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SDI FINAL EVALUATION FORM 1.1

PART 1:

Journal Name:	**Asian Journal of Biology**
Manuscript Number:	**Ms_AJOB_34230**
Title of the Manuscript:	**MOTHER'S CAFFEINE INGESTION AFFECTS FECUNDITY AND OFFSPRING BIRTH WEIGHT IN MURINE MODELS**
Type of Article:	**Original Research Article**

PART 2:

FINAL EVALUATOR'S comments on revised paper (if any)	**Authors' response to final evaluator's comments**
1. The manuscript does not seem to have been submitted to a professional English revision, as suggested. 2. "The physiologic effects and common use of caffeine during pregnancy call for examination of maternal caffeine consumption and risk of birth defects." This sentence is repeated in the same paragraph, as previously mentioned (Introduction section). 3. Page 2: "The lower dose of 10 mg/kg/day is roughly equivalent to taking about 2-3 normal cups of coffee/tea per day or 2-3 coffee tablets or chewing 2-3 bar of caffeine-containing chocolate or equivalent [8]. Thus, 10 mg/kg/day is equivalent to 2–3 cups of coffee/day in humans based on a metabolic body weight conversion." I still believe that repeating the idea twice does not "explain the rationale for dosage selection" 4. Page 7: "This simply suggests that caffeine affected fertility or fecundity and this relationship is dosage dependent" The authors did not specify in the Methods section how they controlled the sample for other possible factors that may affect the fecundity. Therefore, we cannot assume that caffeine was the direct responsible for the reduction in litter size.	

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5. Page 7:"When taken from both perspectives, caffeine actually reduced birth weight sums in the treated groups and Group C had the least sum of birth weight. Group D might have higher sum and average weight per litter than C but the number of litter per mother was quite relatively low in Group D. Generally, these results are consistent with many previous findings about caffeine's potential to reduce birth weight" I still believe that decreasing sum of weights due to a lower number of offspring does not allow to conclude that caffeine reduced the offspring's weight.	

Reviewer Details:

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