



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	British Journal of Applied Science & Technology
Manuscript Number:	Ms_BJAST_24940
Title of the Manuscript:	Microstructure and In Vitro Bioactivity of Metal Substituted Hydroxyapatite
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	1. 163-164 – Where take calcium hydroxide from? 2. 261-263 It is for pure hydroxyapatite provides data that confirm the presence of hydroxyapatite and beta-calcium phosphate: how much percentage of each phase? As a result, it is synthesized not pure hydroxyapatite. You must specify at the beginning of “2.1. Preparation hydroxyapatite” and make write of the synthesis reaction respectively. 3. 285-286 That is synthesized not substituted calcium hydroxyapatite, but substituted calcium iron hydro- phosphate and substituted calcium manganese hydro-phosphate. Show the percentage of each phase 4. In the References: Authors are not identified: B. I. Lazoryak, V. A. Morozov, and A. A. Belik. Crystal Structures and	Dear Reviewer:- Thank you very much for the reports concerned the manuscript entitled “Microstructure and In Vitro Bioactivity of Metal Substituted Hydroxyapatite ” In this regard, I inform you that the paper has been revised and amended according to the lines suggested by you. The comments are helpful and add to the content of the manuscript. The manuscript modifications were done by yellow highlight throughout the manuscript. Thanks again for the helpful comments 163-164 From equation (1) in the manuscript, the attraction of +ve Ca ion (II) and any two –ve hydroxyed ions results in formation of Ca(OH)_2. 261-263 Major crystalline phases are tricalcium phosphate $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$ (JCPDS 70-0364) with percentage HAp $\text{Ca}_{10}(\text{PO}_4)_6(\text{OH})_2$ (JCPDS 72-1243) crystalline apatite phases percentage (78.8%).



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	Characterization of $\text{Ca}_9\text{Fe}(\text{PO}_4)_7$ and $\text{Ca}_9\text{FeH}_{0.9}(\text{PO}_4)_7$. JOURNAL OF SOLID STATE CHEMISTRY 122, 15–21 (1996) 5. Figures 1, 3, 4.1, 4.2, 5, 8 require more permissions	285-286 corrected References All the authors who contributed to each publication are listed. Figures All figures were redrawn in a better resolution case.
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments		
<u>Optional/General</u> comments		