



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Journal of Biochemistry Research & Review
Manuscript Number:	2013_IJBcRR_7202
Title of the Manuscript:	Effect of Plant Spices (Thymus vulgaris, Murraya koenigii, Ocimum gratissimum, Piper guineense) on Haemoglobin Glycation, Selected Enzymes and Red Blood Cell Indices in Alloxan-Induced Diabetic Rats
Type of the Article	Original Research Paper

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 <i>(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)</i>
<u>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments	The article does not give an idea of why these three species were chosen. It should present the background or the selection criteria. The presence and amount of secondary metabolites change according to the state of maturation of the plants. It should give a description of the plants indicate ripeness for this work may be reproduced where desired. How was chosen based on the dose of the extracts? Why you chose a dose of 500 mg / kg body weight per day? If not carried out a characterization of the aqueous extracts of the leaves as knowing that the metabolites of interest were present and that bioconcentration was necessary?.	The description and characterization of the aqueous extract was done in another paper and we are not supposed to publish it again.
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	There is a typing error in the abstract.	Correction has been effected.
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	It is recommended that the conclusion is clear that the effects found by the administration of the aqueous extract at 500 mg / kg	