**Editor’s Comment:**

the reviewers' recommendations is a substantially improved version compared to the original version. Arsenic-induced dopaminergic neuronal degeneration is discussed, detailing the key molecular and cellular mechanisms that are part of the cascade of pathological events triggered by Arsenic exposure - oxidative stress, mitochondrial dysfunction, inflammation and protein aggregation. All these mechanisms are viewed from the perspective of finding preventive and therapeutic strategies that can mitigate or combat neuronal degeneration present in Parkinson's disease but also in other associated disorders that are based on neuronal degeneration.  
The manuscript is well structured in chapters. Initially, the anatomical substrate and dopamine production are described in detail. Arsenic exposure, sources of contamination of food, water, and the occupational environment are well documented by citing very recent references. Each neurotoxic and subsequently neurodegenerative mechanism is very well described in separate chapters.  
A separate segment is given to the experimental animal models used in Arsenic-Induced Dopaminergic Neurodegeneration.  
Also, as specified in the introductory sections, the authors highlighted potential therapeutic strategies.  
The conclusions occupy a separate chapter, well organized and very relevant in the context of the manuscript content.

I have a small recommendation - namely that anatomical names (pars compacta, pars reticulata, striatum, globus pallidus and others) be written in italics, according to the requirements of Nomina Anatomica.  
  
In accordance with what is presented, after the evaluation of the first revision of the manuscript, the manuscript meets the criteria to be published in **Asian Journal of Medical Principles and Clinical Practice**.

**Editor’s Details:**

Prof. Stan Florin Gheorghe, University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine, Romania