

Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	<a href="#">Journal of Pharmaceutical Research International</a>
Manuscript Number:	Ms_JPRI_82344
Title of the Manuscript:	Homocysteine Levels in Acute Ischemic Stroke
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:

(<https://www.journaljpri.com/index.php/JPRI/editorial-policy>)

**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)
<u><b>Compulsory</b></u> REVISION comments	<div>1. The study does not compare the homocysteine levels of stroke patients with that of normal healthy controls in the local population.</div> <div>Hyperhomocysteinemia is a known modifiable risk factor for ischemic stroke and has been confirmed by multiple studies across different populations. Since the authors wish to study its role in their regional population, they should have definitely taken a control group to see the homocysteine levels in local population and then compare it with the stroke patients statistically.</div> <div>2. The rationale of inclusion and exclusion criteria needs clarification:</div> <div>a) Why have the authors limited the age group to patients of 40-60 years of age? When you are taking such a narrow age group, then the subgroup analysis based on age is not likely to give any result as has happened in this study. This is also important because Homocysteine levels increase with older age.</div> <div>b) Why have the authors taken only patients within 48 hours of onset of symptoms?</div> <div>c) Serum Homocysteine levels may be affected by multiple factors like Renal failure, thyroid disease, pregnancy, oral contraceptives, drugs causing rise in Homocysteine level like anticonvulsants etc. These factors should have been taken as exclusion criteria.</div> <div>d) What is the level of Serum Homocysteine above which it is considered elevated? This should be defined in methods section. The mean Homocysteine level in the study group may also be calculated.</div>	
<u><b>Minor</b></u> REVISION comments		
<u><b>Optional/General</b></u> comments		

**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?	(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)	

**Reviewer Details:**

Name:	Sandeep Joshi
Department, University & Country	Maharishi Markandeshwar Institute of Medical Sciences and Research, India