

## PEER-REVIEW REPORT

**Name of journal:** World Journal of Diabetes

**Manuscript NO:** 29768

**Title:** Vitamin D levels in subjects with diabetes with or without chronic kidney disease among Veterans in North East United States

**Reviewer's code:** 00506346

**Reviewer's country:** United States

**Science editor:** Jin-Xin Kong

**Date sent for review:** 2016-09-01

**Date reviewed:** 2016-09-07

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	Google Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Accept
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> The same title	<input type="checkbox"/> High priority for publication
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good		<input type="checkbox"/> Duplicate publication	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: A great deal of language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
		BPG Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		<input type="checkbox"/> The same title	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Duplicate publication	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	

## COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

1. The test method information used for measuring 25(OH)D needs to be provided. 2. The same abbreviation for 25-hydroxyvitamin D needs to be used in the paper.

## PEER-REVIEW REPORT

**Name of journal:** World Journal of Diabetes

**Manuscript NO:** 29768

**Title:** Vitamin D levels in subjects with diabetes with or without chronic kidney disease among Veterans in North East United States

**Reviewer's code:** 00503339

**Reviewer's country:** United States

**Science editor:** Jin-Xin Kong

**Date sent for review:** 2016-10-12

**Date reviewed:** 2016-10-13

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	Google Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Accept
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> The same title	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High priority for publication
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good		<input type="checkbox"/> Duplicate publication	
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: A great deal of language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejected	BPG Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		<input type="checkbox"/> The same title	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Duplicate publication	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	

## COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Fascinating Data that challenges our thinking as to key pathogens in development of CKD and just what should be uppermost in our strategy for CKD management. If available, the criticisms of others who have studied your Data might prove helpful to Readers as an attachment to the Manuscript in its final form for Publication. At the least, it is disturbing to face a reality that neither Diabetes nor Hypovitaminosis D should be considered important factors in the genesis and progression of CKD. It would be a positive step to hold a Veterans Hospital Conference on the Subject inviting Champions of Vitamin D and Diabetes to react to the Data that you Publish.

## PEER-REVIEW REPORT

**Name of journal:** World Journal of Diabetes

**Manuscript NO:** 29768

**Title:** Vitamin D levels in subjects with diabetes with or without chronic kidney disease among Veterans in North East United States

**Reviewer's code:** 00503014

**Reviewer's country:** Taiwan

**Science editor:** Jin-Xin Kong

**Date sent for review:** 2016-10-12

**Date reviewed:** 2016-10-22

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	Google Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Accept
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> The same title	<input type="checkbox"/> High priority for publication
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: A great deal of language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Duplicate publication	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor		<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		BPG Search:	
		<input type="checkbox"/> The same title	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Duplicate publication	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	

## COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The aim of this study was to evaluate the prevalence of vitamin D deficiency and its relation to diabetes and kidney disease in Veterans residing in the Northeast USA. The author concluded that there was no significant difference in 25 (OH) vitamin D levels. In contrast, 1,25 (OH) vitamin D levels were significantly lower and PTH-intact was significantly elevated in subjects with e-GFR < 50 compared to those with e-GFR ≥ 50 and there was no significant difference irrespective of presence or absence of diabetes. Several major comments to the authors: 1. It is well-known that 1-alfa hydroxylase, secreted by renal tissue, is the essential enzyme for 25 (OH) vitamin D to transform to 1,25 (OH) vitamin D. The authors should stratify the renal function as KDOQI classification, besides dividing the renal function to e-GFR < 50 ml/min and e-GFR ≥ 50 ml/min. 2. Based on what evidence, did the study utilize "20" for the cut-off levels of 25 (OH) vitamin D?