



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Journal of Biochemistry Research & Review
Manuscript Number:	2014_IJBcRR_14350
Title of the Manuscript:	A comparative analysis on the effect of settlement on lipid profile: A study of rural and urban school going male adolescents in Katsina State, Nigeria
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)
Compulsory REVISION comments	The study is small and only of local interest. However, it may be important since there are few similar reports in the literature from Africa. The work could be important to detect the prevalence of MS in a residential population, referring to other ethnic groups in industrialized countries, also to evaluate the cardiovascular risk of subjects studied. It would also be significant to calculate the non-HDL cholesterol. TC, LDL-C and non-HDL-C were independently associated with increased risk of ischemic stroke. There are no data on blood pressure, unfortunately and it might be of interest to quote investigations where these were instead calculated (Martino F et al. Arterial blood pressure and serum lipids in a population of children and adolescents from southern Italy: the Calabrian Sierras Community Study (CSCS). Int J Cardiol 2013; 168: 1108-114; Martino F et al. Hypertension in children and adolescents attending a lipid clinic. Eur J Pediatrics 2013; 172: 1573-1579.). The measurement of blood pressure may be important to identify adolescents at greater risk for cardiovascular disease.	The authors appreciate the reviewer's comments. Revised text now includes expanded discussion with quote from investigation conducted in northern Nigerian Fulani tribe, the same tribe as our subjects where blood pressure and hypertension as risk factor for cardiovascular diseases has been ascertained (by Glew et al.).



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	The plasma concentration ratio of triglyceride (TG)/high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) can identify cardiometabolic risk and cardiovascular disease (Martino F et al. Metabolic Syndrome among Children and Adolescents from Southern Italy: contribution from the Calabrian Sierras Community Study (CSCS). In J Cardiol 2014, in press). The tables, after the I, should be grouped. The figures represent a duplication of information, therefore should be eliminated	The comments have been noted. The tables after table1 grouped and figures were eliminated as they represent a duplication of information.
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments		
<u>Optional/General</u> comments		