



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	Cardiology and Angiology: An International Journal
Manuscript Number:	Ms_CA_38212
Title of the Manuscript:	Microalbuminuria as an early predictor of cardiovascular risk in type 2 diabetic patients
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>)

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	Ethical issue: Approval was obtained from the Ethical Committee of UPTH and 73 informed consent was obtained from all participants. Demographic, social and medical data of 74 participants were assessed with the use of questionnaires. All authors hereby declare that all experiments have been examined and approved by the appropriate 192 ethics committee and have therefore been performed in accordance with the ethical standards laid down in 193 in the 1964 Declaration of Helsinki.	Thank you for your helpful comments.
Minor REVISION comments	1. What are the data represented in the brackets in table 1 and table 2? Is it standard deviation? Please note in the table note. From the table, the FPG value is 9.8 (4.5), which is the minimum of 5.3. Is it consistent with the standard of FPG of diabetes? 2. What are the data represented in the brackets in table 3? Is it a percentage? Please note in the table note. 3. 22.5% of diabetes patients with microalbuminuria appeared hypertension, dyslipidemia and other symptoms, and also a significant difference was found in 77.5% of patients, but also has a large number of patients in 77.5% of patients had the same symptoms, therefore, to determine the extent of the disease by microalbuminuria, not much meaning.	1. n = number of patients and controls. It has been included in the footnote. From the table, the mean FPG value is 9.8 mmol/L with a standard deviation of 4.5. FPG $\geq$ 7.0 mmol/L is consistent with the diagnosis of diabetes mellitus. However, some patients had FPG values that were lower than this as indicated by the minimum SD of 5.3 because their blood glucose was well-controlled due to good compliance with hypoglycaemic treatment. 2. n = number of patients and controls. It has been included in the footnote. 3. 22.5% of diabetic patients had microalbuminuria and they had a higher prevalence of cardiovascular risk factors which included hypertension and dyslipidemia, compared to the 77.5% of patients that did not have microalbuminuria.
Optional/General comments	No	