme, leading to the accumulation of acetylcholine in the presynaptic space. This can lead to various health problems, such as muscle incoordination, tremors, myosis, chest discomfort, decreased heart irregularities, loss of reflexes, muscular paralysis, autonomic overstimulation, and cardiorespiratory failure. This study has concluded that Dichlorvos oral exposure significantly reduced the cardioprotective index (AAI) and increased atherogenic indices, with the most significant changes observed at 90 days.

This manuscript provides valuable inputs into the toxicological impact of chronic dichlorvos exposure on cardiovascular health. Given the widespread use of this organophosphate pesticide, the study highlights essential public health implications by illustrating potential cardiovascular risks associated with its prolonged exposure. The findings contribute to toxicological knowledge, offering a foundation and a gateway to future research on environmental toxins and their metabolic consequences.

With due consideration to the reviewer's comments and the revision done, the decision on the manuscript for the Asian Journal of Cardiology Research is Accepted.

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