

Background: Painters are chronically exposed to lead-based ~~paints~~ products, which cause anemia by impairing heme biosynthesis and increasing ~~the red~~ blood cell destruction. ~~The present study was conducted to~~

Comment [Editor1]: Some journals require structured abstracts with subheadings such as Background, Materials and Methods, Results, and Conclusions. All relevant subheadings should be added in order to speed up the journal submission process. Here, we have re-arranged some text to place the appropriate text under Background and Objectives.

Objective: To assess ~~the~~ lead exposure and ~~haematological~~ hematological effects of lead among brush painters ~~in brush painters as they are chronically exposed to lead-based paints.~~

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

Methodology: ~~Community-~~ A 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. ~~Subjects were interviewed -~~ Using standardized questionnaire, ~~mainly,~~ for the subjects were interviewed to obtain information primarily pertaining to lead toxicity symptoms and personal hygiene. Venous blood samples were drawn and

Comment [A2]: 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.

~~haematological~~ hematological parameters were determined ($n = 100$). The marker of ~~anaemia~~ anemia was ~~haemoglobin~~ hemoglobin concentration. ~~Through Systematic random sampling, 30~~ In total, 30 samples were selected ~~for to estimate the~~ blood lead concentration (PbB) ~~estimation.~~ through random sampling.

Comment [Editor3]: Usually, spaces are inserted before and after arithmetic symbols.

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 ~~mean blood lead concentration (PbB) was~~ were 15.5 ± 1.4 g/dL and 12.9 ± 10.9 µg/dL, respectively. There was no significant correlation ~~found~~ between ~~the~~ PbB and ~~haematological~~ hematological parameters. ~~There was~~ The lead toxicity symptoms had 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 alterations ~~(> 50 µg/dL)~~. ~~Hence lead induced anaemia is not a health~~

Comment [A4]: 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 [A5]: 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.

~~risk among brush painters. The PbB is also~~ and less than the recommended threshold for occupational exposure (30 µg/dL). ~~But~~

Conclusions: Lead-induced anemia is not a health risk among brush painters. However, the high prevalence of lead toxicity symptoms indicates the long-term health effects of lead, even at low exposure levels ~~of exposure~~. Fortunately, being hygienic is an easily achievable goal ~~to for decrease~~ reducing the lead exposure among ~~the~~ painters.