

## Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	<a href="#">European Journal of Nutrition &amp; Food Safety</a>
Manuscript Number:	Ms_EJNFS_90843
Title of the Manuscript:	<b>Body Mass Index (BMI) and Cutaneous Lesions among the Elderly Patients in a Tertiary Hospital in Rivers State</b>
Type of the Article	<b>Original Research Article</b>

### 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:

<https://www.journalejnfs.com/index.php/EJNFS/editorial-policy> )

### **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)
<b>Compulsory</b> REVISION comments	<p>The manuscript is unique and interesting to argue the relationship between BMI and cutaneous lesions. If the following points are added and/or changed, it will be a better and reasonable manuscript.</p> <p>Major points</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. I can understand a low BMI is caused by malnutrition, and the malnutrition affects the condition of cutaneous. BMI generally consisted of body fat mass and muscle mass. How is the relationship between cutaneous lesion and fat mass and/or muscle mass?</li> <li>2. It is generally accepted that subcutaneous fat affects cutaneous condition. How is the relationship between cutaneous condition and the subcutaneous fat thickness?</li> </ol> <p>Minor points</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1, The data expressed in Table 2 are all not significant, p-values represent <math>p &gt; 0.05</math>. Especially, it is described that under weight is more likely than Idiopathic guttate hypomelanosis (IGH) with normal weight, while the rate having IGH in normal weight 60.0% and that in under weight 61.5%. The values are almost the same.</li> <li>2. Similarly, it is described that the surgical scar is more likely have in obese having 33.3%, than that in normal weight having 29.1%. It seems the values are not so different.</li> <li>3. At Table 2 caption, Explanation of the p-value in comparisons and the values in the parentheses are necessary.</li> <li>4. Study populations Age range and the mean<math>\pm</math>SD and number of male and females are necessary. In case when separate male and female, how is the relationship between BMI and cutaneous lesion</li> </ol>	
<b>Minor</b> REVISION comments		
<b>Optional/General</b> comments		

### **PART 2:**

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

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