

### 30934-ANSWERING REVIEWERS

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

**ESPS manuscript NO:** 30934

**Title:** Are Body Mass Index (BMI) and Waist Circumference (WC) significant predictors of Diabetes and Prediabetes Risk; Results from a Population based cohort study

**Reviewer's code:** 00058872

#### COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Authors should discuss the following surprising point.....whether is T2DM that favours fat deposition as increased BMI and/or WC or vice versa is BMI and/or WC that induces T2DM, at the light of lack of correlation of the afore mentioned anthropometric measures to pre-diabetes?The role of NAFLD should be pointed out, considering that this illness is the expression of the Metabolic Syndrome, as evident in...What about non-alcoholic fatty liver disease as a new criterion to define metabolic syndrome? World J Gastroenterol. 2013 Jun 14;19(22):3375-84. doi: 10.3748/wjg.v19.i22.3375.

Authors: Thanks. As stated in the body of manuscript we followed healthy participants for evaluating their future diabetes and prediabetes risk and for risk assessment majority of potential confounding factor including lipid profiles, physical activity, ... were adjusted. Nonetheless , we can conclude that fat accumulation has been resulted in diabetes. This point has been added as strength in the manuscript (page 14, line 275-276). Also, this point has been addressed that NAFLD might be a new criterion for metabolic syndrome. Regarding the high prevalence of NAFLD among Iranians and due to its close relation with insulin resistance, further studies are needed to determine the suitable cut points for BMI and WC for predicting the NAFLD incidence among Iranians (page 14, lines 267-272). Reference 34 has been added to declare the role of NAFLD as a criterion in MetS.

**Reviewer's code:** 00506294

## **COMMENTS TO AUTHORS**

The article entitled: "Are Body Mass Index (BMI) and Waist Circumference (WC) significant predictors of Diabetes and Prediabetes Risk; Results from a Population based cohort study" is an important epidemiological study in which the authors studied a cohort of 1,765 healthy participants followed up from 2003 till 2013. They evaluated anthropometric as body mass index and waist circumference and biochemical measures of participants during the period. Forty five and 307 people were diabetic and prediabetic, respectively, and body mass index value was a significant predictor of diabetes mellitus however not a significant risk factor for prediabetes and also, waist circumference was a significant predictor for diabetes mellitus but not significant risk factor for prediabetes in men and women. The study is well conducted, with appropriate statistics methodology and the results, previously known, confirm the relationship between anthropometric data and diabetes mellitus.

[Authors: Thanks.](#)



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**Reviewer's code:** 00506346

### COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

None

[Authors: Thanks.](#)