

JOURNAL EDITORIAL BOARD'S REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

Manuscript NO: 87364

Title: Time series analysis-based seasonal autoregressive fractionally integrated moving average to estimate hepatitis B and C epidemics in China

Journal Editor-in-Chief/Associate Editor/Editorial Board Member: Vasily Isakov

Country/Territory: Russia

Editorial Director: Jia-Ru Fan

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Date reviewed: 2023-10-14 06:44

Review time: 1 Hour

SCIENTIFIC QUALITY	LANGUAGE QUALITY	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Accept
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language polishing	<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"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair		<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejected	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision

JOURNAL EDITORIAL BOARD COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This is the nice study and manuscript is solid and well prepared. However, discussion is weak and needs corrections and additions. 1. Authors nicely confirm that SAFRIMA provide better prediction than SARIMA, but tell nothing why this kind of prediction is needed. For HCV as well as HBV epidemiology is much more important to know the incidence in high risk groups than in blood donors or healthy population as the high-risk groups are the main drivers for the new infection cases.

2. Any prediction is useless if it does not reveal or indicate the point and tools for actions to overcome or change predicted trends. Authors need to deeply discuss it in the manuscript discussion section 3. Some authors explanations of seasonal increase in incidence of HBV and HCV by overeating and poor sleeping during festive period are naive and non-scientific, it is more appropriate to propose that during this period the people behaviour is changing to realize the transmission of HCV/HBV (unprotected sexual contacts, IDU etc.) with subsequent increase in

demand of testing as the people are more aware to check their status after the festive. 4.Prediction models which evaluated by authors can be used for better information background for the change the prevention and treatment policy of HBV and HCV, therefore authors need to greatly rewrite the discussion section to show the importance of this prediction tools for such changes in other countries focusing for barriers and problems of HCV elimination and PIM control. I add the manuscript with some of my remarks inline of the test of discussion.