



Text Enhancement - Example

Original text:

Effects of zinc oxide nanoparticles (ZnO-NPs) were investigated through exposure of gold fish (*Carassius auratus gibelio*) to aqueous suspensions of ZnO-NPs for 14 days. For this purpose, static toxicity tests were performed for the determination of median lethal concentration (LC₅₀) at 96 h. The 96 h LC₅₀ value of ZnO-NPs was 3.66 mg/L. Haemato-biochemical parameters and histological features of gills, liver, and kidney were analyzed to determine the toxic effects ZnO-NPs. Activity of serum enzymes increased in fish exposed to 1.5 mg/L ZnO-NPs at day 14, and glucose levels increased in fish exposed to 0.5 and 1 mg/L ZnO-NPs. Hematology analysis revealed that fish exposed to ZnO-NPs had a significant decrease in red blood cells at day 14 and a significant increase in white blood cells at day 7. Furthermore, hematocrit and hemoglobin values increased at day 7 and decreased at day 14. Upon histological examination, ZnO-NPs at all concentrations caused a series of histological alterations including hyperplasia, aneurisms, fusion and necrosis of the secondary lamellae of the gills, fatty degeneration, congestion, hemorrhage, necrosis and pyknotic nuclei in hepatocytes, hydropic degeneration, renal tubule necrosis, segmented glomerulus, edema, and degeneration of renal tubules in the kidney. The results of this study indicate that ZnO-NPs cause disorders in fish physiology, and therefore further eco-toxicological evaluation should be made concerning the risk of ZnO-NPs to aquatic ecosystems.

224 words - Please note that the original text lacks grammatical or syntax errors, that it makes sense as a whole, and that it can be understood by most academic readers.

Revision:

The ~~E~~ffects of ~~exposing goldfish~~ (*Carassius auratus gibelio*) to zinc oxide nanoparticles (ZnO-NPs) in aqueous suspensions were investigated. ~~zinc oxide nanoparticles (ZnO-NPs) were investigated through exposure of gold fish (Carassius auratus gibelio) to aqueous suspensions of ZnO-NPs for 14 days. For this purpose, static toxicity tests were performed for the determination determining the median lethal concentration (LC₅₀) at 96 h. The 96 h-LC₅₀ value of ZnO-NPs was 3.66 mg/L at 96 h. Biochemical and haematological biochemical parameters of goldfish, as well as and the histological features of gills, liver, and kidney were analyzed to determine the toxic effects ZnO-NPs. The activity of various blood serum enzymes, as well as glucose levels, increased in fish exposed to 1.5 mg/L ZnO-NPs at day for 14 days, and glucose levels increased in fish exposed to 0.5 and 1 mg/L ZnO-NPs. Hematological analysis revealed that fish exposed to ZnO-NPs had a significant decrease in red blood cells counts at day 14 and a significant increase in white blood cells at day 7. Furthermore, hematocrit and hemoglobin values increased at day 7 and a decreased at day 14. Upon histological examination, ZnO-NPs at all concentrations caused a series number of histological alterations including hyperplasia, aneurisms, fusion and necrosis of the secondary lamellae of the gills, fatty degeneration, congestion, hemorrhage, necrosis and pyknotic nuclei in hepatocytes, hydropic degeneration, renal tubule necrosis, segmented glomerulus, edema, and degeneration of renal tubules in the kidney alterations in the gills, liver, and kidney. Our results of this study indicate that ZnO-NPs cause serious disorders alterations of in fish physiology. We recommend, and therefore further eco-toxicological evaluations, to better assess should be made concerning the risk of ZnO-NPs to aquatic ecosystems.~~

Edited text:

The effects of exposing goldfish (*Carassius auratus gibelio*) to zinc oxide nanoparticles (ZnO-NPs) in aqueous suspensions were investigated. Static toxicity tests were performed for determining the median



lethal concentration (LC_{50}). The LC_{50} value of ZnO-NPs was 3.66 mg/L at 96 h. Biochemical and hematological parameters of goldfish, as well as the histological features of gills, liver, and kidney were analyzed to determine the toxic effects of ZnO-NPs. The activity of various blood serum enzymes, as well as



the glucose levels, increased in fish exposed ZnO-NPs for 14 days. Hematological analysis revealed that fish exposed to ZnO-NPs had a significant decrease in red blood cells counts at day 14, and a significant increase in white blood cells at day 7. In addition, hematocrit and hemoglobin values increased at day 7 and decreased at day 14. ZnO-NPs caused a number of histological alterations in the gills, liver, and kidney. Our results indicate that ZnO-NPs cause serious alterations of fish physiology. We recommend further ecotoxicological evaluations, to better assess the risk of ZnO-NPs to aquatic ecosystems.

173 words - Please note that various parts of this abstract were removed to improve focus and clarity. Also, the structure of a few sentences was changed to improve the transmission of information.