



**SDI Review Form 1.6**

Journal Name:	<a href="#">Journal of Complementary and Alternative Medical Research</a>
Manuscript Number:	Ms_JOCAMR_36237
Title of the Manuscript:	Attenuation of the effect of 100mg aspirin on platelet aggregation in regular kava drinkers
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	<p>1. Healthy volunteers were included of 21-50 years age group. A statement regarding reason for not including elderly and its impact on overall result if any, should be included in discussion.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>2. Line 70, pg 3; it is stated that volunteers were selected randomly by convenience sampling. The statement needs elaboration on how was it random sampling if it was convenient sampling.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>3. Methodology- Please specify that which category was given to the persons taking Kava more frequently than once a week but not daily.</p>	<p>1. We had interviewed the prospective participants before the start of this study. It was noticed that many people above the age of 50 were on some kind of medication or suffering from diseases or disorders like Diabetes and Blood Pressure. The percentage of menopausal women after the age of 50 was also found to be high. Since we wanted healthy participants, we narrowed down to the age group of the participants to 21-50 years.</p> <p>Included in methodology.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>2. Convenience sampling (also known as availability sampling) relies on data collection from population members who are conveniently available to participate in study. Following this definition, the participants were conveniently selected from the different teaching institutes in the city hence convenient sampling The term Random has been used because all the faculty (teaching and nonteaching) members were invited to participate in the study. Everyone one was given an equal chance to participate. Only those suffering from some disease, disorder or on certain medications were excluded from the study</p> <p>-----</p> <p>3. There are many ways in which kava drinkers can be classified. But in our study we have classified them into three groups only and followed that criteria strictly: Non kava Drinkers (NKD): Did not drink kava Occasional kava drinkers(OKD): Only once a week. Regular kava drinkers(RKD): drank kava regularly. Further studies may be planned with many other ways of classifying the kava drinkers.</p>



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	<p>-----</p> <p><b>4. Time of ingestion of aspirin in relation to kava intake in occasional drinkers needs specification. Will it not make a difference if aspirin was given on the same day of kava intake or three days after kava intake in occasional drinkers?</b></p> <p>-----</p> <p><b>Ethical Issue:</b> Although ethical clearance was taken, was it ethical to make women taking OCPs or hormonal replacement stop their medication suddenly? Otherwise also healthy people were included in the study, why was it necessary to make them stop their medication to include them in the study?</p>	<p>-----</p> <p>4. OKD usually had kava over the weekend (Saturdays), which carried on until early Sunday mornings. Aspirin intake and collection of blood samples was done on Tuesday morning.</p> <p>As the reviewer has suggested, time of ingestion of aspirin in relation to kava might be important. Further intense studies need to be done to clarify this issue.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>As mentioned, we ruled out participants on any kind of medication. Only healthy subjects without any disease, disorder and not on any kind of medication were included in the study. The Ethical committee suggested that care should be taken as to, not to include subjects on any kind of medication know to affect platelets like OCP's etc. This had to be mentioned in the participant information sheet. If people insisted on participating then they would have to stop the medication for a given period of time. None of the participants in this study were on any kind of medication (or required to stop their medication).</p>
<b>Minor</b> REVISION comments	A few grammatical mistakes are to be taken care of.	Corrections have been made and highlighted
<b>Optional/General</b> comments	It is a very basic study, it may act as a suggestion for better more powerful studies to support decision regarding herbal - drug interaction.	<p>We completely agree with the reviewer. Further intense studies need to be carried out to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Determine the mechanism of effect of aspirin in kava drinkers.</li> <li>2. Dose of aspirin to be administered to kava drinkers</li> <li>3. Aspirin administration after kava intake</li> </ol>