PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Diabetes

Manuscript NO: 54719

Title: Altered regional homogeneity in patients with diabetic vitreous hemorrhage

Reviewer's code: 05377293

Position: Peer Reviewer

Academic degree: MD

Professional title: Doctor

Reviewer's Country/Territory: United States

Author's Country/Territory: China

Manuscript submission date: 2020-02-26

Reviewer chosen by: Jin-Zhou Tang (Quit in 2020)

Reviewer accepted review: 2020-04-01 09:49

Reviewer performed review: 2020-04-20 00:18

Review time: 18 Days and 14 Hours

Scientific quality	[ ] Grade A: Excellent [ ] Grade B: Very good [Y] Grade C: Good [ ] Grade D: Fair [ ] Grade E: Do not publish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

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The authors of The study of: Altered regional homogeneity in patients with diabetic vitreous hemorrhage: a resting-state functional magnetic resonance imaging study have explored the role of fMRI on study of the brain areas in patients who have either Diabetic vitreous hemorrhage (DVH) or Vitreous hemorrhage due to retinal vein occlusion. The study is very interesting in adding a new tool to explore and predict the changes in the brain which can lead to future pathologic changes which could increase the CNS morbidity in those patients. Exploring their brain through fMRI may lead to invention of new interventions to treat and prevent further damage by taking a consequent therapeutic approach However, there are few points Major 1- Having healthy control (Non Diabetic) even small number will validate the comparison between the two groups. Example is there any guarantee that some patients which are labelled health control will not develop DVH few days after fMRI. Those diabetic patients may already have diabetic cerebral microvascular change based on the duration and the degree of control of their DM. 1- English languish should be carefully re-reviewed I will give only examples page 4 line 9   Hypertension instead of hypertensive. Page 4   Line 10   dyslipidemia instead of elevated cholesterol levels 2- Question 1- Does patients who had retinal vein occlusion are diabetics? 3- Question 2- Diabetic patients in both groups were type 1 or T2DM? what was the duration of DM? what was their level of Diabetes control 4- Question 3- Are there any specific differences between ReHo between those who DVH and those who have VH due to retinal vein occlusion

RE-REVIEW REPORT OF REVISED MANUSCRIPT

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Manuscript submission date: 2020-02-26

Reviewer chosen by: Jie Wang (Quit in 2020)

Reviewer accepted review: 2020-05-21 08:11

Reviewer performed review: 2020-05-21 08:30

Review time: 1 Hour

Scientific quality	[ ] Grade A: Excellent [ ] Grade B: Very good [Y] Grade C: Good [ ] Grade D: Fair [ ] Grade E: Do not publish
Language quality	[ ] Grade A: Priority publishing [Y] 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
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SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Q3   I asked about the duration of diabetes of the patients. His answer it is from the date

of first discovery   to the date joing the research. This answer is the definition of the duration in those patients but does not answer the question. The answer should hong long the patients has been diabetics before DVH? 10 years or 50 years for example and it ha sto be included in a table with demographic data. Also the question about the degree of patients control: answered : their diabetes is under good control. Again we need an hgbA1c level in the demographic data table too