



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	<u>International Journal of Biochemistry Research & Review</u>
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJBCRR_35257
Title of the Manuscript:	Hepatic lipase influences plasma lipid profiles and lipoprotein ratios in Lagos University Teaching Hospital patients with Ischemic stroke
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)
	To the authors The authors undertook a clinical study to assess the effect of hepatic lipase on lipid profile and lipoprotein ratios in ischemic stroke patients. The authors found that hepatic lipase activities were significantly higher in control compared to the stroke subjects while higher anthropometric values and dyslipidemia were obtained in ischemic stroke patients. The study is potentially interesting but can be improved if the following minor considerations are addressed:	
<u>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments	1. It would be interesting to know the different stroke subtypes in the study population. 2. At the start of the Discussion,	Only ischemic stroke was used in the study



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	authors note that stroke is one of the leading causes of death in developed countries” but they don't provide any epidemiological data. I would suggest to add in the Discussion a recently epidemiologic study published in Catalonia (Spain) on acute stroke (Rev Esp Cardiol 2007; 60; 573-580). In this study the cumulative incidence rate of cerebrovascular diseases per 100,000 population was 218 (95% CI, 214-221) in men and 127 (95% CI, 125-128) in women	World epidemiological study would have been better instead of Spanish study only.
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<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	1. It would be suitable to add a comment about the role of “Emerging vascular risk factors”: sleep-related breathing disorders, drug abuse, oral contraceptive use, inflammatory markers, etc. This might be a future line of research on this issue (see data and add this reference: World J Clin Cases 2015; 3: 418-429) 2. Typo errors in references 32 and 48 should be corrected	The reference has been included in the manuscript. Thanks. Noted.
<u>Optional/General</u> comments		