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| Book Name: | [Medical Science: Trends and Innovations](https://www.bookpi.org/bookstore/product/medical-science-trends-and-innovations-vol-1/) |
| Manuscript Number: | **Ms\_BPR\_5153** |
| Title of the Manuscript:  | **Relationship of lactation, BMI, and rs12255372 TCF7L2 polymorphism on the conversion to type 2 diabetes mellitus in women with previous gestational diabetes** |
| Type of the Article | **Book chapter** |

**Special note:**

**A research paper already published in a journal can be published as a Book Chapter in an expanded form with proper copyright approval.**

**Source Article:**

**This chapter is an extended version of the article published by the same author(s) in the following journal.**

**GYNECOLOGICAL ENDOCRINOLOGY, Volume 35, 2019**

**DOI:** **10.1080/09513590.2018.1531984**

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| PART 1: Comments |
|  | Reviewer’s comment**Artificial Intelligence (AI) generated or assisted review comments are strictly prohibited during peer review.** | Author’s Feedback *(Please correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)* |
| **Please write a few sentences regarding the importance of this manuscript for the scientific community. A minimum of 3-4 sentences may be required for this part.** | **Women with a history of gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM) are at over seven-fold higher risk of developing type 2 diabetes mellitus (DM) later in their life than those without GDM. GDM pathogenesis is widely studied but is still not fully understood and still remains unclear. Considering that women with a family history of type 2 DM may be predisposed to an increased risk of GDM and women with a history of GDM are at an increased risk of developing DM type 2 later in their lives. It is assumed that GDM may share the same risk factors and genetic susceptibilities with DM type 2 . The lifetime cumulative incidence of diabetes among women with GDM is up to 60%. The risk factors predicting progression to DM type 2 remain similar across various cohorts.** |  |
| **Is the title of the article suitable?****(If not please suggest an alternative title)** | **Yes, the title of the article is suitable** |  |
| Is the abstract of the article comprehensive? Do you suggest the addition (or deletion) of some points in this section? Please write your suggestions here. | **Abstract of the article is comprehensive.** |  |
| **Is the manuscript scientifically, correct? Please write here.**  | **Manuscript is scientifically correct** |  |
| **Are the references sufficient and recent? If you have suggestions of additional references, please mention them in the review form.****-** | **References are sufficient.** |  |
| Is the language/English quality of the article suitable for scholarly communications? | **Language is suitable for scholarly communications** |  |
| Optional/General comments |  |  |

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| **PART 2:**  |
|  | Reviewer’s comment | Author’s comment *(if agreed with the 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?**  |  |  |

**Reviewer details:**

**D.Bhuvaneshwari, India**