



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	British Journal of Applied Science & Technology
Manuscript Number:	2014_BJAST_11075
Title of the Manuscript:	Comparative Effects of Low- and High-Glycemic Index Diets on Biochemical Variables and Organ Histology in Alloxanized Diabetic 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) Include Wolever reference page 3 line 88 and include the details of how you modified the Wolever method to determine GI of the test diets. (2) Please include the food intake for each treatment group. Differences in body weight are more likely the result of increased food intake than GI of the diet. Unless you report the food intake amounts (either in grams / day or kcals/ day) it is impossible to discern if changes in body weight are from changed energy intake or GI of the diet. (3) Page 4 line 101: At what study week or day did the OGTT occur? Was it during week 6 or week 1? (4) Page 11 line 274: You state the method to determine GI is modified Jenkins method whereas on page 3 line 88 you stated it was modified Wolever. I know there two researchers work jointly, please , however be consistent in referring to the method within your manuscript and include the reference to the method you used. This is reference 23 in the reference list. (5) Page 11 lines 271-278: This information really should be provided in the methodology section, not in the discussion. (6) Page 11 line 286: Please reword this	Reference inserted in line 88. Modification was done by ensuring repetition of the process more than once then finds the mean for a given meal using the same participants. Same quantity of foods per day (by weight) was served to the experimental animals (as determined in the preliminary study) in all groups. However, each food has different palatability as well as stimulation for appetite. In this study, it was observed that the experimental rats have cravings for the roasted yam than the fried yam and such <u>may</u> have impact on the weight. This agrees with the findings of some studies that some high-GI diets stimulate cravings compared to the low-GI foods which may be as a result of their sweetness.



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	conclusion and consider that the low-GI diet in your study had almost 4 times as much dietary fat compared to the high-GI. So the conclusion that high dietary fat and high-GI are related to increased risk of obesity is not entirely supportive of your data. In the low-GI treatment I suspect a much greater amount of fat was consumed compared to the low-GI due to the composition of the diets shown in Table 1. How do you explain this higher fat intake yet lower body weight? This is another example of why you must include energy consumption information like grams/ day or kcals/ day ingested for each treatment group.	
Minor REVISION comments		
Optional/General comments		