



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Research Journal of Pure and Applied Chemistry
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IRJPAC_30189
Title of the Manuscript:	Simultaneous estimation of Diphenhydramine Hydrochloride and Naproxen Sodium in raw and tablet formulation by Reverse Phase - High-performance liquid chromatography method
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.

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PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment <i>(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)</i>
Compulsory REVISION comments	-----	
Minor REVISION comments	The current literature review indicates that generally there is a lack of HPLC procedures which can be satisfactory applied in the determination of both diphenhydramine hydrochloride and naproxene sodium in complex tablet formulation. Of all chromatographic methods the most popular for this purpose is TLC (thin-layer chromatography). In this paper a simple to use and not time consuming in comparison with TLC, a new RP-HPLC method is performed. The system suitability and validation procedure of developed RP-HPLC method have been described. The results indicate that the proposed RP-HPLC method fulfils the validation requirements such as specificity, linearity, accuracy and precision (RSD less than 2%). Unfortunately there is no comments in this paper concerning the robustness study of proposed RP-HPLC procedure which is required according to ICH guideline of validation for analytical methods used in pharmaceutical analysis. For this reason in order to use the proposed RP-HPLC method in routine laboratory control of tablet formulation containing both diphenhydramine hydrochloride and naproxene sodium the robust of developed method should be determined (analysis of studied compounds after introducing of small changes in RP-HPLC procedures e.g., temperature, composition or pH of applied mobile phase).	A. Robustness study is added and table is given B. The statistical parameters of obtained regression equation, the correlation coefficient for diphenhydramine is changed; R- value is inserted in both the figure and in the table. C. The validation requirements are included



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	In addition to this I suppose that In Table 1 which describes the statistical parameters of obtained regression equation, the correlation coefficient for diphenhydramine (r) 0.9739 is incorrect (to small). It doesn't correlate with its plot given in Figure 3 which suggests rather higher (better than 0.97) value of described r for diphenhydramine. The authors should check and improve the result of r for diphenhydramine.	
Optional/General comments	Consider after introducing of changes (see above).	