



SDI FINAL EVALUATION FORM 1.1

PART 1:

Journal Name:	International STD Research & Reviews
Manuscript Number:	Ms_I-SRR_45427
Title of the Manuscript:	VARIATIONS IN ELECTROLYTE AND SALIVARY AMYLASE (PTYALIN) LEVELS IN HIV-POSITIVE SUBJECTS
Type of Article:	Original Research Article

PART 2:

FINAL EVALUATOR'S comments on revised paper (if any)	Authors' response to final evaluator's comments
Though this work tried to tell somethings, the results are still non-meaningful clinically to me. As my last comment, saliva is not a suitable specimen for determining the water soluble compounds including the compounds they studied. If they need to compare these compounds in saliva, they should make sure the viscosity of saliva from 2 different groups are not different. I guessed the viscosity of saliva in HIV patients might be more viscous than in control which caused low amounts of water soluble compounds in their saliva. Additionally, in their revised manuscript, I was not sure if the control group was healthy volunteers or patients with diseases other than HIV.	Study was neither designed to be "Clinically meaningful" as reviewer supposed, nor was it designed to compare saliva viscosity amidst subjects (HIV+ and/or HIV-). Rather, it was designed to be more or less comparative, comparing salivary amylase and electrolyte levels for HIV+ and HIV- subjects. In clinical practice, this may become relevant (as against "meaningful") in estimating the likely state (chronic or acute) of derailment in constituent electrolytes for HIV sufferers. Thus, validating the usefulness of saliva as a diagnostic tool for ailments as most literatures posit. Our control group consisted of health subjects without HIV and/or any ailment that could precipitate hyposalivation. Subjects under drugs that could cause hyposalivation (anti-diabetics) were also not included.