British Journal of Pharmaceutical Research

MS: 2012 BJPR 2799

RENAL EFFECTS OF SOME NSAIDS IN ALBINO RATS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

1. In "Introduction", page 4 the description of different forms of renal damage due to NSAIDs use is not systematic: the authors should describe separately acute and chronic forms. Paragraph 1 is not well organized.

2. Acute interstitial nephritis cannot be accompanied by nephrotic syndrome (NS) since NS may originate only from glomerular damage. NS due to NSAID is probably due to minimal change disease or membranous nephropathy.

3. Introduction is too long, mechanism of action of NSAID are detailed in introduction and in discussion as well.

4. Since the study is performed in rats, much more information on previous studies in animals should be given.

5. In discussion the authors suggest AST elevation may be connected to renal damage: "elevation in the serum levels of urea' creatinine and AST...... indicating that these drugs may adversely affect renal function" To the best of my knowledge, there is no connection between elevated AST levels and kidney function since AST is not produced (in significant amount) by the kidneys. The authors may suggest that kidney damage may represent more general toxic effect on various organs.

Introduction has been reorganized as requested (pages 3-4)

Authors agree with reviewer that NS results from glomerular disease and authors did not state that AIN is accompanied by NS. Rather, we stated that subchronic use of NSAID can cause AIN with or without NS. We have recasted the statement to satisfy reviewer's concern (Page 3, line 22)

Introduction has been reorganized and reduced

Information has been provided (page 4, line 6)

Correction has been effected (page 13, line 13)