

## Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	<a href="#">Asian Journal of Research in Biochemistry</a>
Manuscript Number:	Ms_AJRB_81552
Title of the Manuscript:	Evaluation of Hepatic Enzyme levels and Haematological Profiles in Chikungunya patients- An institutional study
Type of the 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://journalajrb.com/index.php/AJRB/editorial-policy> )

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**PART 1: Review Comments**

	<b>Reviewer's comment</b>	<b>Author's comment</b> (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>References on the epidemiology of Chikungunya in India are old, the authors are kindly requested to update with reference to the study period. Furthermore, the impact of the COVID-19 epidemic during that period could be indicated.</p> <p>The authors indicate that: "The most significant features seen in CHIKV-positive patients are lymphopenia, leukopenia, hypocalcemia, and elevated transaminases". What are the bibliographic references in this paragraph?</p> <p>The authors indicate that: "The general laboratory diagnosis of Chikungunya often reveals lymphopenia, neutrophils and thrombocytopenia, an elevated creatinine, and elevated hepatic transaminases". What are the bibliographic references in this paragraph?</p> <p>The authors indicate that: "It was a prospective cohort study over two years through sample and sampling techniques". Were the patients followed for two years? nothing is mentioned about the results of the follow-up period</p> <p>Considering that it is a prospective cohort, were control hematological and biochemical analysis performed until discharge or afterwards? It would be great to be able to include and discuss those results.</p> <p>It remains to describe the laboratory techniques used for diagnostic confirmation. serological or molecular tests or both?</p> <p>Different studies have shown that chikungunya-dengue co-infection is very common in endemic countries (as has already been demonstrated in previous studies in India). Is it possible that this coinfection is frequent in the study area? And were the alterations in the hematological parameters and hepatic enzymes produced due to this coinfection? [as in the study carried out by Kularatne et al (2009) in Sri Lanka (reference 14)]</p> <p>Could the authors indicate if there were co-infections with other arboviruses or malaria?</p> <p>Of the references cited in the last paragraph of the discussion, with the exception of reference 14, they do not mention analysis of hematological and biochemical parameters in chikungunya. In addition, reference 14 mentions findings of alteration but in people with DENV-CHIKV co-infection</p> <p>In this way, the conclusions of the study would be subject to the resolution of the previous observations.</p>	
<b>Minor</b> REVISION comments	<p>It is indicated that the Student's t test was used for the bivariate analysis of all the quantitative variables, all these variables had a normal distribution?</p>	
<b>Optional/General</b> comments	<p>There are few studies that have analyzed hematological and biochemical alterations in Chikungunya, which makes this study important as long as the authors resolve the observations.</p>	

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**PART 2:**

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

**Reviewer Details:**

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