SCIENCEDOMAIN *international*
www.sciencedomain.org

SDI EDITORIAL COMMENTS FORM

EDITORIAL COMMENT'S on revised paper (if any)	Authors' response to editor's comments
1. Accord with the aim of the study should be clinical trial, it cannot be cohort, and as clinical trial, should be registered in a system of registry of clinical trials accord rules of WHO. 2. The aim of this study was to evaluate and compare the reno-protective effect of losartan and enalapril (antiprotienuric and slowing kidney disease progression) in children with chronic kidney disease". 3. The authors write in the future that informed consent will obtain. But, also, accord to Good Clinical Practices and ethics, the children (from 8 to 18 years old) should give their consent or assent to participate "Written informed consent will be obtained from the parents or guardians of all subjects of the study" Do not the drugs have any reactions, adverse events? Because the authors wrote: "The risks to participants and measures used to minimize the risk: No risks for the subjects who share in this study". Also, the venopunction for obtaining blood samples can cause some risks: infection, inflammation, pain. What was the use of biological samples after the end of the study? Statistical analysis: the authors did not show any statistical test for the results. Results What is T test show in tables? There are ethical issues that affect the publication of the manuscript.	**1.Our CKD patients actually were on RAAS blockade ,we didn't randomized expose the study subjects to these drugs we only compared effect of drugs** **2.the aim of the study was to compare the reno-protective effect of losartan and enalapril (antiprotienuric and slowing kidney disease progression) in children with chronic kidney disease**". **3. cosent surely was taken from all participants and their parents before starting the study but written wrong in future and corrected in manuscript methodology page 3 highlighted with yellow color .** **4.No adverse events occurred to patients who used these drugs in our study (Losartan – enalapril).** **5.we followed up our patients after obtaining blood sample according to infection control measures for any complication but no complication had occurred just mild pain recovered soon without analgesic , we got rid of all samples safely according to infection control measures .** **6. Data were analyzed using Statistical Program for Social Science (SPSS) version 22.0 Quantitative data were expressed as mean± standard deviation (SD). Qualitative data were expressed as frequency and percentage (R).** **1- Analysis of variance [ANOVA] tests (f): According to the computer program SPSS for Windows. ANOVA test was used for comparison between more than two means in quantitative data.** **2- Chi-square the hypothesis that the row and column variables are independent, without indicating strength or direction of the relationship. Pearson chi-square and likelihood-ratio chi-square. Fisher's exact test and Yates' corrected chi-square are computed for 2x2 tables. It was corrected in manuscript methodology page 3 highlighted with yellow color.** **Chi-square test:**

For comparison between two groups as regards qualitative data.

$$x^2 = \sum \frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$$

Where:

Σ = Summation.

O = Observed value.

E = Expected value= $\frac{\text{vertical total X Horizontal total}}{\text{grand total}}$

P-value: was used as a critical value.

P-value <0.05 was considered to be significant.

P-value >0.05 was considered to be Non significant.

% of change = mean of initial –mean of 6 m. / mean of initial

3- A paired t-test is used when we are interested in the difference between two variables for the same subject. Often the two variables are separated by time. Since we are ultimately concerned with the difference between two measures in one sample, the paired t-test reduces to the one sample t-test.