



PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

Manuscript NO: 49305

Title: Ethnic differences in inflammatory bowel disease: Results from the United Kingdom inception epidemiology study

Reviewer’s code: 01587889

Reviewer’s country: United States

Science editor: Jia-Ping Yan

Reviewer accepted review: 2019-06-03 09:21

Reviewer performed review: 2019-06-04 02:39

Review time: 17 Hours

SCIENTIFIC QUALITY	LANGUAGE QUALITY	CONCLUSION	PEER-REVIEWER STATEMENTS
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Accept	Peer-Review:
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language polishing	(High priority)	<input type="checkbox"/> Anonymous
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accept	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Onymous
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: A great deal of language polishing	(General priority)	Peer-reviewer’s expertise on the topic of the manuscript:
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Do not publish	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejection	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision	<input type="checkbox"/> Advanced
		<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General
		<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection	<input type="checkbox"/> No expertise
			Conflicts-of-Interest:
			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

I really enjoyed the opportunity to review the manuscript by Ravi Misra and colleagues from St. Mark’s Hospital, UK aimed to describe the incidence and phenotype of IBD and distribution within ethnic groups. Intriguingly, this is the only prospective



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epidemiological study to report the incidence of IBD in an ethnically diverse UK population. They found across a population of 2,271,406 adults from five regions, 339 patients were diagnosed with IBD over the year study period. In total of 64.3% patients were diagnosed with UC, 33.9% CD and 1.76% IBDU. The age adjusted incidence of IBD, and UC was higher in the Indian group born in the UK compared with White European and Pakistani groups. There is a consistently higher incidence of UC in the Indian group between 15-40 years compared to the other groups. In comparison the pattern of CD incidence was similar across ethnic groups. There was no significant difference in time to diagnosis, disease activity and treatment. The Indian ethnic group showed the highest age-adjusted incidence of UC. The study concluded that in order to understand the etiopathogenesis triggers(s) causing this disparity, further studies on dietary, microbial and metabolic factors that might explain these findings in UC are underway. I suggest in the discussion that article PMID: 24833941 should be cited and added in the references.

INITIAL REVIEW OF THE MANUSCRIPT

Google Search:

- The same title
- Duplicate publication
- Plagiarism
- No

BPG Search:

- The same title
- Duplicate publication
- Plagiarism
- No



PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

Manuscript NO: 49305

Title: Ethnic differences in inflammatory bowel disease: Results from the United Kingdom inception epidemiology study

Reviewer’s code: 03258954

Reviewer’s country: United States

Science editor: Jia-Ping Yan

Reviewer accepted review: 2019-06-06 04:20

Reviewer performed review: 2019-06-07 12:40

Review time: 1 Day and 8 Hours

SCIENTIFIC QUALITY	LANGUAGE QUALITY	CONCLUSION	PEER-REVIEWER STATEMENTS
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Accept	Peer-Review:
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language	(High priority)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Anonymous
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good	polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Accept	<input type="checkbox"/> Onymous
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: A great deal of	(General priority)	Peer-reviewer’s expertise on the
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Do not	language polishing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Minor revision	topic of the manuscript:
publish	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejection	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision	<input type="checkbox"/> Advanced
		<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General
			<input type="checkbox"/> No expertise
			Conflicts-of-Interest:
			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Misra et al provide an account of the first ever prospective IBD inception cohort study in UK. They prospectively studies the incidence and presentation of IBD in the prevalent ethnic groups within UK. They found that compared to caucasians, people of Indian



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origin were more likely to have a higher incidence of UC as well as a higher proportion of extensive UC. Amongst other things, they also found that a higher percentage of Indian patients with UC had no history of smoking. Their study is unique and well presented. Suggestions: In the introduction, the authors refer to Copenhagen criteria. I had trouble finding the relevant information with the links provided (19,20). I suggest that the criteria be described explicitly within the body of the manuscript. In a few places, there are grammatical errors (missing commas) and this should be addressed. The ethnic populations showed a trend towards lower median age at diagnosis compared to the western population. There is also a trend towards higher incidence of perianal disease. Both, younger age at diagnosis and presence of perianal disease are considered to be indicators of severe disease. The manuscript shows a trend for lesser use of biologics and immune-modulators in patients of Indian and Pakistani origin. Were the biologics offered? If yes did the patients refuse? These small differences may help identify differences in physician and patient perceptions when dealing with patients from non dominant ethnic backgrounds.

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BPG Search:

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[] Plagiarism

[Y] No



PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

Manuscript NO: 49305

Title: Ethnic differences in inflammatory bowel disease: Results from the United Kingdom inception epidemiology study

Reviewer’s code: 00038999

Reviewer’s country: Denmark

Science editor: Jia-Ping Yan

Reviewer accepted review: 2019-06-04 09:31

Reviewer performed review: 2019-06-07 17:27

Review time: 3 Days and 7 Hours

SCIENTIFIC QUALITY	LANGUAGE QUALITY	CONCLUSION	PEER-REVIEWER STATEMENTS
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Accept	Peer-Review:
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language	(High priority)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Anonymous
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good	polishing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accept	<input type="checkbox"/> Onymous
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: A great deal of	(General priority)	Peer-reviewer’s expertise on the
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Do not	language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision	topic of the manuscript:
publish	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejection	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision	<input type="checkbox"/> Advanced
		<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General
			<input type="checkbox"/> No expertise
			Conflicts-of-Interest:
			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Misra et al have performed a prospective study aiming to describe the incidence and phenotype of IBD and its distribution within ethnic groups in a multiethnic area of the UK. They enrolled all patients residing in the study area at the time of diagnosis in



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NHS hospitals serving the population of interest. Data on demographics, ethnicity, disease phenotype and activity as well as treatment within 3 months were recored in the Epicom database. Background population data, were extracted from the latest UK census data (2011). They found that the crude incidence of IBD was 17/100,000. The age-adjusted incidence of IBD was higher in the Indian group (25.2/100,000) compared to White European (14.9/100,000; $p < 0.001$) and Pakistani groups (14,9/100,000; $p = 0.007$). Although the indian group was more likely to have extensive disease, there was not significant difference in time to diagnosis, disease activity and treatment. This is an interesting study as prospective epidemiology data re IBD incidence and its relation to ethnicity are scarce (ie comparative data). It is clear that further studies are needed to delineate potential genetic and/or environmental mechanisms behind the described differences. I do not have any major comments and I think the paper would be very interesting for the readership of the journal.

INITIAL REVIEW OF THE MANUSCRIPT

Google Search:

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BPG Search:

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- No



PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

Manuscript NO: 49305

Title: Ethnic differences in inflammatory bowel disease: Results from the United Kingdom inception epidemiology study

Reviewer's code: 00058340

Reviewer's country: United States

Science editor: Jia-Ping Yan

Reviewer accepted review: 2019-06-05 04:02

Reviewer performed review: 2019-06-09 03:42

Review time: 3 Days and 23 Hours

SCIENTIFIC QUALITY	LANGUAGE QUALITY	CONCLUSION	PEER-REVIEWER STATEMENTS
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accept	Peer-Review:
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language	(High priority)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Anonymous
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good	polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Accept	<input type="checkbox"/> Onymous
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: A great deal of	(General priority)	Peer-reviewer's expertise on the
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Do not	language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision	topic of the manuscript:
publish	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejection	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision	<input type="checkbox"/> Advanced
		<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General
			<input type="checkbox"/> No expertise
			Conflicts-of-Interest:
			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

In this prospective study the authors reported the incidence of IBD in an ethnically diverse UK population. They demonstrated that the Indian ethnic group in UK has the highest age-adjusted incidence of UC - 20.5/100,000. This is a novel, important finding,



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never reported before. The title reflects the main subject and the abstract properly summarizes the work described in the manuscript Comments: 1. The authors included data regarding the incidence of IBD in India, but they are from 2013. If possible, please include some more current data. 2. How much the Indians born in UK changed dietary and other habits? 3. The paper requires careful check spelling and revision of errors, e.g. by a statistician, the catchment area

INITIAL REVIEW OF THE MANUSCRIPT

Google Search:

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- No

BPG Search:

- The same title
- Duplicate publication
- Plagiarism
- No



PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

Manuscript NO: 49305

Title: Ethnic differences in inflammatory bowel disease: Results from the United Kingdom inception epidemiology study

Reviewer’s code: 02917331

Reviewer’s country: Japan

Science editor: Jia-Ping Yan

Reviewer accepted review: 2019-06-03 12:14

Reviewer performed review: 2019-06-15 10:14

Review time: 11 Days and 21 Hours

SCIENTIFIC QUALITY	LANGUAGE QUALITY	CONCLUSION	PEER-REVIEWER STATEMENTS
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Accept	Peer-Review:
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language	(High priority)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Anonymous
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good	polishing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accept	<input type="checkbox"/> Onymous
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: A great deal of	(General priority)	Peer-reviewer’s expertise on the
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Do not	language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision	topic of the manuscript:
publish	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejection	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision	<input type="checkbox"/> Advanced
		<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General
			<input type="checkbox"/> No expertise
			Conflicts-of-Interest:
			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This is an interesting cohort study written by Misra et al. They have performed a prospective study aiming to describe the incidence and phenotype of IBD and its distribution within ethnic groups in a multiethnic area of the UK. I have a few comment



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describing as follows. 1. In Japan and Korea, new entity of enteropathy caused by genetic mutations has been reported by Umeno et al (A Hereditary Enteropathy Caused by Mutations in the SLCO2A1 Gene, Encoding a Prostaglandin Transporter. PLoS Genet. 2015 Nov 5;11(11):e1005581). In IBDU, genetic difference might cause the enteropathy in asian population?

INITIAL REVIEW OF THE MANUSCRIPT

Google Search:

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- Duplicate publication
- Plagiarism
- No

BPG Search:

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- Duplicate publication
- Plagiarism
- No