



PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Diabetes

Manuscript NO: 34681

Title: Reproductive disturbances among Saudi adolescent girls and young women with type 1 diabetes mellitus

Reviewer's code: 00506294

Reviewer's country: Spain

Science editor: Jin-Xin Kong

Date sent for review: 2017-05-19

Date reviewed: 2017-05-30

Review time: 11 Days

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	Google Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> [Y] Accept
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good	<input type="checkbox"/> [Y] Grade B: Minor language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> The same title	<input type="checkbox"/> [] High priority for publication
<input type="checkbox"/> [Y] 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 type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	<input type="checkbox"/> [] Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor		<input type="checkbox"/> [Y] No	<input type="checkbox"/> [] Major revision
		BPG Search:	
		<input type="checkbox"/> The same title	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Duplicate publication	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	
		<input type="checkbox"/> [Y] No	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This descriptive study about:"Type 1 diabetes, Reproductive disturbances, Polycystic ovarian syndrome, Premature ovarian failure, Menarche, Saudi Arabia" that the authors analyze in 102 young women with type 1 diabetes mellitus is an interesting analysis of the menstrual disturbances in this group. More than one fourth of the study population with type 1 diabetes mellitus experience irregular menses and adolescent and young women diagnosed with type 1 diabetes mellitus prior to menarche show higher menstrual irregularity and a delay in the age of menarche. These findings are interesting in the medical practice to assess in this population the abnormalities that they show.



PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Diabetes

Manuscript NO: 34681

Title: Reproductive disturbances among Saudi adolescent girls and young women with type 1 diabetes mellitus

Reviewer’s code: 02446567

Reviewer’s country: Egypt

Science editor: Jin-Xin Kong

Date sent for review: 2017-06-16

Date reviewed: 2017-06-26

Review time: 10 Days

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	Google Search:	<input checked="" 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"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor		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

Title: Reproductive disturbances among Saudi adolescent girls and young women with type 1 diabetes mellitus. This manuscript is an attempt to identify reproductive disturbances among adolescent girls and young women with type 1 diabetes mellitus (T1DM) in Saudi Arabia. I recommend accepting the manuscript for publishing in the WJD



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PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Diabetes

Manuscript NO: 34681

Title: Reproductive disturbances among Saudi adolescent girls and young women with type 1 diabetes mellitus

Reviewer's code: 03648962

Reviewer's country: Pakistan

Science editor: Jin-Xin Kong

Date sent for review: 2017-06-16

Date reviewed: 2017-06-29

Review time: 13 Days

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 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"/> 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 type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	<input 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 type="checkbox"/> No	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Needs to discuss more on effect of DM on reproduction. Title needs to be specified more.



PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Diabetes

Manuscript NO: 34681

Title: Reproductive disturbances among Saudi adolescent girls and young women with type 1 diabetes mellitus

Reviewer’s code: 00496285

Reviewer’s country: Denmark

Science editor: Jin-Xin Kong

Date sent for review: 2017-06-16

Date reviewed: 2017-07-04

Review time: 18 Days

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good	<input 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"/> 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"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor		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

Manuscript Reproductive disturbances among Saudi adolescent girls and young women with type 1 diabetes mellitus by Braham R et al. This is a well-written manuscript on an interesting and important clinical issue namely the frequency of irregular menstruation and amenorrhea in young women and teenagers with type 1 diabetes. The authors have conducted a study with well-recognized methods to investigate and document PCOS, hyperandrogenism and menstrual disturbances. Furthermore this contribution from the Saudi Arabic region is very relevant because most other clinical studies usually concern only the Western population and we need more investigations and knowledge on patients from the Middle East. Major points Regarding “Compared to whose diabetes was diagnosed before menarche 35.4% (17/48), patients diagnosed with diabetes after menarche 18.5% (10/54) showed less irregular menses” This is the



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main finding and I agree that this is of somewhat interesting, but how does it relate to the normal age of menarche and irregular menses in your country? Which group is more different from the normal population of young women without diabetes? This has been addressed in the Discussion, but a statistical comparison with age and BMI matched controls would improve the study conclusions. How was under- and overweight defined? What reference BMI curves were used? What was the proportion of women using oral contraceptives among the cohort with diabetes in your center, and why were they on oral contraceptives? I.e. if they were on oral contraceptives because of irregular menstruations, hirsutism, and/or PCOS, you underestimate the real proportion of women with these problems in patients with T1DM. This limitation also needs to be recognized and discussed. The manuscript would improve if the authors included much more details on the study population and not only posted the number and proportion of patients with and without a number of variables. I.e. instead of "small ovaries" yes/no I suggest the authors to report mean/median and S.D./C.I of all the variables testosterone, LDL, HDL cholesterol, TGA, thyroid medication doses, age, ovarian size, follicles, DKAs, F-G scale scores just like it has been done for BMI, duration of diabetes, insulin dose etc. Furthermore it would be relevant to describe the population in more details i.e. number of blood glucose measurements per day, boluses, proportion of insulin pump users. The HbA1c is surprisingly high 8.78 to 9.72%. Is this similar to HbA1c in other countries? What could explain the high values? Minor points None.