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## REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-58148

**Title: Correlation between HbA1c and microalbuminuria in type II diabetes mellitus: impact of disease duration.**

**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. Type 2 diabetes mellitus is a chronic metabolic disorder where your body either resists the effects of insulin or doesn't produce enough to maintain normal glucose levels. This causes sugar to build up in the bloodstream, leading to hyperglycemia and potential long-term complications.**
- 2. HbA1c (Hemoglobin A1C) is a blood test that measures your average blood sugar levels over the past 2 to 3 months. It indicates how much sugar (glucose) is attached to the oxygen-carrying protein in your red blood cells, and is primarily used to diagnose prediabetes and diabetes, or to monitor long-term diabetes management.**
- 3. Microalbuminuria is a condition where the kidneys leak small, abnormal amounts of albumin into the urine. It is a critical early warning sign of kidney damage, particularly in patients with diabetes or high blood pressure, and serves as a strong indicator of overall cardiovascular risk.**
- 4. The Albumin-to-Creatinine Ratio (ACR) is a simple urine test that measures the amount of albumin (a blood protein) leaking into your urine. It is primarily used to screen for and monitor early kidney**

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damage, particularly in individuals with diabetes or high blood pressure.

5. **Diabetic nephropathy (diabetic kidney disease) is kidney damage caused by long-term, poorly controlled diabetes. It happens when high blood sugar damages the tiny blood vessels in the kidneys that filter waste. It is a leading cause of chronic kidney disease and kidney failure.**
6. **Disease duration refers to the exact length of time an illness or medical condition has been present in a patient. It is measured from the onset of initial symptoms or the date of clinical diagnosis, and it heavily dictates treatment planning, remission likelihood, and overall health trajectories.**
7. **Glycemic control refers to the management of blood glucose (sugar) levels within a targeted, safe range. For most adults with diabetes, the clinical goal is a Hemoglobin A1C (HbA1c) level below 7.0%. Effective management prevents severe complications and is achieved through diet, exercise, medication, and regular monitoring.**
8. **Key words are excellent.**
9. **Abstract is awesome**
10. **Significant points with clear information.**
11. **Summary points only can be added.**
12. **In result part for values can be made pie chart.**
13. **References should be with alphabetical order.**
14. **After a small changes good to publish in your journal.**