



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJTDH_24342
Title of the Manuscript:	Helicobacter pylori infection as a risk factor for coronary artery disease
Type of the Article	Original research 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:



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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	The aim of the author 's prospective study was to evaluate the association between <i>H. pylori</i> infection and other risk factors with suspected CAD patients and to investigate the influence of <i>H. pylori</i> infection on cardiovascular risk factors (lipid profile and. Highly sensitive C-reactive protein (hs CRP) levels) The study design and methods are used appropriately. The authors conclude that there were a higher infectivity of <i>H. pylori</i> infection in patients with CAD compared to. The patients with <i>H. pylori</i> infection had significant high triglyceride, low HDL-c and high hsCRP levels than those with negative <i>H. pylori</i> Since H pylori is highly present around the globe	Thank you very much for your valuable comments The aim of this prospective study was to evaluate <i>H. pylori</i> infection as risk factors and to investigate the influence of <i>H. pylori</i> infection on cardiovascular risk factors (lipid profile and hs CRP levels) among CAD patients. Conclusion <i>H. pylori</i> infection increases the risk of CAD, and should be considered as a risk factor for CAD, also there was significant association between <i>H. pylori</i> infection and increased triglyceride hsCRP levels and decreased HDL-c. Further, prospective large trial is needed to confirm our finding.
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments		
<u>Optional/General</u> comments		