



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Journal of Biochemistry Research & Review
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJBCRR_27618
Title of the Manuscript:	DIAGNOSIS OF DIABETES MELLITUS USING GLYCATED HEMOGLOBIN (A1C): THE NIGERIAN PERSPECTIVE
Type of the Article	Review paper

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)
<u>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments	I read the article with great interest and I have to say that I had serious thoughts about the way that I should review it because of the object of the study, since in my country HbA1c is being used ever. However I reviewed the paper as if I where in Nigeria taking under consideration the local prevailing conditions. The paper is well written. The references are correct. There are no linguistic observations to be done. Indeed I realize that the main reasons that in Nigeria doctors cannot use HbA1c is the cost of the examination and the unavailability. That's why the part that the author say that A1C maybe affected by a variety of genetic, haematologic and illness-related factors I think should be put last because this is very rare compared to the diabetic population and in other countries this is not a reason for not using HbA1c. In this case we co-evaluate HbA1c with the additional medical condition but we do run the test anyway.I have to admit that I am surprised from the fact that in some countries HbA1c is not a common tool for the diagnosis of diabetes, since in Europe and USA is a very common procedure, Maybe that is the real meaning of the medical progress this journals offer.	Statement being reframed as follows: "In Europe and USA HbA1c is a common tool for the diagnosis of diabetics. However, in Nigeria, HbA1c is not widely used because of the cost and unavailability of the assay".
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments		
<u>Optional/General</u> comments		