OPEN PEER REVIEW

Open Peer Review (OPR)

As a new feature for progressing towards transparency, we decided to open a new window for all of our editors as well as authors titled "**Open Peer Review**". We hope by this new facility, our reviewers will be more motivated and authors will be more satisfied with the review process. We believe that publishing our peer review reports could make a transparent and clear environment for all our efforts within a journal, but not all reviewers tend to publish their comments.

What is "Open Peer Review" process?

An "Open Peer Review" process is making the details of all review process (including reviewers, associate editors, and EICs comments) as "Public" as it is agreed by EIC, Authors, and reviewers.

Advantages of "Open Peer Review" process

- More transparency, constructiveness and tactful comments of the peer review process: leads to an increase in the quality of reviews
- More motivations for all involved roles in the review process
- Authors' satisfactions from the review process: Increases honesty between authors and reviewers
- Education of both authors and new students
- Prevents reviewers from following their individual agendas and leading to the detection of reviewers' conflicts of interests

You can find out more at:
https://sites.kowsarpub.com/kowsar/knowledgebase/category/tree.html#opr.html

Jundishapur Journal of Chronic Disease Care
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Peer Review Report for "Investigation of the Chronic Effects of Winstrol and Oxandrolone Anabolic Steroids on Liver Enzymes in Male Bodybuilding Athletes"

Author(s): Mehran Abasnejad, Amin Mohammadi, Ali Khajehlandi

Review Timeline:

Submit Date: 16 Jun 2020
Revised Date: 30 Jul 2020
Accepted Date: 15 Aug 2020

Revision (0)

Here, you can see the **Reviewers**, **Associate Editors** and **EICs'** comments from the beginning to the end of the revision process.

REFEREE: Reviewer | **Revision** (0) — 19 Jun 2020

Dear AE,
This article is not in the journal scope.
Thanks

REFEREE: Associate Editor | **Revision** (0) — 20 Jul 2020

Dear EIC,
Thanks for submitting this manuscript to JJCDC. This study is interesting in the chronic illness field. Based on our reviewers' comments the article needs some revisions in all parts.
With regards.

OPEN PEER REVIEW

Revision (1)

Reply to Reviewers

Ideally, the reviewing process can significantly improve the submitted manuscripts by allowing the authors to take into account the advice of reviewers. Author(s) must reply to all reviewers' comments in a separate Word file, point by point. A "**Reply to Reviewers**" document is submitted along with revised manuscript during submission of revised files, summarizing the changes that the authors made in response to the reviewers' comments. The responses to reviewers' comments specifies how the authors addressed each comment the reviewers made.

You can read the authors' responses to the reviewers' comments in the next page.

Dear Editor-in-chief

Jundishapur journal of chronic disease care:

Many thanks for your continued assistance and support to improve the final draft of my manuscript sent to your journal. Also, greetings to all the esteemed staff of the magazine, including respected reviewers. The insightful comments provided by respected reviewers were meticulously followed and the necessary corrections and modifications were carried out accordingly, as explained in the following.

Best regards,

Reviewer 1:

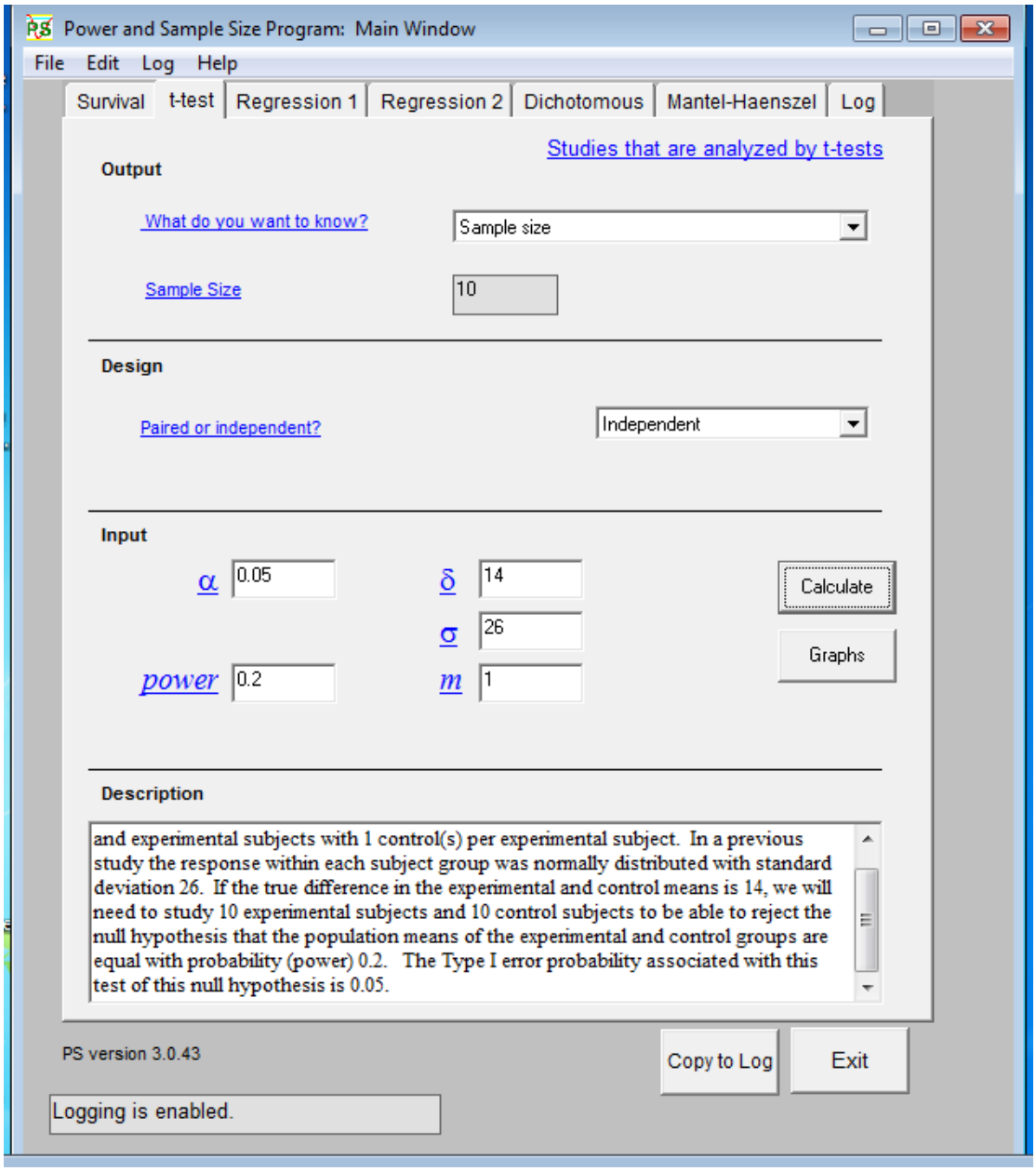
1-In the **Abstract**, *c*orrections were made in the text.

2- The following items were added in the introduction:

2-1: The main concern in people using androgenic-anabolic steroids is related to the side effects of these drugs on the hormonal, metabolic and nervous systems (1). In male gender, this problem is more frequent due to more androgenic properties, and long-term use of AAS causes the accumulation of these drugs or their metabolites in the liver and the increase in liver tumors and hepatitis, liver cancer and liver problems.

2-2: The findings of Jabari et al. (2016) regarding the prevalence of anabolic steroid use among athletes in Riyadh showed that most athletes were unaware of the side effects of steroid drugs but continued to use them (6).

3- *How determined sample size?*



R4.In this study we use power and sample size program (Main Window), We are planning a study of a continuous response variable from independent control and experimental subjects with 1 control(s) per experimental subject. In a previous study the response within each subject group was normally distributed with standard deviation 26. If the true difference in the experimental and control means is 14, we will need to study 10 experimental subjects for each groups and 10 control subjects to be able to reject the null hypothesis that the population means of the experimental and control groups are equal with probability (power) 0.2. The Type I error probability associated with this test of this null hypothesis is 0.05

4- Ethical Considerations:

This article has been registered at the Research Committee of Islamic Azad University with code **IR.IAU.KAU.REC.1399.005.**

5- Exclusion criteria

As well as exclusion criteria no history of genetic and liver related diseases and non-use of liver detoxification supplements during steroids withdrawal. The subjects had regular sleep cycles and no background of smoking or alcohol use.

6- Research limitations:

Despite the widespread use of these substances among athletes, the chronic detrimental effects of AAS use have been less studied. Also, available information on doses of anabolic steroid use in humans is reported to be scarce. The number of samples used in this study was small because few people were willing to share their sports and steroid use history with researchers, and therefore may not be representative of all long-term AAS users. In addition, to determine the type, dose and duration of steroid use, only the participants' self-report was sufficient and its accuracy was not measured. Therefore, it is suggested that researchers in future research should investigate the side effects of androgenic anabolic steroids.

7- *Conclusion:*

Corrections were made in the text

:References -8

New sources were added to the text such as:

Aoki MS, Soares AG, Miyabara EH, Baptista IL, Moriscot AS. Expression of genes related to myostatin signaling during rat skeletal muscle longitudinal growth. Muscle Nerve. 2009; 40(6):992–999.DOI: 10.1002/mus.21426.

Jabari M, Al-shehri H, Al-faris A, Al-sayed M, Algaeed F. The prevalence of anabolic androgenic steroid use amongst athletes in Riyadh (Saudi Arabia). Jou of Electronic Physician. Dec2016, Vol8, Issue12, PP: 3343-3347. DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.19082/3343

- Hajimoradi B, Kazerani H. Echocardiographic findings in power athletes abusing anabolic androgenic steroids. Asian J Sports Med. 2013;4(1):10-4. PMID: 23785570

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Revision (1)

Here, you can see the **Reviewers**, **Associate Editors** and **EICs'** comments from the beginning to the end of the revision process.

Seyed Ali Hosseini: Reviewer | **Revision** (1) 2 Aug 2020

Dear AE,
The present manuscript is about effects of winstrol and oxandrolone on liver enzymes in male bodybuilding athletes. It appears that the author/ authors corrected all comments of reviewer and now manuscript is well for publish and is much more better in compared to past version.
Thanks.

Shahram Molavynejad: Reviewer | **Revision** (1) 12 Aug 2020

Dear AE,
The study is reviewed carefully. According to comments and revisions by the author, this manuscript is accepted.
Thanks

REFEREE: Associate Editor | **Revision** (1) 15 Aug 2020

Dear EIC,
The manuscript is acceptable in the current format.
Thank you very much indeed.

REFEREE: EIC | **Revision** (1) 15 Aug 2020

Dear Author,
Thank you for submitting your revision. your manuscript in the current format is acceptable.
Thanks.