



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Journal of Biochemistry Research & Review
Manuscript Number:	2014_IJBcRR_13896
Title of the Manuscript:	<u>Association between follicle stimulating hormone receptor (FSHR) polymorphism and polycystic ovary syndrome among Egyptian women</u>
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:

(<http://www.sciencedomain.org/page.php?id=sdi-general-editorial-policy#Peer-Review-Guideline>)



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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>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments	Authors should include an explication about the calculation of size of sample (why only 64 patients with POCS?). Perhaps it must be including more patients with diagnosis of POCS in future studies. <<Most available studies were focused on position 680, whereas polymorphism 307 was less considered..>>. Please, authors must include some references about the studies. I consider that authors should include some references in this part of the article.	
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	It is a well-written research article on the basis of a fairly conducted investigation. More than 80 percent of the references should be from the last six years. Authors have made a review of literature so it is very important the incorporation of actually references. Perhaps authors should eliminate obsolete references.	
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	Authors present a study about the evaluation whether polymorphism of FSHR at Ala307Thr codon is associated with PCOS and with clinical features of PCOS patients in Egypt. It is an interested research article for professional in this area. The study suggests that the variant of the FSHR gene may act as a causative factor of PCOS in Egyptian women. So this conclusion has repercussion in clinical actuations.	

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