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PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Clinical Cases

Manuscript NO: 64749

Title: A 94,000-case retrospective study on antibacterial drug resistance of Helicobacter

pylori

Reviewer's code: 00503433 Position: Editorial Board Academic degree: PhD

Professional title: Full Professor, Professor, Senior Scientist

Reviewer's Country/Territory: Iran

Author's Country/Territory: China

Manuscript submission date: 2021-04-22

Reviewer chosen by: AI Technique

Reviewer accepted review: 2021-04-24 06:06

Reviewer performed review: 2021-04-27 09:52

Review time: 3 Days and 3 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| Scientific quality | [] Grade A: Excellent [] Grade B: Very good [Y] Grade C: Good [] Grade D: Fair [] Grade E: Do not publish |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 [Y] Grade B: Minor language polishing [] 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 | [Y]Yes []No |
| Peer-reviewer statements | Peer-Review: [Y] Anonymous [] Onymous Conflicts-of-Interest: [] Yes [Y] No |



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SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This is an interesting and nicely large data set. But the authors views on the subject is largely flawed. H. pylori infection rate is not affected by age as it s primarily acquired during childhood. But it is affected by age cohorts, meaning the prevalence rates differs according to age cohorts and the prevalent rate of antibiotic resistant strains, in that specific cohort. On another note gender is not considered a risk factor for the infection or antibiotic resistance, but the overused antibiotics in any gender or society, can select for antibiotic resistant strains. I, therefore, suggest that the authors, revise the paper with this view and submit it for another round of review, to avoid misunderstandings



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PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Clinical Cases

Manuscript NO: 64749

Title: A 94,000-case retrospective study on antibacterial drug resistance of Helicobacter

pylori

Reviewer's code: 01935510 Position: Peer Reviewer

Academic degree: MD, PharmD, PhD

Professional title: Professor Emerita

Reviewer's Country/Territory: France

Author's Country/Territory: China

Manuscript submission date: 2021-04-22

Reviewer chosen by: AI Technique

Reviewer accepted review: 2021-04-23 14:28

Reviewer performed review: 2021-05-02 20:40

Review time: 9 Days and 6 Hours

| Scientific quality | [] Grade A: Excellent [] Grade B: Very good [] Grade C: Good [Y] 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) [Y] Minor revision [] Major revision [] Rejection |
| Re-review | [Y]Yes []No |
| Peer-reviewer statements | Peer-Review: [Y] Anonymous [] Onymous Conflicts-of-Interest: [] Yes [Y] No |



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SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

In this manuscript, Zhang Y et al. report on the prevalence of H. pylori and its resistance to 4 antibiotics in a Chinese city, Taizhou, from 2011 to 2020. They found an increased prevalence of H. pylori according to age with a slightly higher infection rate in males, a clarithromycin resistance rate increasing from 14.4 to 38.2%, levofloxacin resistance increasing from 17 to 39.4% during the study period while metronidazole resistance remained at a very high level (>92%) and amoxicillin very low (0.2%). The main interest of this study is that it is based on a large number of patients (94,509 H. pylori positive) while the results are in line with what we know about this infection in terms of 1) age and gender distribution, 2) increased resistance to clarithromycin and levofloxacin and 3) risk factors. - In the abstract, several things should be noted: a mention that it refers to "naive patients", the years of the study as well as the trend of evolution of resistance for clarithromycin, metronidazole and levofloxacin rather than the global rate. - In the Material-Methods, it would be good to know the number of gastric biopsies used as well as the type of grinding fluid. Was the culture time systematically extended to 7 days when there was no growth after 3 days? Other points: - Replace "drug sensitivity test" with "antimicrobial susceptibility testing" which can be abbreviated AST. - Peptic ulcer disease is a specific disease including duodenal ulcer and gastric ulcer only but not gastritis, gastric MALT lymphoma, etc. Please correct these. - What is "a concentration of 0.5 McDaniel"? This reviewer is only aware of the McFarland scale of opacity. - Could you also provide some information on the Dr. Ehrenstorfer GmbH for the amoxicillin cut-off MIC? - Replace "age brackets" with "age groups" - Generally speaking, this manuscript should be reviewed for the English language.



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PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Clinical Cases

Manuscript NO: 64749

Title: A 94,000-case retrospective study on antibacterial drug resistance of Helicobacter

pylori

Reviewer's code: 05936182 Position: Peer Reviewer Academic degree: MD

Professional title: Assistant Professor

Reviewer's Country/Territory: Thailand

Author's Country/Territory: China

Manuscript submission date: 2021-04-22

Reviewer chosen by: AI Technique

Reviewer accepted review: 2021-04-25 06:08

Reviewer performed review: 2021-05-03 08:41

Review time: 8 Days and 2 Hours

| Scientific quality | [] Grade A: Excellent [Y] 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 statements | Peer-Review: [Y] Anonymous [] Onymous Conflicts-of-Interest: [] Yes [Y] No |



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SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Firstly, Thank you for chance to review in this interested article. 1. This manuscript title about factors in age and gender in antibacterial drug resistance of Helicobacter pylori. 2. The abstract structure was clear with big data analyzer. 3. Introduction: The authors was show related problems about gastric cancer which ranked second for incidence rate and third for mortality rate among all cancers in China. In this cases I suggest the authors more explain the related data in others area of cancer ex: Western country or Africa. 4. Material and methods: multicenter retrospective study was conducted in 10 years, enrollment criteria with 6 items was clear and concern ethical issue to inform consent. I suggest the authors to explain about ethic committee in your institue to certified this research ex: This study was approved by.....in ethical committee. 5. Results: In Multivariable analysis of H. pylori infection line 4 was incorrect "wasdetermined". The data was clear with characteristic data, the main objective was age and gender related was show in table 1,2. The figure 1 2 3 was easy to understand. 6. Discussion: the authors explain novel related evidence from this study. 7. Conclusion: The words "age and male gender" was not clear, I suugest to described age group with related in study in couclusion.