

Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	<a href="#">Asian Journal of Cardiology Research</a>
Manuscript Number:	Ms_AJCR_85867
Title of the Manuscript:	Short Chain Fatty Acids Level are associated with Lipid Profile in patients with Coronary Slow Flow
Type of the Article	Original Research Article

General guideline for Peer Review process:

This journal's peer review policy states that **NO** manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of '**lack of Novelty**', provided the manuscript is scientifically robust and technically sound. To know the complete guideline for Peer Review process, reviewers are requested to visit this link:

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## Review Form 1.6

### **PART 1:** Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
<b>Compulsory</b> REVISION comments	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. In "Patients and study design" section it is written that the authors enrolled twelve (12) patients but in the "Results" section it is written that 50 patients joined the study. What was the reason of different numbers of patients enrolled in the study? If you enrolled 50 patients but performed coronary angiography in 12 patients, you should kindly explain this in the manuscript.</li><li>2. What was the clinical picture of enrolled patients? Did they have any risk factors for coronary heart disease? Were some of them smokers?</li><li>3. Was there any control group in your study? If no, you should kindly write this information as study limitation.</li><li>4. There is no characteristics of angiographic data of the enrolled patients. Were there any coronary arteries stenosis at least non hemodynamically significant? What was the diameter of the coronary arteries? You should kindly write this information in the manuscript.</li><li>5. How could you explain that only butyrate acids correlated with HDL levels? Were there any other studies that tried to evaluate the role of butyrate acids in patients with slow coronary flow? If you have this information you should kindly discuss this in the manuscript.</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. there is an error in writing the number of participants, the number of all participants in this study is 50</li><li>2. All study participants had been referred to coronary angiography because of exertional chest pain suggestive of stable angina pectoris or positive or equivocal results of non-invasive screening tests for myocardial ischemia. Among them, the patients who had no coronary plaque disease and having delayed coronary flow rate were selected for the study</li><li>3. This study had some limitations that should be considered when interpreting the results. First, the relatively low number of participants and a larger study population would provide enhanced statistical reliability. Secondly, this study was performed only in participants with slow flow because the limited numbers participants with normal coroner. Third, no samples of the gut microbiota of this studied were collected and therefore the hypothesis that individual bacteria have an influence on biomarkers of the lipid and liver profile through the production of SCFAs could not be directly considered. However, there are no other studies that have been recently conducted or been published on SCFA and Lipid Profile in patients with CSF.</li><li>4. Table 1</li><li>5. Until now there has been no study that explains the relationship between SCFA and lipid profile in patients with slow flow but in another study that did not include slow flow participants, there was an inverse relationship between Butirate and lipid parameters</li></ol>
<b>Minor</b> REVISION comments	No	
<b>Optional/General</b> comments	No	

### **PART 2:**

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
Are there ethical issues in this manuscript?	<u>(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)</u>	The study was approved by the Ethical Review Committee of Medical Faculty, Syiah Kuala University, Banda Aceh, Indonesia