# Article information:

Sci-Hub | Oral exposure of mice to cadmium (II), chromium (VI) and their mixture induce oxidative- and endoplasmic reticulum-stress mediated apoptosis in the livers. Environmental Toxicology, 31(6), 693–705 | 10.1002/tox.22082  
<https://sci-hub.ru/10.1002/tox.22082>

# Article summary:

1. Oral exposure of mice to cadmium (II), chromium (VI) and their mixture induces oxidative- and endoplasmic reticulum-stress mediated apoptosis in the livers.

2. The study found that the combination of cadmium (II) and chromium (VI) had a greater effect on inducing apoptosis than either metal alone.

3. The results suggest that the combined exposure to both metals may be more toxic than either metal alone, and further research is needed to understand the potential health risks associated with this type of exposure.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article by Jin et al. (2014) is a well-structured and comprehensive study on the effects of oral exposure to cadmium (II), chromium (VI), and their mixture on mice livers. The authors provide detailed information about their methods, results, and conclusions, which makes it easy for readers to follow their reasoning. Furthermore, they provide evidence for their claims in the form of data from experiments conducted on mice livers, which adds credibility to their findings.

However, there are some potential biases in the article that should be noted. For example, the authors do not discuss any possible risks associated with this type of exposure or any potential counterarguments that could be made against their findings. Additionally, they do not present both sides equally; instead they focus solely on supporting their own conclusions without considering other perspectives or evidence that could contradict them. Finally, there is a lack of discussion about how these findings can be applied in real-world scenarios or what implications they may have for public health policy decisions.

In conclusion, while this article provides valuable insights into the effects of oral exposure to cadmium (II), chromium (VI), and their mixture on mice livers, it does have some potential biases that should be taken into consideration when evaluating its trustworthiness and reliability.

# Topics for further research:

* Risks associated with cadmium (II) and chromium (VI) exposure
* Public health implications of cadmium (II) and chromium (VI) exposure
* Counterarguments to the findings of Jin et al. (2014)
* Real-world applications of cadmium (II) and chromium (VI) exposure
* Evidence contradicting the findings of Jin et al. (2014)
* Public health policy decisions related to cadmium (II) and chromium (VI) exposure

# Report location:

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