

ESPS PEER REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Diabetes

ESPS manuscript NO: 11994

Title: Effects of Flavonoid Rich Beverage on Lipid Profile and Blood Pressure in Diabetic Patients

Reviewer code: 00227496

Science editor: Ling-Ling Wen

Date sent for review: 2014-06-18 17:52

Date reviewed: 2014-06-19 02:53

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	Google Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Accept
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Existing	<input type="checkbox"/> High priority for publication
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: A great deal of language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> No records	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair		BPG Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejected	<input type="checkbox"/> Existing	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		<input type="checkbox"/> No records	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Reza Amani et al. examined the role of berries, as natural source of flavonoids, in lipid metabolism and blood pressure. This study is an ethnic clinical observation, rather than scientific investigation, designed with a small cohort. In addition, because of a nature with freeze-dried strawberry beverage as a used ingredient, the scientific nature is lacking.

ESPS PEER REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Diabetes

ESPS manuscript NO: 11994

Title: Effects of Flavonoid Rich Beverage on Lipid Profile and Blood Pressure in Diabetic Patients

Reviewer code: 02446514

Science editor: Ling-Ling Wen

Date sent for review: 2014-06-18 17:52

Date reviewed: 2014-06-27 07:17

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	Google Search:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accept
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Existing	<input type="checkbox"/> High priority for publication
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: A great deal of language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> No records	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejected	BPG Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor		<input type="checkbox"/> Existing	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		<input type="checkbox"/> No records	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

In page 9, line 243, says: " Participants demonstrated good compliance with FDS and placebo beverage consumption and no adverse effects or symptoms were reported". Which is in disagreement with that stated in page 11, line 317: " patients experienced this temporary gastrointestinal discomfort during the first week, which was later alleviated". These was probably the cause to abandon the experiment. In this context, in table 2 and in the text, it is indicated that the beverage correspond to 500g of fresh strawberries. I think this is a very huge amount and can produce an important acidification and gastrointestinal discomfort. The changes (absolute values) in cholesterol and cholesterol/ HDL are very small (9-13%), so I consider these differences are not physiologically important. Although the differences between controls and treated are significant according to the statistic analysis, the absolute values do not indicate that, it would be interesting to use another test to compare the two groups, such as Bonferroni analysis. The most remarkable result is the fact that treatment reduced the systole; however, they found the same effect with the placebo, then it can not be considered as a benefic effect of the treatment. Interesting, patients presented a good blood glucose control. Since hyperglycemia is considered to be the cause of oxidative stress, the lack of effect of the antioxidants (strawberries beverage) observed, is probable due to a lack of oxidative stress in these patients. Abbreviations list should include HbA1C, MUFA, and in the text. Table 3. Concentration of zinc , do not show variability?

ESPS PEER REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Diabetes

ESPS manuscript NO: 11994

Title: Effects of Flavonoid Rich Beverage on Lipid Profile and Blood Pressure in Diabetic Patients

Reviewer code: 00506294

Science editor: Ling-Ling Wen

Date sent for review: 2014-06-18 17:52

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CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	CONCLUSION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	Google Search:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accept
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Existing	<input type="checkbox"/> High priority for publication
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: A great deal of language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> No records	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejected	BPG Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor		<input type="checkbox"/> Existing	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		<input type="checkbox"/> No records	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The manuscript entitled; "Favorable Effects of Flavonoid Rich beverage on Lipid Profile and Blood Pressure in Type 2 Diabetes Patients", considers the beneficial effects of flavonoids on cardiovascular complications associated to diabetes mellitus that have been subject of considerable interest. This study, investigates the effects of freeze-dried strawberry beverage in comparison with strawberry flavored drink on metabolic parameters as: lipid profile, glycemic control and blood pressure after six weeks supplementation with flavonoids in type 2 diabetic patients. The intervention was conducted according to the Declaration of Helsinki and all procedures involving human subjects were approved by the Research Ethics Committee at Ahvaz Jondi Shapour University of Medical Science. This study is the first time that a randomized control trial has been carried out on the effect of freeze dried strawberry in type 2 diabetes mellitus complications. Lipid profile and blood pressure were improved in patients who consumed freeze dried strawberry beverage for six weeks. The study is interesting because demonstrates the efficacy of dietetic changes over atherosclerosis in patients affected with type 2 diabetes mellitus.