Arch Gynecol Obstet (2016) 294:887
DOI 10.1007/s00404-016-4156-0

CORRESPONDENCE

Reply

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Received: 13 May 2016 / Accepted: 3 July 2016 / Published online: 12 August 2016

Keywords Micronucleus · Nuclear division index · Erratum

We thank Dr Nersesyan for his interest in the study and the points raised. Nuclear Division Index had been shown as the main problem with low values. The NDI were calculated with the number of mono-nucleated, bi-nucleated, or multi-nucleated cells per 1000 viable cells. Recommended optimal cell count in the calculation of NDI is 500 cells but for not to miss something, we counted 1000 viable cells in our study. Low values monitored during the study were calculated again but the results were same. However, 1000 binuclear cells were counted for micronucleus analysis. According to the article of Fenech [1], the obtained values of the research were presented. (‘’ Score 500 viable cells to determine the frequency of cells with 1, 2, 3 or 4 nuclei, and calculate the NDI using the Formula NDI¼ (M1 + 2M2 + 3M3 + 4M4)/*N*, where M1–M4 represent the number of cells with 1–4 nuclei and *N* is the total number of viable cells scored. ……The lowest NDI value possible is 1.0……) [1] (page 1094).

Micronucleus frequency in BN cells calculated as; binucleated cells with micronucleus (BNMN)/1000 binucleated cells (1000 BN) as stated below the table. The indicated high micronucleus values are result of a clerical error or an erratum. The observed values are thousandths values. Namely micronucleus frequency in BN cells are ‰ 9.5 in EH group, ‰ 15.2 in EC group and ‰ 5.3 in control group.

We had long discussions about the results. In the end, although the obtained values are divergent from the literature, they were significant in itself. For this reason we present our results. This study can be considered as a pilot study and the data can be supported by a more comprehensive and multi-center groups.

Yours sincerely,

Compliance with ethical standards

Conflicts of interest No conflicts of interest.

Reference

1. Fenech M (2007) Cytokinesis-block micronucleus cytome assay. Nat Protoc 2(5):1084–10104

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