



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	British Journal of Applied Science & Technology
Manuscript Number:	2014_BJAST_15437
Title of the Manuscript:	THE ROLE OF RADIOACTIVE IODINE IN THYROTOXICOSIS PATIENTS
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)
<u>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments	A lot of grammatical and spelling errors. In abstract: GD should be changed to Graves' disease Thyroxine, Medullary thyroid cancer is spelled wrong. In paper, standard should be changed to euthyroid GIT is not approved abbreviation Authors conclusion: Radioactive iodine provides excellent and definitive treatment of choice among Graves' disease patients to therapy with less complication in reverse of taking anti-thyroid medication or performing surgery. There is no comparison group for anti-thyroid medication or surgery in the study. Authors cannot compare unless using data from other study and then need to reference it. In introduction: If there are elevating serum levels of T3, T4, or both a hypermetabolic clinical syndrome occurred. It should be free T3 or free T4. T3 and T4 can be high in patients on birth control and other conditions without hyperthyroidism.	DONE DONE DONE DONE DONE CONFUSED



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	Heat intolerance, nervousness, palpitations, fatigue and weight loss are symptoms not signs. You cannot tell sinus tachycardia on physical exam. The TSH suppression with elevated free T3, but normal free T4 described thyrotoxicosis ? Does author mean T3 thyrotoxicosis? In discussion: Radioactive Iodine (I-131) for Graves' hyperthyroidism has no opposite effects on the health of the offspring of treated patients: did author study it ? There should be a reference and consider changing opposite to harmful Again see above comments for conclusion	DONE AND EXPLAINED
Minor REVISION comments		
Optional/General comments		