



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	Journal of Advances in Microbiology
Manuscript Number:	Ms_JAMB_34492
Title of the Manuscript:	EFFECTS OF PROBIOTICS ON INTESTINAL MICROFLORA OF HIV-INFECTED INDIVIDUALS
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 (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	<p>Some factors are crucial for maintenance of GALT homeostasis, such as viral load, time of infection and treatment, etc. These information needs to be discussed in the paper.</p> <p>In addition, in my view, it would be interesting to make comments on the importance of intestinal homeostasis to microbial translocation, immune activation / chronic inflammation, and non-aids comorbidities - approach to early aging.</p> <p>The authors should discuss the results of other studies better, as it was not clear if there were studies in this line and what the results were obtained by the academic community in this regard.</p> <p>Including study limitations is also important.</p>	<p>We thank the Reviewer for your interest in our work and for helpful comments that will greatly improve the manuscript and we have tried to do our best to respond to the points raised.</p> <p>Thank you for the suggesting.</p> <p>We would very much like to include this data in the study, but unfortunately we did not manage to collect such data to the full.</p>
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	<p>Line 42: the authors could include the approach of systemic immune activation and emergence of non-aids comorbidities in this paragraph.</p> <p>Table 1: the authors could include the scheme of HAART used by patients – all of them where in HAART? For how long and using which drugs? All of them presented undetectable viral loads? How</p>	<p>We modified the Table 1</p>



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	<p>long the infection has been diagnosed? Better describe the cohort.</p> <p>Line 133: who are this researchers? Where are these references?</p> <p>It may be interesting put together the tables 1 and 2 for better visualization of the data, comparing the flora before and after the probiotic introduction- or represent them by graphs.</p> <p>Have no food surveys been conducted with participants? Perhaps food habits can influence the microflora. Therefore, if this was not done, it could be pointed out as a limitation of the study.</p>	<p>We changed it on line 143.</p> <p>Thank you for your important comment, we modified Table 2-3.</p> <p>We would very much like to include this data in the study, but unfortunately we did not manage to collect such data to the full</p>
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	<p>The study is relevant, however the characteristics of this cohort need to be better detailed. In order to test the use of probiotics, a homogeneous cohort might be interesting - in relation to the time and type of therapy, for example, presence or not of co-infections or other comorbidities and HIV-viral load, other factors that may influence the GALT homeostasis. If the limitations of the study are included at the end of the discussion and the design is better explained, this manuscript could be more interesting.</p>	<p>It would be interesting to investigate how food habits and ART influencethe gut flora. But, at the moment, this is all the data that we have, and we understand that it is not enough.</p>