



SDI FINAL EVALUATION FORM 1.1

PART 1:

Journal Name:	International Journal of Biochemistry Research & Review
Manuscript Number:	2013_IJBcRR_7590
Title of the Manuscript:	Comparison of Apo B and TG/HDL ratio with HOMA IR model to predict insulin resistance in patients with metabolic syndrome

PART 2:

FINAL EVALUATOR'S comments on revised paper (if any)	Authors' response to final evaluator's comments
The manuscript entitled: Assessment of Apo B as an indicator of Insulin resistance in comparison with TG/HDL-C ratio and HOMA IR, is amended based the proposed amendment. Some minor points is appended below: In page 1, please amend grammatically this phrases; line 22 and 23, "The regression model between HOMA IR and TG/HDL-C ratio showed was positive correlation", " line 24 and 25, " Apo B as a better predictor of IR as compared to TG/HDL-C ratio", line 26, "We report in our study that Apo B is more significant and a better predictor of IR". In page 2, line 54; "TG/HDL-C ratio may not stable variable of IR". In page 3, line 76; " which is based presence of three or more of the risk determinants', line 81; "meliitus" In page 4, line 113, "Table 1 shows anthropometric and clinical characteristics of control and study group", line 115, "The average W/H ratio exceeded the NCEP ATP II criteria in both the genders". In page 4 the phrase " Our results are in accordance with Salazar et al [22] Marotta et al [23] and Brehm et al [24] who demonstrated positive correlation between TG/HDL-C ratio and insulin resistance, confirming that TG/HDL-C ratio predicts insulin resistance in metabolic syndrome. But an independent study by Knight et al [25] stated that, triglyceride/high-density lipoprotein cholesterol ratio fails to predict insulin resistance in African American women. The result of current study is in discordance with Salazar	We are thankful to esteemed reviewer for helping us to improve the manuscript. All suggested corrections are done. We gratefully acknowledge the contribution of this reviewer. We revisited the citation of Salazar et al who have taken all cases of IR with or without MS and studied TG/HDL ratio as an indicator. While we have enrolled all cases of MS and studied efficacy of TG/HDL as an indicator of IR in these cases. Required correction is done.