

Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	Journal of Pharmaceutical Research International
Manuscript Number:	Ms_JPRI_77380
Title of the Manuscript:	EVALUATION OF HAEMATOLOGICAL PARAMETERS OF OBESE INDIVIDUALS BASED ON AGE GROUPS AT OMISANJANA AREA OF ADO EKITI, EKITI STATE
Type of the Article	Original

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:

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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)
Compulsory REVISION comments	<p>There is no clarity regarding the number of participants included in the study or the criteria for their choice, and this is very important to assess the strength of the study and its results.</p> <p>In Target population they wrote: "Eighty (80) obese individuals were recruited in this study.", but in Table 1 they say: Background Characteristics (n=50)</p> <p>TABLE 2 shows Mean ± standard deviation of haematological parameters of obese patient based on age group, but they don't show how the results between obese and non-obese patients were. What is expressed below the table repeats its content. It is not clear how they conclude that there is no difference between obese and non-obese.</p>	
Minor REVISION comments	<p>The authors can improve the introduction by changing the position of the sentence "Obesity is defined as body mass index (BMI) of 30kg/m², while a value greater than 40kg/m² is considered extreme or morbid obesity (Salma <i>et al.</i>, 2016; Obeagu <i>et al.</i>, 2018; Obeagu <i>et al.</i>, 2021; Obeagu <i>et al.</i> 2017; Obeagu <i>et al.</i>,2018)".</p> <p>I suggest: Obesity is a chronic disease which has spread all over the world and threatens public global health. Body Mass Index (BMI) is regarded as the most popular of many anthropometric indices. Indeed, it is accredited as an internationally accepted index for assessing obesity (Ajayi <i>et al.</i>, 2017) and is a measure of weight adjusted for height, calculated as weight in kilograms divided by the square of height in meters (kg/m²). Overweight and obesity are defined as abnormal or excessive fat accumulation in the body that may impair health, so Body Mass Index (BMI) of >25 kg/m² and ≥30 kg/m² are considered to be overweight and obese respectively in adults irrespective of gender and age (Ajayi <i>et al.</i>, 2017, while a value greater than 40kg/m² is considered extreme or morbid obesity (Salma <i>et al.</i>, 2016; Obeagu <i>et al.</i>, 2018; Obeagu <i>et al.</i>, 2021; Obeagu <i>et al.</i> 2017; Obeagu <i>et al.</i>,2018).</p>	
Optional/General 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)
Are there ethical issues in this manuscript?	<i>(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)</i>	

Reviewer Details:

Name:	Alicia Norma Alayon
Department, University & Country	Universidad de San Buenaventura, Colombia