

Table 1: Resorption rate, body weight, and percent normal fetuses in external and soft tissue examinations among offspring of mice treated with dinoseb (gestational days 10,11, & 12) after food deprivation (gestational days 9 or 9 &10)

Dose (mg/kg/day)	Deprivation (hr)	No. of pregnant mice treated ^a	Resorbed or dead (%) ^b	Foetal body weight (g) ^b	External exam (% normal) ^b	Soft tissue exam (% normal) ^b
0	0	14	6.3 (2.2)	1.39 (0.03)	98.7 (0.9)	88.4 (3.9)
0	24	14	11.8 (5.7)	1.36 (0.02)	95.5 (2.0)	77.7 (7.2)
0	48	7	9.1 (3.0)	1.33 (0.02)	96.8 (2.0)	53.5 (8.6) ^{tc}
14.1	0	7	4.4 (2.2)	1.27	95.8 (2.2)	83.2 (3.0)

14.1	24	6	6.7 (2.7)	(0.03) 1.24 (0.05) ^{*d}	81.6 (14.9)	62.1 (15.0)
14.1	48	7	26.9 (13.7)	1.14 (0.05) ^{*†}	78.7 (16.1)	55.1 (14.3)
15.8	0	15	8.9 (2.0)	1.19 (0.03)	73.7 (8.0)*	61.2 (7.4)
15.8	24	14	13.4 (3.5)	1.16 (0.03)*	48.3 (10.0) ^{*†}	46.1 (9.4)*
15.8	48	7	20.4 (13.5)	1.16 (0.04)*	71.3 (8.1)*	45.7 (12.9)

^a All pregnant mice survived

^b Values are mean response/litter (SE)

^c Values marked with a dagger (†) differ significantly from those of the non-deprived group that was treated with the same dose of test substance: $p < 0.05$

^d Values marked with an asterisk (*) differ significantly from those of the similarly deprived, no drug group: $p < 0.05$

Table 2: Percent incidence of skeletal anomalies among offspring of mice treated with dinoseb (gestational days 10, 11, & 12) after food deprivation (gestational days 9 or 9 & 10)