



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	Advances in Research
Manuscript Number:	Ms_AIR_19602
Title of the Manuscript:	The Faroe, Oerkney and Sardinia islands are pointing the dielectrophoretic force in the etiology of multiple sclerosis
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>)

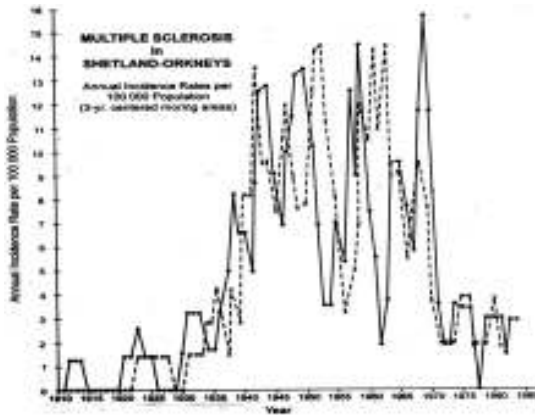


SDI Review Form 1.6

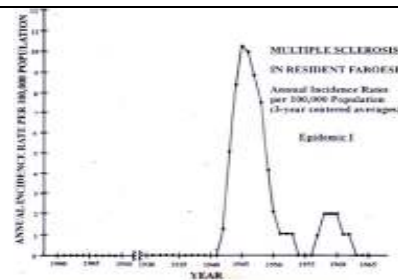
PART 1: Review Comments

	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>
<u>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments	<p>It is an interesting and intriguing study, passionately written.</p> <p>As a physician, it is hard for me to understand and explain the dielectrophoretic force impact in MS theory. It is better to have even any physiciant interpretation, but I may give my opinion:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The name of Orkney must be adjusted. Is it Orkney or Oerkney? 2. The three islands mentioned in the study (Orkney, Faroe and Sardinia) have very different climate characteristics, so the conclusion's of the authors are not correct. If Faroe and Orkney are characterized by : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a- The residential area in the region has too much of number of cloudy days, too low number of lightning days, in a year. b- The ground surface and/or underground structure are conductive compared to adjacent places. c- To live a long time in a higher place, which has too much of number of cloudy days, too low of number of lightning days in a year. d- To live far from the conductive structures on the ground surface, such as trees, the large metal materials etc. e- To live close to the electromagnetic field sources, 	<p>Thank you for your valuable appreciations. They were very useful for me.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1- I have used Oerkney... 2- I tried to give all possible brevity highlights. At least, the scientists who interested in the issue soon may understand the subject more comfortable. 3- Distribution of the electromagnetic field in the earth's atmosphere is influenced from solar winds. This interaction mechanism may be described by Faraday's law. Compared the annual variations of the sunspot numbers (C.T. Russell, J.G. Luhmann, L.K. Jian, RG2004/2010) with Kurtzke's results regarding the annual

SDI Review Form 1.6

	<p>which operating at the aforementioned conditions.</p> <p>Is just the contrary with Sardinia, although some attempt of explanation by the authors How we can conclude the same for these three Islands?</p> <p>3. The Kurtzke studies told us that MS was almost unknown in Orkney before World War second. Have we to think that the dielectrophoretic force or the climate changed after that period?</p>  <p>Annual incidence rates per 100 000 for multiple sclerosis in Shetland (solid line) and Orkney (dashed line), calculated as 3-year centered moving averages. Data from Poskanzer et al. (1980) and Cook et al. (1985, 1988).</p>	<p>incidence rates per 100.000 population of MS disease in the Faroe and Oerkney islands (Kurtzke, 2006) occurs an interesting result.</p> <p>Natural events has a distinctive periodic structure. Their influences can also be periodic. The sun spots medium period is 11 years. The period of prevelance of MS in Faroe and Oerkney is also approximately 11 years. There is a correlation between them. I briefly explained these issues in the article.</p> <p>Extra thanks for reminding me this issue.</p>
--	--	---

SDI Review Form 1.6



Annual incidence rates per 100 000 population, calculated as 3-year centered moving averages, for multiple sclerosis in Faroese of epidemic I (n = 21). From Kurtzke and Heltberg (2001).