



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	Asian Journal of Research in Medical and Pharmaceutical Sciences
Manuscript Number:	Ms_AJRIMPS_48579
Title of the Manuscript:	Pyridinium Crosslinks (Pyd) In the Urine is Associated With Stunting In Neonates
Type of the Article	Original Research Article

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 (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)
Compulsory REVISION comments	<p>In this short communication, the authors document the relationship between a marker for bone density (expressed as fraction of creatinine in urine) to underdeveloped growth in newborns. Their findings are interesting, however seem preliminary and somewhat anecdotal. This is due largely to the small sample size, the skew towards male infants and the fact that mothers in this study who give birth to smaller babies are shorter and lighter individuals themselves. The study as is can therefore not be accepted for publication.</p>	<p>Sample size has been calculated using a proper stats;</p> <p>Calculation of samples were done via Fisher = [Ariawan (1997)]</p> $\zeta = 0,5 \ln \left[\frac{1+r}{1-r} \right]$ <p>r = coefficient correlation 0.44 (Branca <i>et al.</i> 1992) and calculation of sample size were done this way:</p> $n = \left[\frac{Z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} + Z_{1-\beta}}{\zeta} \right]^2 + 3$ <p>n= number of samples</p> <p>Calculated using using Fisher:</p> $\zeta = 0,5 \ln \left[\frac{1+0,44}{1-0,44} \right] = 0,472231$ $n = \left[\frac{Z_{1-\frac{\alpha}{2}} + Z_{1-\beta}}{\zeta} \right]^2 + 3$ $n = \left[\frac{2,58 + 1,28}{0,472231} \right]^2 + 3 = 69,81$ <p>Ref:</p> <p>Ariawan I. 1997. Besar dan Metode Sampel pada Penelitian Kesehatan. Jurusan Statistik dan Kependudukan, Fakultas Kesehatan Masyarakat, Universitas Indonesia: Jakarta.</p> <p>Branca F, Robins SP, Ferro-Luzzi A & Golden MHN (1992): Bone turnover in malnourished children. Lancet 340, 1493-1496.</p>



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		Despite the small sample – we would like to communicate our findings that there is a simple way that we could utilise to predict stunting. Which is a common health issues among the Asian regions and some parts of the world. We ran the statistical analysis, which has proven to be significance.
Minor REVISION comments		
Optional/General comments		

PART 2:

	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>
Are there ethical issues in this manuscript?	<i>(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)</i>	