

Painters are chronically exposed to lead-based ~~paints~~ products, which ~~causes~~ cause anemia by impairing heme biosynthesis and increasing ~~the~~ red blood cell destruction. The present study ~~was conducted~~ aimed to assess ~~the~~ lead exposure and ~~haematological~~ hematological effects of lead ~~in~~ among brush painters ~~as they are chronically exposed to lead based paints.~~

Comment [A1]: A compound modifier contains 2 or more words, which act together as one adjective and are connected by hyphens. Hyphens are used with these terms so that their meaning is understood clearly.

Objective: To estimate the prevalence of anemia ~~among brush painters~~ and assess lead exposure among ~~them~~ brush painters.

Comment [A2]: Repetition of information in the text adds to wordiness and hampers understanding. Here, some text has been deleted as it has already been provided in the previous sentence and is therefore not essential at this instance.

Methodology: A ~~c~~Community-based cross-sectional study was conducted on 100 occupational residential brush painters of Mysore city ~~of~~ India ~~during~~ from July 2012 ~~and to~~ September 2012. The ~~s~~Subjects were interviewed using standardized questionnaire, mainly, ~~for to obtain information on~~ lead toxicity symptoms and personal hygiene. Venous blood samples were drawn and ~~haematological~~ parameters were determined ($n = 100$). The marker of ~~anaemia~~ anemia was ~~haemoglobin~~ hemoglobin concentration. Through ~~Systematic~~ systematic random sampling, 30 samples were selected for estimating blood lead concentration (PbB) ~~estimation~~.

Results: The prevalence of anemia ~~among the subjects~~ was 3% among the subjects. The mean hemoglobin concentration was 15.5 ± 1.4 g/dL, and the mean ~~blood lead concentration~~ (PbB) ~~was~~ 12.9 ± 10.9 µg/dL. There was no significant correlation ~~found between the~~ PbB and ~~haematological~~ parameters. There was a high prevalence of lead toxicity symptoms; ~~and~~ the symptoms were more frequent in the less hygienic subjects than in the hygienic ~~subjects~~ ones. ~~Blood lead concentration~~ PbB among these painters ~~is~~ was less than the threshold ($PbB > 50$ µg/dL) for ~~hematological~~ hematological alterations (> 50 µg/dL). Hence, lead-induced ~~anaemia~~ is not a health risk among brush painters. ~~The~~ PbB ~~is~~ was also ~~less~~ than the recommended threshold for occupational exposure (30 µg/dL). ~~But, but~~ the high prevalence of lead toxicity symptoms indicates the long-term health effects of lead, even at

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Comment [Editor3]: Abbreviations are usually spelt out once at their first mention in the text, and the abbreviated form is used consistently thereafter. As PbB has already been defined above as "blood lead concentration," only the abbreviation has been used at this instance.

Comment [Editor4]: In academic writing, the simple past tense is usually used to describe the findings of the study, while the present tense is used to state conclusions/already established facts.

low exposure levels ~~of exposure~~. Fortunately, being hygienic is an easily achievable goal ~~to~~
for decrease-reducing the lead exposure among ~~the~~ painters.