

PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Nephrology

Manuscript NO: 32482

Title: Fluid overload as a major target in management of cardiorenal syndrome: Implications for the practice of peritoneal dialysis

Reviewer's code: 02511796

Reviewer's country: Australia

Science editor: Jin-Xin Kong

Date sent for review: 2017-01-16

Date reviewed: 2017-01-26

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 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 type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor		<input checked="" 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

This is a good article that raises some important points. While I agree that congestion is the key point the author could perhaps describe the pathophysiology a little better. The author has mentioned low forward flow or high backward pressure as examples. The mechanisms and treatment of this varies. While both respond to IV diuretics, the first could also be improved with inotropes. The latter could benefit from bed rest and leg raising. The net effects we are trying to achieve are improved transglomerular pressures. While we agree on diuretics, the dosing versus use of concomitant agents such as thiazides or spironolacatone are not exactly clear. So while the author builds an argument for PD it is important to broadly state these points. Background - ok Fluid Overload in CRS - see above. Needs more points on how the kidney clear fluid, R/L HF and transglomerular pressures. CKD and HF - ok ESRF and HF - OK Volume status and ESRD Hydration status and Residual renal function - ok Volume Status vs Solute Clearance - ok Decongestion: sodium vs water - ok Decongestion: CAPD vs APD - ok



BAISHIDENG PUBLISHING GROUP INC

7901 Stoneridge Drive, Suite 501, Pleasanton, CA 94588, USA

Telephone: +1-925-223-8242

Fax: +1-925-223-8243

E-mail: bpgoffice@wjgnet.com

<http://www.wjgnet.com>

Enhancing sodium removal - ok

PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Nephrology

Manuscript NO: 32482

Title: Fluid overload as a major target in management of cardiorenal syndrome: Implications for the practice of peritoneal dialysis

Reviewer's code: 00503321

Reviewer's country: United Kingdom

Science editor: Jin-Xin Kong

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CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	CONCLUSION
[Y] Grade A: Excellent	[Y] Grade A: Priority publishing	Google Search:	[] Accept
[] Grade B: Very good	[] Grade B: Minor language polishing	[] The same title	[Y] High priority for publication
[] Grade C: Good	[] Grade C: A great deal of language polishing	[] Duplicate publication	[] Rejection
[] Grade D: Fair	[] Grade D: Rejected	[Y] No	[] Minor revision
[] Grade E: Poor		BPG Search:	[] Major revision
		[] The same title	
		[] Duplicate publication	
		[] Plagiarism	
		[Y] No	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Excellent overview of a very important clinical area in urgent need of therapeutic improvement. I particularly liked the idea of making the achievement of normal hydration a target of PD adequacy with the clear implication for regular measurements of fluid status by bio-impedance and perhaps by blood tests (NT-proBNP, Albumin, Na, etc.) Only with these clear targets we could recommend PD over HD/HDF for the management of chronic fluid overload. I think your paper deserves the widest publication.