

# Arsenic Induced Alteration in Animals by its Toxicity

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**Received date:** February 18, 2021; **Accepted date:** March 04, 2021; **Published date:** March 11, 2021

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## Abstract

This study assessed the developmental and behavioral effects of chronic arsenic exposure in animals. Therefore, the current research is to study the effects of arsenic trioxide on nephrotoxicity, hepatotoxicity, and nephrotoxicity. Attempts to monitor the effect of arsenic are based on extensive literary research, with special emphasis on the latest works. Arsenic is a carcinogen to both humans and animals. Arsenicals have been associated with skin, lung, and bladder cancers of the skin, lung, and bladder. Arsenic (As) is classified as a metalloid and exhibits both metallic and nonmetallic properties. It is found in ore and crust rocks with average density. It exhibits a complex chemistry,

dopamine levels in the nucleus accumbens decreased. Dopamine and its metabolic disorders (dopamine, HVA) have been described in the striatum of mice contaminated with high arsenic content. Dopamine is involved in many functions, including movement control, learning and memory, cognition, and emotion. If the monoamine content of the basal ganglia can be modified by arsenic exposure, it affects the behavior. Studies of locomotor activity in rats have been reported to reduce the levels of arsenic trioxide used. Defects in functional study work have also been reported. The inefficiency of the data and the fact that the results of the dose and exposure time have not been examined in previous studies make it difficult to come to a conclusion about the effects of arsenic on the nervous system in the in vivo model. To study the neurotoxic effects of arsenic exposure and to assess the ances of basal ganglia for functions such as learning, memory, and movement,

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