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PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

Manuscript NO: 66080

Title: Gut bless you: the microbiota-gut-brain axis in irritable bowel syndrome

Provenance and peer review: Invited Manuscript; Externally peer reviewed

Peer-review model: Single blind

Reviewer's code: 05232520 Position: Editorial Board

Academic degree: BSc, MSc, PhD

Professional title: Professor, Research Scientist

Reviewer's Country/Territory: Brazil

Author's Country/Territory: Norway

Manuscript submission date: 2021-04-17

Reviewer chosen by: AI Technique

Reviewer accepted review: 2021-05-02 00:27

Reviewer performed review: 2021-05-04 12:29

Review time: 2 Days and 12 Hours

Scientific quality	[Y] Grade A: Excellent [] Grade B: Very good [] Grade C: Good [] Grade D: Fair [] Grade E: Do not publish
Language quality	[Y] Grade A: Priority publishing [] Grade B: Minor language polishing [] Grade C: A great deal of language polishing [] Grade D: Rejection
Conclusion	[] Accept (High priority) [] Accept (General priority) [Y] Minor revision [] Major revision [] Rejection
Re-review	[Y]Yes []No
Peer-reviewer	Peer-Review: [] Anonymous [Y] Onymous



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statements

Conflicts-of-Interest: [] Yes [Y] No

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The manuscript submitted by Hillestead and cols., aims to review and discuss the role of gut microbiota per se besides therapies aiming at modulating this microbial environment in IBS. In general, the text is well written and structured. Further, the review presents a broad and in-depth critical analysis of data besides debating pros and cons of microbial modulation in IBS. Major concerns: • Aside the difficulties of defining a microbiota as healthy or diseased, there are some aspects broadly accepted in this regard, especially concerning gut microbial ecology: resilience, resistance and diversity. Thus, authors must add this information to the text and describe the importance of each aspect in healthy and disease status. • In general, authors used the term "microbiome" to refer to "microbiota", though similar, it is important to highlight that they don't refer to the same thing. On one hand, microbiome is related to a set of microbial genes within a specific population, on the other hand, microbiota refers to a group of microorganisms inhabiting a specific ecological niche.