SDI FINAL EVALUATION FORM 1.1

PART 1:

Journal Name:	**British Journal of Pharmaceutical Research**
Manuscript Number:	**2013_BJPR_4857**
Title of the Manuscript:	**Ameliorative Effects of Alcohol on Human Diabetic Volunteers – A Prospective Study**

PART 2:

FINAL EVALUATOR'S comments on revised paper (if any)	**Authors' response to final evaluator's comments**
All my previous comments have been well corrected. A new study group (MDND) has been interestingly added . Unfortunately statistical analysis is confused. For the aim of the study, MDD had to be compared to NDD and MDND to abstainers. In this way we can see the effect of alcohol in diabetics and non diabetics. You use only one symbol, " *" (tab 3) , to indicate "significant variation from NDD and abstainers". This mean that you compared MDD to both NDD and abstainers?? Or to compare MDD to NDD and MDND to anstainers? More correctly, you should have use different symbols for statistical analysis: – one symbol to compare MDD to NDD; – one symbol to compare MDND to abstainers; – other symbols for any further comparisons between groups . Using only the symbol "*", it's not clear when you compared for example MDND to abstainers and when you compared the same group to NDD. I don't understand!	**Thank you** **OK** **Total text is edited as per your suggestions for statistical analysis. Separate symbols assigned to two different groups while comparing their results i.e MDD to NDD & MDND to Abstainers.** **As per your recommendations Separate symbols assigned**
In your results you had to better discuss table 1. Why BMI is higher in MDD than NDD and in MDND than abstainers?	Several reports are already noticed that driking of alcohol once or twice a week will reduce the body weight while every day driking gain more weight. This is due to the stimulatory effect of alcohol on metabolism. In our experiments it is noticed that BMI is less in MDD compared with NDD because of moderate drinking. While comparing MDD and MDND, surprisingly BMI is higher in MDD than MDND; this is due to the impact of diabetes on body. In MDND, moderate alcohol comsumption gives very significant lowering impact on BMI. However, our earlier reports revealed that those who are drinking either moderately or heavily have an habit of eating too much fatty foods during the drinking in most of the cases, causes display of higher BMI in all such individuals (unpublished data). Therefore, we clearly seen this fact when campared the BMI of MDND with Abstainers. (Text revised and edited according to your comments)
As statistical analysis is confused, your results are not always reported correctly. In line 203 you observe that lipid peroxidation is declined in MDD and MDND than NDD and abstainers. It's not correct. Membrane lipid peroxidation is lower in MDD when compared to NDD at the contrary to what happens in the 2 non diabetic groups (MDND and abstainers). So alcohol would seem to have an opposite effect in diabetics and in non diabetics! From your results the same conclusion seem true even for fasting serum glucose: it's higher in NDD than in MDD on the contrary it's higher in MDND than in abstainers.	People who have habit of drinking alcohol (either heavy or moderate) have their own choice of drinking their selected brand. However, the alcohol content in different drinks i.e., wine, brandy, whisky and other beverages varies considerably [24]. Therefore it is worthwhile to know the impact of alcohol on mucosal surface hence lipid peroxidation has great importance. In our experiments results showed that membrane lipid peroxidation is greatly lowered in MDD than NDD. In MDND the lipid peroxidation is higher than Abstainers due to the impact of alcohol on membrane. This data clearly shows that the ameliorative action of moderate alcohol on diabetic individuals than non-diabetic individuals. Similar results are also observed in hs-CRP and HbA1c levels. (Text revised and edited according to your comments)
Your conclusions are incorrect. From your results alcohol seems to improve some cardiovascular risk factors in diabetics but not in non diabetics.	Conclusions revised and edited as per your comments.