



SDI Review Form 1.6

PART 1:

Journal Name:	<u>International Journal of Biochemistry Research & Review</u>
Manuscript Number:	2013_IJBcRR_4464
Title of the Manuscript:	Glutathione S-Transferase enzyme (GSTT1 and GSTM1) Gene Polymorphisms in End Stage Renal Disease among Egyptian Population
Type of the Article	Research paper

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 7 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)
<u>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments	In this study, there seems to be few inadequacies and discrepancies in the selection of study subjects. Nothing has been mentioned regarding the gender of the study subjects (neither among cases nor among controls). So it is not clear whether cases and controls were sex matched. ? Wouldn't this be a limitation of the study? Needs clarification. . Similarly, there seems to be wide difference in the age group of the cases and controls . (cases with mean age of 42.97 ± 15.99 years and controls with 24.81 ± 13.44 years). The 2 groups do not seem to be age matched also. Is not this another limitation of the study ? please clarify. Another factor: Nothing has been mentioned regarding the associated clinical conditions of the cases selected (such as diabetic nephropathy, hypertensive kidney disease.....etc etc). Even though all patients had ESRD, it is not clear whether the causal disease is the same for all or different ? No stratification has been done based on the causal disease. A stratified analysis would give better results.	Gender: most of the cases in patients and control group were men, this also was added in 2.1 Subjects section. Age: The samples of healthy cases in this study that had this age range were available in this time; generally samples were difficult to be obtained. Also, they were free from any diseases according to accurate laboratory analysis. Some causes of ESRD in the Egyptian cases in this study were: hypertension, vesicoureter reflux, obstructive uropathy, ischaemic heart diseases, drugs and glomerulonephritis, diabetic nephropathy, systemic lupus erythematosus and unknown causes. These causes were not mentioned in the text because this study aimed to focus on ESRD itself and to investigate the oxidative status of ESRD patients on (haemodialysis) for years due to ESRD for any cause behind it. Also, each cause needed a big number of cases to perform an accurate comparison between them, and this number, (133) related to ESRD patients following diagnosis of ESRD by nephrologists, was difficult available in performing time of study.



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		After the comment about causes, these causes were added in 2.1 Subjects section at the paragraph (1) as general information about ESRD patients in this study.
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments		
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	English language needs to be edited.	Done.