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Journal Name:	European Journal of Nutrition & Food Safety
Manuscript Number:	Ms_EJNFS_41199
Title of the Manuscript:	REPRODUCTIVE & BIOMARKER RESPONSE OF MALE ALBINO RATS (<i>Rattus norvegicus</i>) TO A DAILY DOSE OF SOFT DRINK (COCA-COLA)
Type of the Article	Original Research Article

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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:

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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)
<p>Compulsory REVISION comments</p>	<p>I have some suggestions:</p> <p>In the abstract, the methodology applied in the study is not described.</p> <p>Introduction</p> <p>Some paragraphs are full of information and confusing. So I suggest:</p> <p>Line 50: According to epidemiological study regular intake of coke is associated with liver diseases, tooth decay and type 2 diabetes (Adjene et al., 2010; Amato et al., 1997) . The Type 2 diabetes in adult also has been associated with lower sperm motility (Echavarria et al., 2007; Ramaraju et al., 2012).</p> <p>Line 53:Increase intakes of sugary drinks over the years have brought about increase in chronic kidney disease. These increase intakes is still cardiovascular risk factors such as Hypertension, diabetes, obesity and dyshpidemia and are connected with the development of chronic kidney disease, especially with drinks consumption with high of fructose corn syrup. In US in 2003 was estimated that the consumption of sugar was around 68 kg (150 lb) per person per year (Fox et al.,2004; Johnson et al.,2007).</p> <p>Line 58: This increased consumption of sugar- sweetened soft drinks has also been hypothesized to be associated with a modest but significant increase in risk among women who have an underlying degree of insulin resistance (Schernhammer et al, 2005), and also affect hepatic steatosis, lipid metabolism (Gaby, 2005). (This paragraph is confuse)</p> <p>Line 61: Recent studies have also shown that the consumption of soft drinks, and sweetened fruit soups leads to a greater risk of pancreatic cancer (Larsson et al.,2006). Low sperm count can also result due to regular intake of soft drink and beverages that are high in sugar because soft drink and beverages that contains high sugar. Many authors associated high sugar consumption with the to weight gain and obesity and can lead to serious chronic diseases in adult. Further research have revealed up to 25 separate harmful effects excess consumption of soft drinks can cause to our body system, A recent study in rodents also found that sugary drinks can have negative impact in male fertility (Amato et al.,1997; Wright et al., 2001; Malik et al., 2010, Mozaffarian et al., 2011, and Pan et al., 2013). In addition to the high sugar content, Cola beverages also contain phosphoric acid which is colorless, odorless crystalline liquid. It gives coca cola a sharp flavor and prevents the growth of mold and bacteria, which can multiply easily in sugary solution (Saldana et al.,2007),. The phosphorous may have an effect in the kidney causing kidney dysfunction , laboratory studies have shown that high phosphorous diets can cause nephrocalcosis in rats (Matsuzaki et al., 1997). It has also been associated with urinary changes that promote kidney stones (Shuster et al.,1992). Increase in phosphate level may increase plasma phosphorous levels, with phosphate in colas perhaps (In order to understand it, we need shorter paragraphs with less information).</p>	



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	<p>Materials and methods Experimental Design: Twenty four (24) male Albino wistar Rats weighing between 175-250 gram were used for the 84 study, the rats were divided into five (5) groups. What is the difference between group 5 and group 3? All albino rats were acclimatized for seven days before treatment. The administration of coca-cola was done orally (Is this information correct?) This experimental design needs to be better detailed. How many days for each group was the treatment used?</p> <p>Biochemical analysis: Standard procedures were ensured during the collection of the blood – describe the procedures</p> <p>Results Where are you explaining according to the groups? In the tables nothing is shown per group as described in the methodology.</p>	
Minor REVISION comments	The experimental design needs to be better detailed.	
Optional/General comments		

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