ISSN: 2320-5407



International Journal of Advanced Research

Publisher's Name: Jana Publication and Research LLP

www.journalijar.com

REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-51505

Date: 13-05-2025

Title: D-Aspartic Acid In The Human Brain Tissue: A Luminous Theory.

Recommendation:	Rating	Excel.	Good	Fair	Poor
Accept as it is YES	Originality				
Accept after minor revision	Techn. Quality				
Do not accept (<i>Reasons below</i>)	Clarity				
	Significance				

Reviewer's Name: Dr Aamina

Reviewer's Decision about Paper: Recommended for Publication.

Comments (Use additional pages, if required)

Reviewer's Comment / Report

Abstract Evaluation

The abstract presents a clear and structured overview of the study's objective, methodology, results, and conclusions. The purpose—investigating D-Aspartic Acid (DAA) levels in suicide victims versus accidental death controls—is well defined. The methodological details such as the sample size, tissue source (pre-frontal cortex), and ethical clearance give the study procedural credibility. The statistical results are precise, particularly the use of mean values, confidence interval, and p-value (0.0044), which effectively demonstrate a statistically significant difference between the two groups. The conclusion introduces a wider public health perspective by discussing suicide prevalence and the need for early markers. The idea of establishing DAA as a potential prognostic marker is ambitious and reflects innovative thinking.

Introduction Evaluation

The introduction successfully establishes the significance of suicide as a global public health concern,

International Journal of Advanced Research

Publisher's Name: Jana Publication and Research LLP

www.journalijar.com

REVIEWER'S REPORT

backed by relevant data from WHO and national sources. The statistical escalation post-pandemic and the particular vulnerability of youth and elderly populations highlight the timeliness of the study. The narrative transitions smoothly into neurobiological discussions, introducing the complexity of the human brain, neural communication, and synaptic transmission. This sets a strong foundation for the subsequent focus on D-Aspartic Acid.

The philosophical and descriptive language employed to discuss the mind adds a unique literary touch that distinguishes the introduction. Phrases such as "mind is both intricate and modest" or describing neural signal exchange as a "ball among two elite level players" reflect an effort to engage the reader both scientifically and intellectually.

Scientific Content and Methodological Rigor

The study utilizes a prospective design with a defined control group (road traffic accident victims) and test group (suicide victims), both sourced from hospital-based data. The use of pre-frontal cortex tissue— a brain region associated with cognitive and emotional regulation—reinforces the relevance of the study's neurobiological foundation. Mention of HPLC suggests a reliable and sophisticated analytical technique. The statistical analysis is robust and supports the stated conclusions.

The ethical considerations are explicitly addressed, which strengthens the integrity of the study. The use of a 95% confidence interval and p-value calculation (with p < 0.05) lends the results statistical credibility. The mention of animal studies further situates DAA within a broader neurochemical research tradition.

Findings and Interpretation

The difference in mean DAA levels between control and suicide groups is clearly stated and statistically significant. The results suggest a potential inverse correlation between DAA levels and suicide, with lower DAA concentrations associated with the suicide group. This finding introduces a novel angle in neurochemical suicide research and presents DAA as a possible biomarker.

The discussion in the abstract and conclusion links the scientific data to a larger socio-medical context. The notion that suicide is beyond treatment once it occurs but that understanding biomarkers may allow for preemptive action reflects the forward-looking nature of the research.

Originality and Relevance

The idea of exploring D-Aspartic Acid as a marker for suicidal behavior is both novel and clinically relevant. The integration of neurochemistry, psychiatry, and public health in a single study reflects interdisciplinary thinking. The study addresses a real gap in psychiatric diagnostics and proposes a biochemical approach to a largely psychological and sociological issue, indicating its high potential impact.

International Journal of Advanced Research

Publisher's Name: Jana Publication and Research LLP

www.journalijar.com

REVIEWER'S REPORT

Overall Assessment

This research is an original and methodologically sound investigation into the neurochemical underpinnings of suicide, with D-Aspartic Acid positioned as a promising marker. The study is well contextualized with global and national statistics, grounded in both empirical data and neurobiological theory. The language blends scientific precision with narrative engagement, enhancing readability without compromising academic quality.

The study's potential contribution to the field of neuropsychiatry, especially in the realm of suicide prevention and prognostic diagnostics, is significant.