

Review Form 1.7

Journal Name:	Asian Journal of Medical Principles and Clinical Practice
Manuscript Number:	Ms_AJMPCP_94975
Title of the Manuscript:	Animal Models for the Assessment of Antidiabetic Activity
Type of the Article	Review 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:

(<https://www.journalajmpcp.com/index.php/AJMPCP/editorial-policy>)

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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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is the manuscript important for scientific community? (Please write few sentences on this manuscript) 2. Is the title of the article suitable? (If not please suggest an alternative title) 3. Is the abstract of the article comprehensive? 4. Are subsections and structure of the manuscript appropriate? 5. Do you think the manuscript is scientifically correct? 6. Are the references sufficient and recent? If you have suggestion of additional references, please mention in the review form. <p><u>(Apart from above mentioned 6 points, reviewers are free to provide additional suggestions/comments)</u></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes 2. Yes 3. Yes 4. Yes 5. Yes 6. Yes 	
<p>Minor REVISION comments</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is language/English quality of the article suitable for scholarly communications? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. damage beta-cells,momentarily obstruct insulin production and/or secretion, and reduce insulin's capacity to stimulate metabolism in the target tissue.the model are outlined in the text that follows accordings to use chemicals that cause diabetes[22]. 1) Streptozocin (STZ) induced diabetes: Correct as damage beta-cells, momentarily obstruct insulin production and/or secretion, and reduce insulin's capacity to stimulate metabolism in the target tissue. the model are outlined in the text that follows according to use chemicals that cause diabetes[22]. 1) Streptozotocin (STZ) induced diabetes: 2. Since 1967, glucosamine-nitrosourea drug streptozocin(STZ) has been the subject of clinical trials.the US adopted names council has reduced the name of the substance,which was earlier known as streptozocin(STZ).the upjohn co. (Kalamazoo,MI) has submitted a new drug application to the us food and drug administration to sell under the brand name Zanosar. This application will soon be approved [23]. diabetes is brought on by STZ in practically all animals.STZ can cause diabetes either with a single injection or many low-dose injections.the most used medication for causing diabetes in rats is STZ [24].Adult wistar rats are injected iv with a dosage of 60mg/kg of streptozotocin,which results in pancreatic enlargement,langerhans islet beta cell degeneration,and the development of experimental diabetes mellitus within 2-4dqys.diabetes was induced in all mice three days after beta cells started to degenerate.nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (NAD) affects the histopathology of beta cells in the pancreatic islet and likely plays a role in the progression of diabetes [25]. Even though rats are a common animal species,other species have also been utilized. A single intravenous dose of streptozotocin (65mg/kg body weight)was used in research to induced correct as Since 1967, glucosamine-nitrosourea drug streptozotocin(STZ) has been the subject of clinical trials. The US adopted names council has reduced the name of the substance, which was earlier known as streptozocin(STZ).the Upjohn co. (Kalamazoo,MI) has submitted a new drug application to the us food and drug administration to sell under the brand name Zanosar. This application will soon be approved [23]. diabetes is brought on by STZ in practically all animals. STZ can cause 	

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	<p>diabetes either with a single injection or many low-dose injections. The most used medication for causing diabetes in rats is STZ [24].Adult wistar rats are injected iv with a dosage of 60mg/kg of streptozotocin, which results in pancreatic enlargement, langerhans islet beta cell degeneration, and the development of experimental diabetes mellitus within 2-4dqys.diabetes was induced in all mice three days after beta cells started to degenerate. Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (NAD) affects the histopathology of beta cells in the pancreatic islet and likely plays a role in the progression of diabetes [25].</p> <p>Even though rats are a common animal species, other species have also been utilized. A single intravenous dose of streptozotocin (65mg/kg body weight) was used in research to induced</p> <p>3. mg/kg) in rats resulted in the development of non-insulin-dependent diabetic mMellitus(NIDDM). Correct as</p> <p>mg/kg) in rats resulted in the development of non-insulin-dependent diabetic Mellitus(NIDDM).</p> <p>4. hhypoglycemialinked to post-partum pituitary necrosis. Alloxan diabetes was created after the apprentice saw that this bebehavioras similar in rabbits that had received alloxan in the hazy hope that it might further wartime research on the Crush Kidney condition correct as</p> <p>hypoglycemia linked to post-partum pituitary necrosis. Alloxan diabetes was created after the apprentice saw that this behavior similar in rabbits that had received alloxan in the hazy hope that it might further wartime research on the Crush Kidney condition</p> <p>5. Mice can develop type-2 diabetes with obesity by intraperitoneally injecting goldthiogluocose (GTG) at a dosage of 150–350 or 200 mg/kg. correct as</p> <p>Mice can develop type-2 diabetes with obesity by intraperitoneally injecting gold thiogluocose (GTG) at a dosage of 150–350 or 200 mg/kg.</p> <p>6. blood glucose levelshemoglobin A1c levels, and the HOMA-R [fasting insulin (mU/mL) fasting glucose (mmol/L) /22.5] index while lowering plasma insulin concentrations, correct as</p> <p>blood glucose levels, hemoglobin A1c levels, and the HOMA-R [fasting insulin (mU/mL) fasting glucose (mmol/L) /22.5] index while lowering plasma insulin concentrations,</p>	
<p>Optional/General comments</p>	<p>Good novel topic</p>	

PART 2:

	<p>Reviewer's comment</p>	<p>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>
<p>Are there ethical issues in this manuscript?</p>	<p>(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)</p>	

Reviewer Details:

<p>Name:</p>	<p>Nitika Hans</p>
<p>Department, University & Country</p>	<p>Government Medical College, India</p>