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REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-56444

Title: Duration of Diabetes as a Determinant of Coronary Artery Calcium Score in Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus: A Cross-Sectional Analysis of Glycemic Exposure and Vascular Calcification

Recommendation:

Accept as it is .....

Accept after minor revision.....

Accept after major revision .....

Do not accept (*Reasons below*) .....

Rating	Excel.	Good	Fair	Poor
Originality		Good		
Techn. Quality	Excellent			
Clarity	Excellent			
Significance	Excellent			

Reviewer's ID: Dr. Sumathi

Detailed Reviewer's Report

1. **Coronary artery calcium (CAC) refers to calcium deposits within the plaque of heart arteries, serving as a marker for atherosclerosis (hardened arteries). Detected via a non-invasive CT scan, the resulting "calcium score" measures plaque buildup to predict future heart attack or stroke risk.**
2. **Coronary artery calcification (CAC) treatment involves lifestyle changes, medications (statins, blood pressure meds), and procedures for severe cases, like Intravascular Lithotripsy (IVL) (sonic waves to crack calcium), atherectomy (laser/rotational tools to remove plaque), or traditional angioplasty/stenting, with CABG surgery for extensive blockages, all aimed at improving blood flow and preventing heart attacks.**
3. **Vitamin D3 (a cholecalciferol) is a vitamin that helps your body absorb calcium. This vitamin works alongside Vitamin K2 to help pull calcium deposits from your arteries. Oily fish is the best source of Vitamin D3, including rainbow trout, sockeye salmon, and sardines.**

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4. **Diabetes is a chronic, lifelong condition that lasts for the rest of a person's life, as there is currently no cure for Type 1 or Type 2. While Type 1 requires lifelong insulin, Type 2 can sometimes be put into remission through significant lifestyle changes. Proper management allows people to live long, healthy lives.**
5. **A computed tomography (CT) scan uses X-rays and computer technology to produce detailed, 3D, cross-sectional images of internal organs, bones, and tissues. Scans are fast (typically 5–30 minutes) and painless, commonly used for diagnosing injuries, tumors, or infections. Costs vary widely based on location, generally ranging from hundreds to thousands of dollars, while risks include minor radiation exposure and potential allergic reactions to contrast dye.**
6. **Computed tomography is commonly referred to as a CT scan. A CT scan is a diagnostic imaging procedure that uses a combination of X-rays and computer technology to produce images of the inside of the body. It shows detailed images of any part of the body, including the bones, muscles, fat, organs and blood vessels.**
7. **Cardiovascular risk is the likelihood of developing heart disease or stroke, driven by factors like high blood pressure, cholesterol, smoking, diabetes, and obesity. Risk is calculated over 10 or 30 years using tools like the PREVENT equations (ages 30–79), which assess combined heart, kidney, and metabolic health. Key lifestyle changes—diet, exercise, and avoiding tobacco—significantly reduce this risk.**
8. **Cardiovascular (CV) risk is the probability of developing heart disease, stroke, or related vascular issues within a specific timeframe (often 10 years). It is determined by analyzing factors like age, blood pressure, cholesterol, smoking, and lifestyle. High risk means a greater likelihood of experiencing a severe, potentially fatal event.**
9. **Key words are given good.**
10. **Tables with values and graphs are excellent!**
11. **Summary points can be given.**
12. **References should be in alphabetical order.**
13. **After a small changes good to publish in your journal.**