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PART 1:

Journal Name:	British Journal of Pharmaceutical Research
Manuscript Number:	**2013 BJPR 3479**
Title of the Manuscript:	**Preparation and evaluation of solid dispersions of Ibuprofen using Glucosamine HCl as a carrier**

General guideline for Peer Review process is available in this link:
(http://www.sciencedomain.org/page.php?id=sdi-general-editorial-policy#Peer-Review-Guideline)

- This form has total 9 parts. Kindly note that you should use all the parts of this review form.

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PART 2: 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	Dear editor, I have examined the submitted paper very carefully. My general comment is that the manuscript does not meet the high level of the journal and for this reason I recommend rejection. In the following you can find my specific comments. • The paper lacks novelty since there are already a lot of published works in the particular scientific field. The authors have not described adequately what is the new in their study compared to the others works for increasing the dissolution rate of Ibuprofen. On contrary the well known procedures are described and repeated. For example, it is not clear the advantages of Glucosamine HCL use compared to other carriers. • From FTIR study it was concluded that no interactions are taking place between drug and carrier. However, this situation cannot	

	explain the disappearance of ibuprofen's melting peak in DSC, which indicates that the drug is dispersed in amorphous from. • Completely different are the results from XRD studies concerning the physical state of the drug. In XRD patterns of solid dispersions the characteristic peaks of crystalline ibuprofen were recorded. So the authors have to decide which are the correct results and if the drug is dispersed in amorphous or in crystalline state. • The dissolution profile reveals that ibuprofen is in crystalline state because in other cases IR release could be recorded. However, even after 120 min the drug release is less than 50% (Figure 6). Such a dissolution behavior is out of the scope of solid dispersion preparation. • For all the above I believe that the particular paper is a trivial work in solid dispersions with a lot of scientific mistakes and poor discussion. Sincerely Yours	

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Minor REVISION comments		
Optional/General comments		

Note: Anonymous Reviewer