



SDI FINAL EVALUATION FORM 1.1

PART 1:

Journal Name:	International Journal of Biochemistry Research & Review
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 Article:	Original Research Article

PART 2:

FINAL EVALUATOR'S comments on revised paper (if any)	Authors' response to final evaluator's comments
The authors have made some modifications in their article. However, further modifications are still necessary: - Title The title of the article announces "the highlighting" of an effect of the HL on the profile of Lps. However, the results show that the ischemic stroke is associated with a reduction in HL activity in addition to an abnormal lipoprotein profile. The title will have to announce this reality and nothing else - Results There were significant (P<0.0001) lower hepatic lipase activity in the plasma of the stroke subjects compared to control subjects (P=0.0001, 20.21 ± 0.3706 $\mu\text{mol/h/ml}$ vs 30.50 ± 0.3928 $\mu\text{mol/h/ml}$) - Introduction Epidemiological studies have shown that dyslipidemia, include high levels of plasma or serum total cholesterol (TC) [10], triglycerides (TG) [11], low-density lipoprotein-cholesterol (LDL-C) [12] and apolipoprotein B (ApoB) [13] and low levels of high-density lipoprotein-cholesterol (HDL-C) [14], is a risk factor for the progression * Discussion - Hepatic lipase activities were significantly (30.50±0.3928 $\mu\text{mol/h/ml}$ vs 20.21±0.3706 $\mu\text{mol/h/ml}$, p value=0.0001) -The authors write «The dyslipidemia obtained in the stroke subjects maybe as a	Kindly make a suitable suggestion. Done Are the risk factor for stroke is better Done



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result of lower activity of hepatic lipase in the stroke subjects, since the enzyme helps in lipid metabolism.”
(This means that the HL activity is responsible for the observed lipids and lipoproteins profil. If this is the case, a correlation of HL with Lps should have been observed in all cases. The authors should therefore write "... in the stroke subjects **maybe, at least in part**, as a result of....).

-The authors recall the important role of HL in determination of the level and the quality of lipoproteins, particularly HDL. Nevertheless, this activity was correlated with HDL-c only in the group of patients. This deserves an explanation by evoking for example other factors influencing the level of Lps as for example the CETP.

General comment

The objective of this article was to study the effect of HL on the lipoproteins profile; but the authors have forgotten to specify whether their objective has been attained or not. Also, they did not attempt to justify the difference observed between the two groups in the correlation of HL with the various parameters. In addition, I think that the article will have more interest by addressing the relationship that may exist between the HL activity and the characteristics of the Lps. Indeed, we now know that the risk of atherosclerosis depends more on the quality of the lipoproteins than on their quantity. Therefore, it would be interest to examine the possible relationship between the HL activity and the quality of the Lps. Indeed, the quantification of HL activity could provide information on the quality of LPS and thus improve the detection of the existence of a risk of atherosclerosis.
Therefore, I recommend that the article be amended before it is published

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