



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Journal of Biochemistry Research & Review
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJBCRR_30221
Title of the Manuscript:	Study of the possible effect of obesity on vitamin D level in adult men in the western region of Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Type of the Article	Original Research Article

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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.

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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		
Minor REVISION comments	-Title: Study of the possible effect of obesity on vitamin D level (in) among a sample of adult men in the western region of Kingdom of Saudi Arabia -Abstract: Aim of the study what is the type of the study? Study design and Methods: (122) One hundred twenty two healthy PTH parathyroid hormone (PTH) total body fat% percentage (TBF%) Results: please mention the normal level of vitamin D Introduction:- The first hydroxylation reaction occurs in the liver and the second hydroxylation reaction occurs in the renal or (is it or? or and) extrarenal tissues -Nearly one billion people of all ages around the world suffer from vitamin D deficiency [6-8] (. Vitamin D deficiency)(please remove it and put that instead) that could lead to many disorders - Moreover, overweight and obese individuals are more prone to vitamin D deficiency, and a negative correlation exists between vitamin D levels and BMI due to many factors, such as trapping vitamin D in adipose tissues and the obese individuals lower exposure to sunlight due to less mobility, cosmetic reasons, and clothing habits (what is the relation between obese individuals and both cosmetic reasons and clothing habits) Results: - (122) One hundred twenty two - (diary) dairy products intake (P = 0.250) Table (1). - Please mention the cutoff level of vitamin D deficiency and	Done The type of the study is mentioned. Done Done Done Done Done and Done Explained Done Done



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	insufficiency. - Table (3) represents the distribution of all participants based on their serum 25 (OH) vitamin D (levelon) level on the different BMI groups. Moreover table (4)(repreents) represents a similar distribution regarding fat tissue percentage Discussion: - Saudi Arabia is one of the sunny countries which is (proposed) supposed to be less liable to develop vitamin D deficiency among its population WC is waist circumference (WC) WHR is waist to hip ratio (WHR) -The positive correlations between (serum) (to be deleted) serum 25 (OH) vitamin D and BMD parameters (total body, femur neck and spine) -Additional findings presented in the form of associated lowered serum calcium and increased serum PTH levels in obese individuals than the other two groups (normal and overweight) in (to be deleted) this could explain the resulted decreased BMD in those individuals as both vitamin and (to be deleted) deficiency and the relative hypocalcemia induced high PTH level may lead to induction of bone loss Conclusion: according to the sample size we cannot conclude References: -on what basis the references sequences are arranged please clarify -The references number 9, 11 and 27 are missing from the article while they are present in the references, please review.	Done Done Done Done Done Done
Optional/General comments		The references number 9,11 are present in the introduction section and esophageal cancer [5, 8-13]. The references number 27 is present in introduction : clothing habits of wearing wide clothes that cover their whole body [5, 24-31].