### General guideline for Peer Review process:

This journal’s peer review policy states that **NO** manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of ‘**lack of Novelty**’, provided the manuscript is scientifically robust and technically sound.

To know the complete guideline for Peer Review process, reviewers are requested to visit this link:

(http://www.sciencedomain.org/page.php?id=sdí-general-editorial-policy#Peer-Review-Guideline)
**Compulsory REVISION comments**

The authors say on lines 76-85:

**“1-3 Research Question:**
Does aerobic exercise significantly increase walking ability secondary to fatigue in patients with Multiple Sclerosis?

**1-4 General objective:**
To determine the effectiveness of aerobic exercises program patients with Multiple Sclerosis with main compliant of decreasing walking ability secondary to fatigue.

**1-5 Specific objectives:**
To examine the improvement on walking ability of patients with Multiple sclerosis to be independent in their daily activities and to improve their lifestyle by decreasing the fatigue that associated with multiple sclerosis and increasing their physical fitness .

So they should, in the review of the literature, focus on published studies on the topic: The effectiveness of an aerobic exercise program on patients with Multiple Sclerosis with decreased walking ability secondary to fatigue, considering the stated objectives.

The literature review should just focus on published studies on the effect of exercise on patients as measured by the Sixt Minutes’ Walk test.

For example:

[https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3883024/](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3883024/)
It does not make sense to describe the disease in terms of etiology and epidemiology.

**Reviewer Details:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>David Castro Costa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Department, University &amp; Country</td>
<td>Department of Neurology, Portugal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

It does not make sense to describe the disease in terms of etiology and epidemiology.