



SDI FINAL EVALUATION FORM 1.1

PART 1:

Journal Name:	Journal of Complementary and Alternative Medical Research
Manuscript Number:	Ms_JOCAMR_47917
Title of the Manuscript:	Evaluation of in vivo Synergistic Hypoglycemic & Hypolipidemic Activity of Ethanollic Extract of Calotropis gigantean Leaves in Combination to Metformin in Alloxan Induced Rats
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"> Significant at P=.05 while apply P=.01 and P=.001? It is not a must that the extract will show a significant outcome in 7days. Still to the P=.05 in the data analysis. Why subject the analysis to P=.05, =.01 and =.001? Are you trying to establish a significance difference which should not be done in experiment like the present one? Perhaps, what are the values express below some of the values in bracket in the table? Attend the issues above for each of the table. Remove and revise one of the antipyretic activity in the introduction. Choose between figure 1 and table 1 for the presentation of the result. You can not present both form of result. Do the same for tables 2 and 3, figures 2 and 3. How possible is it for TC to be higher than TG? And even the HDL-C is now higher than TC and TG. This is unacceptable. I totally disagree with such result. The statement "Sequential injection of alloxan caused a significant increase (p<0.05) in blood glucose concentration for 7 days in all group of rats compared with their respective baseline blood glucose and to control values" is not true. Verify the P- values. The references are not consistent. See the authors' guideline to effect the correction. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A threshold significance level is included with P=0.05 when performing one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) and Dunnett's test. Significance level $P<0.05$ to $P<0.01$ (Significant), $P<0.001$ (highly significant) among different groups have been determined. Diabetic rats were compared with normal rats. For ex. $9.05-8.02=1.03/8.02=0.1284=12.84\%$ Metformin and <i>C.gigantea</i> treated diabetic rats were compared with diabetic rats. For ex. $9.6-6.07=3.53/9.6=0.3677=36.77\%$ Corrected Corrected only with table. Hyperlipidemia associated with diabetes mellitus is reduced by limited absorption of free fatty acids and free cholesterol following inhibition of pancreatic lipase and pancreatic cholesterol esterase. The plant extract shows the reduction of triglyceride (TG) and total cholesterol (TC) as well as elevation of plasma HDL-cholesterol (good cholesterol) that prevent risk of developing cardiovascular disease. So HDL-C should be high. Cholesterol is mainly affected by the amount of total fat consumed Triglycerides are a form of stored fat in the blood. Normal range (TG): Less than 1.7 millimoles per liter (mmol/L) Normal range (TC): Less than 5 millimoles per liter (mmol/L) So TC can be higher than TG. Corrected with excluding P value that is unnecessary here. Corrected by following authors' guideline. If there is any inconsistency please inform.