



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	<u>Journal of Advances in Medical and Pharmaceutical Sciences</u>
Manuscript Number:	Ms_JAMPS_24382
Title of the Manuscript:	A Comparative Study of the Ameliorative Effects of Skimmed Milk and Tuna Fish in the Dietary Management of Osteoporotic Female Rats
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:

(<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)
Compulsory REVISION comments	(1) Already well known relationships between calcium concentration or protein dietary content and calcium absorption rate or bone health are generically reported. For example: - skimmed milk contains a higher calcium concentration as against Tuna fish - the majority of the research studies state that there is a positive association between protein intake and bone health - possible mechanisms by which dietary protein may contribute to the improvement of bone mass can be explained by the fact that increasing dietary protein is also known to increase levels of circulating insulin-like growth factor 1 (IGF-1) - Osteocalcin is chiefly deposited in the extracellular matrix of bone, but a small amount enters the blood. Serum osteocalcin is sensitive and specific marker of osteoblastic activity and its serum level thus reflect the rate of bone formation [44]. - The increase in osteocalcin may be due to skimmed milk and Tuna fish having higher calcium content. - These results may be due to skimmed milk a have higher calcium content and easy absorbed by body. - These results may be due to higher bioavailability of calcium and phosphorous in skimmed milk and deposition of them in bone. (2) Histological comparison between some different skeletal segments (e.g. diaphyseal or metaphyseal cross sections of tibia and/or femur) from animals fed different diets should be performed. (3) Further, the authors should discuss the role of body weight gain in improving bone mass recovery in osteoporotic subjects; they never report at all the possibility that 10% skimmed milk could have the recorded effect indirectly by BWG increase with respect the other dietary regimens. It is well known that mineral and skeletal homeostasis are strictly correlated in decreasing or increasing bone mass in osteoporosis induction and recovery, respectively (Ferretti et al., 2015) and that modification of body weight is primary involved in affecting skeletal response. (4) The conclusion "... were effective in relieving symptoms associated with	



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	osteoporosis” is a generic sentence.	
Minor REVISION comments	The references cited in the text should be reported uniformly using always the same mode, the name of the authors OR the number of citation. <u>Mistakes:</u> Lines 259-360 These results are collaborated by [47],... Lines 339-342... present in tuna fish. These results were corroborated Also, [42], mentioned that rats administration omega-3 fatty acids decrease weight of liver (5.76 g) which increased (6.43 g) by treated with baracetamol.[43] reported that omega-3fatty acid have benefit effect on liver disease. Lines 377-379 ... supplemented with 10% skimmed milk. These results may be due to skimmed milk a have higher calcium content and easy absorbed by body. Also, lactose present in skimmed milk increase calcium absorption. These results were collaborated by [49],... <u>Different citation in the text:</u> 316 ... treatment groups respectively. These results are in agreement with the findings of Oliveira [54],... 320 ... positive control group. These results are accordance with the results obtained by [38],...	
Optional/General comments	The authors investigate the comparative ameliorative effects of skimmed milk and whole dried tuna fish on osteoporotic female albino Wistar rats, reporting that administration of diet supplemented with 10% skimmed milk is more effective in the dietary management of osteoporosis disease than diet supplemented with Tuna fish. The text should be revised by a native English reviewer: many misspellings and grammar mistakes are reported throughout the text. Experimental animal treatments are clearly described, results are analytically detailed but the section “Discussion” contains too generic sentences regarding the explanation of the effect of skimmed milk in relieving symptoms associated with osteoporosis.	

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