

Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	Asian Journal of Research in Nephrology
Manuscript Number:	Ms_AJRN_78047
Title of the Manuscript:	A Case Report on Fish Bile Toxicity- a rare cause of Multiple Organ Dysfunction Syndrome
Type of the Article	Case study

General guideline for Peer Review process:

This journal's peer review policy states that **NO** manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of '**lack of Novelty**', provided the manuscript is scientifically robust and technically sound. To know the complete guideline for Peer Review process, reviewers are requested to visit this link:

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PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
Compulsory REVISION comments	<p>Problem: After poisoning fish bile, generally show gastrointestinal symptoms such as cramps, abdominal pain, nausea and vomiting. It is causes multiple organ dysfunction syndrome</p> <p>Objective: A boy was 10-year-old who presented with history of repeated vomiting and diffuse abdominal pain for 3 days and oliguria for 2 days. His father admitted that he forced him to consume raw fish gallbladder for the purpose of treatment of allergy 1 day prior to the presentation</p> <p>Contribution: The biochemical examinations are required for an early diagnosis treatment of food poisoning. Fish bile poisoning can be a possible cause of reversible acute renal & hepatic failure</p> <p>Results: Fish bile contains a toxin, sodium cyprinol sulfate, which occurs in three forms: a visceral toxin (ichthyosarcotoxic), reproductive organs (ichthyootoxic), or blood (ichthyohemotoxic) which is heat stable and insoluble in alcohol. Kidney biopsy revealed proximal tubular cell damage on light microscopy. Electron microscopy shows decreased mitochondrial cristae in proximal tubular epithelial cells, swollen glomerular cells and partially fused podocytes. The toxin damages lysosomes and inhibits the cytochrome oxidase enzyme, thereby inhibiting cell metabolism and causing necrosis of proximal tubular epithelial cells. Fluid loss due to vomiting, diarrhea can cause a decrease in effective circulating blood volume and eventually lead to oliguric or non-oliguric acute renal failure, usually within 48-72 hours after ingestion of the toxin. The toxic effect of certain fish bile causes lethal kidney failure, liver dysfunction also damages other organs causing multiple organ dysfunction syndrome (MODS). Obtaining a proper clinical history in such cases is very important as toxins such as carbon tetrachloride, trichloroethylene, chloroform, copper sulfate and chromium, mushroom poisoning and drugs including overdose of paracetamol and fluorinated anesthetic agents such as methoxyfluorane and fluoxetine can produce kidney, liver and heart damage. simultaneously</p> <p>Conclusion: The various types of food poisoning can cause AKI and fish bile can be a possible but rare cause of reversible acute renal & hepatic failure. The biochemical examinations are needed for an early diagnosis treatment.</p> <p>Limitation: the number of samples can be increased to observe a wider range of effects</p> <p>Revisions: complete table 1 with normal values because the use of different examination methods results in different value limits</p>	
Minor REVISION comments	It's better if you use a journal reference of the last 5 years	
Optional/General comments		

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PART 2:

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment <i>(if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)</i>
Are there ethical issues in this manuscript?	<i>(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)</i>	

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