

Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	Journal of Pharmaceutical Research International
Manuscript Number:	Ms_JPRI_80662
Title of the Manuscript:	Epidemiology and Management of Unconjugated Hyperbilirubinemia
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.journaljpri.com/index.php/JPRI/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)
Compulsory REVISION comments	<p>Unconjugated hyperbilirubinemia is characterised by increased serum or plasma bilirubin (unconjugated) levels that exceed the laboratory's reference range. Unconjugated hyperbilirubinemia, is the most common cause of jaundice in newborns. Unconjugated hyperbilirubinemia is without doubt one of the concerning conditions for modern medicine, as it's the most common cause of jaundice in newborns. Gilbert syndrome, Crigler-Najjar syndromes type I and II, and hereditary illnesses producing hemolytic anaemia are all examples of inherited conditions that can cause unconjugated hyperbilirubinemia. Crigler-Najjar is the least common yet the most dangerous and life-threatening condition. Management of such condition depends on phototherapy and plasmapheresis and in some conditions liver transplantations. Currently there's trial for Allogeneic hepatocytes or hepatocyte progenitor cells transplantation therapies which have the potential to heal hereditary liver diseases.</p> <p>This paper discussed about the serum of jaundice in newborns.</p>	
Minor REVISION comments	I think this paper is review paper, it will be better if there are some patient as a sample that proved that authors conclusion. If it possible with the statistic methods, not only reviewed.	
Optional/General comments	Could be accepted	

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>	

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