



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	<u>International Journal of Biochemistry Research & Review</u>
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJBCRR_33499
Title of the Manuscript:	EVALUATION OF HIGH LEVELS OF TRIGLYCERIDES IN NON-ALCOHOLIC FATTY LIVER DISEASE
Type of the 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)/ AGREED
<u>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments	Current concepts suggest that the development of Non alcoholic steatohepatitis(NASH) is a "two-hit" process. With the initial hit macrovesicular steatosis results from insulin resistance and subsequent hyperinsulinemia which leads to alterations in the hepatic pathways of synthesis of fatty acids, and ultimately to accumulation of lipids in the hepatocytes. : In the present study, 20 Controls and 40 selected cases of jaundice with fat around umbilicus were taken for fasting blood sample for measurement of Total Triglycerides (TTG). A raise in Total Triglycerides (TTG) is highly significant in cases of Non Alcoholic Steato-Hepatitis (NASH) and cirrhosis when compared with controls as shown in the tables. Authors have come to a conclusion importance of the detection of NAFLD in high-risk groups, including obese patients as well as those with evidence of insulin resistance or other components of the metabolic syndrome.	Noted
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments		



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<u>Optional/General</u> comments	I believe it is necessary to agree with researches of authors studies on the pathogenesis of NAFLD may not only improve our understanding of the mechanisms involved in NAFLD progression, but may lead to potentially novel therapeutic strategies.	
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