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| Journal Name: | [**Asian Journal of Research in Medical and Pharmaceutical Sciences**](https://journalajrimps.com/index.php/AJRIMPS) |
| Manuscript Number: | **Ms\_AJRIMPS\_141051** |
| Title of the Manuscript: | **Evaluation of Prostate-Specific Antigen in Relation to Lipid Profile and Atherogenic Indices in Adult Males in Abuja** |
| Type of the Article |  |

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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** (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.** | This manuscript addresses a clinically significant topic, exploring the play between prostate- specific antigen (PSA), lipid profile, and atherogenic indices in adult males in Abuja, Nigeria. By focusing on an African population, it adds important local data to the global literature, where similar regional evidence is often lacking. The study’s findings on the significant association between LDL-C and elevated PSA levels have impact on enhancing prostate disease risk stratification, in resource-limited settings. Additionally, its highlights on metabolic profiling as a complementary tool to PSA testing could inform broader screening strategies  and public health interventions. | This manuscript addresses a clinically relevant and underexplored topic,the association between prostate-specific antigen (PSA), lipid profile, and atherogenic indices in adult males in Abuja, Nigeria. It contributes region-specific data to the global literature, especially important given the underrepresentation of African populations in prostate research. The findings regarding LDL-C’s significant association with elevated PSA levels could support broader risk stratification and inform cost-effective screening strategies in resource-limited settings. By exploring metabolic profiling as an adjunct to PSA testing, this study also offers potential implications for future diagnostic and public health approaches to prostate disease |
| **Is the title of the article suitable?**  **(If not please suggest an alternative title)** | The title is generally suitable and clearly reflects the content of the study.  **Suggested Alternative (optional)**:  “Association Between Prostate-Specific Antigen Levels and Lipid Metabolism in Adult Nigerian Males: A Cross-Sectional Analysis”  This alternative may provide a more specific academic framing, but the current title is acceptable. | We appreciate the suggestion. We agree that the current title is suitable and clearly reflects the study’s scope. However, we acknowledge the merit of the alternative title and would consider using it in future iterations. |
| **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.** | **Comprehensiveness**: The abstract concisely summarizes the study’s background, aim, methodology, key findings, and conclusion.  **Suggested Improvements**:  Consider briefly mentioning the number of participants in the abstract to reinforce methodological rigor.  Clarify that atherogenic indices were not predictive but still analyzed to ensure conceptual completeness.  Replace the vague term "may improve prostate risk assessment" with a more precise phrase such as "could serve as adjunctive screening markers." | We have revised the abstract based on the reviewer’s insightful feedback:   * The total number of participants (n = 150) is now mentioned explicitly. * Atherogenic indices are stated as analyzed but not predictive. * The phrase “may improve” has been replaced with the more precise “could serve as adjunctive screening markers.” These revisions have been highlighted in the manuscript. |
| **Is the manuscript scientifically, correct? Please write here.** | **Scientific Validity of the Manuscript**  The manuscript is scientifically sound, methodologically appropriate, and statistically well- analyzed.  The cross-sectional design is properly justified for the research objective.  The discussion provides appropriate contextualization with relevant literature and demonstrates awareness of both strengths and limitations.  However, while the inclusion/exclusion criteria are robust, stratified analysis beyond age (e.g., BMI, comorbidities) could add depth in future studies. | We thank the reviewer for the positive assessment of our scientific methodology and discussion. We acknowledge the value of including stratified analyses by BMI or comorbidities and will consider such variables in future follow-up studies or in larger cohorts. |
| **Are the references sufficient and recent? If you have suggestions of additional references, please mention them in the review form.** | **References Adequacy**: The references cited are relevant, generally recent (within the last 10 years), and from reputable journals.  **Suggestions for Additional References**:  Siegel RL, Miller KD, Jemal A. Cancer statistics, 2020. CA Cancer J Clin. 2020 Jan;70(1):7-30. [[PubMed](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/31912902)]  Alpert PF. New Evidence for the Benefit of Prostate-specific Antigen Screening: Data From 400,887 Kaiser Permanente Patients. Urology. 2018 Aug;118:119-126. [[PubMed](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/29772218)] | We thank the reviewer for recommending recent and relevant sources. The following references have now been reviewed and integrated into the manuscript:   1. Siegel RL et al. Cancer Statistics, 2020. 2. Alpert PF. New Evidence for PSA Screening. 3. Güneş S et al. Evaluation of Prostate-specific Antigen and Lipid Parameters. 4. Grossman DC et al. U.S. Preventive Services Task Force Recommendation on PSA Screening.   These have been properly cited in the discussion section and included in the updated reference list in APA 6th edition format, with DOIs or journal links where available. |

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| **Is the language/English quality of the article suitable for scholarly communications?** | The manuscript is well-written, clear, and maintains scholarly tone throughout.  Minor typographical and grammatical improvements are suggested (e.g., "Smaple Size Determination" should be corrected to "Sample Size Determination").  A final proofreading or professional language edit would enhance flow and precision in some sections. | We acknowledge the minor typographical error (“Smaple Size”) and have corrected it. Additional proofreading has also been completed to enhance the grammar, coherence, and academic tone of the revised manuscript. |
| **Optional/General** comments | This manuscript provides a meaningful contribution to the field of prostate disease research in African settings. Its findings have both scientific and public health relevance, especially regarding LDL-C as a potential marker in prostate screening protocols. With minor  improvements in language and further clarification in the abstract, this work is suitable for publication. | We sincerely thank the reviewer for their positive evaluation and recognition of the relevance of our study to prostate disease research, particularly in African populations. We appreciate the acknowledgment of both the scientific and public health implications of our findings. In response to the reviewer’s suggestions, we have improved the abstract's clarity and corrected minor language issues to ensure the manuscript meets publication standards. We are grateful for the constructive feedback and remain confident that the revised manuscript is now strengthened and suitable for publication. |

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| **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?** | *(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)* | There are no ethical issues in this manuscript. Ethical clearance was obtained from the appropriate institutional review board prior to the commencement of the study. Informed consent was obtained from all participants, and confidentiality was maintained throughout data collection and analysis. The study adhered strictly to the principles outlined in the Declaration of Helsinki. |