



## SDI FINAL EVALUATION FORM 1.1

### PART 1:

Journal Name:	<a href="#">Journal of Pharmaceutical Research International</a>
Manuscript Number:	Ms_JPRI_42178
Title of the Manuscript:	Comparison of the Effect of Intraoperative 1 mg/kg/h and 2 mg/kg/h IV Lidocaine Infusion on Postoperative Pain and Nausea-Vomiting in Laparoscopic Gastric Bypass Surgery
Type of Article:	

### PART 2:

FINAL EVALUATOR'S comments on revised paper (if any)	Authors' response to final evaluator's comments
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Puzzled by the statement in Line 257: "In the above studies, pain and nausea-vomiting were not compared between two groups of 1mg/kg/h and 2 mg/kg/h lidocaine". This completely contradicts your title and the main idea of your research (Comparison of the Effect of Intraoperative 1 mg/kg/h and 2 mg/kg/h IV Lidocaine Infusion on Postoperative Pain and Nausea-Vomiting in Laparoscopic Gastric Bypass Surgery).</li> <li>2. Please check the dose of midazolam in Line 56: 0.02mcg/kg. It seems the dose is too small for any significance clinically.</li> <li>3. Except the above inaccurate statement, the result showed that there is no difference between these 2 groups. Because of this negative study, the lower dose of lidocaine is preferred.</li> </ol>	<p>Answer 1: The above study refers to studies conducted prior to this study on a certain dosage; some of these studies has been noted in the previous paragraph. As noted in title, this study compares pain and nausea-vomiting in two groups with two different dosages.</p> <p>Answer 2: The dosage used is 20 mcg/kg midazolam.</p> <p>Answer 3: As there is no significant difference in the effect of lidocaine on pain and nausea-vomiting in two groups with different dosages, the lower dose is logically used to achieve that goal. This study was conducted in the form of CRT.</p>