

PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Clinical Cases

Manuscript NO: 65984

Title: Innate immunity – the hallmark of Helicobacter pylori infection in pediatric chronic gastritis

Reviewer's code: 03647881

Position: Editorial Board

Academic degree: MD, PhD

Professional title: Associate Professor, Attending Doctor

Reviewer's Country/Territory: Taiwan

Author's Country/Territory: Romania

Manuscript submission date: 2021-03-18

Reviewer chosen by: AI Technique

Reviewer accepted review: 2021-03-19 23:41

Reviewer performed review: 2021-03-24 08:03

Review time: 4 Days and 8 Hours

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 Grade E: Do not publish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

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Correct rs52140 to rs352140 in conclusion part.

PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Clinical Cases

Manuscript NO: 65984

Title: Innate immunity – the hallmark of Helicobacter pylori infection in pediatric chronic gastritis

Reviewer's code: 03252330

Position: Editorial Board

Academic degree: MD, MSc

Professional title: Associate Professor

Reviewer's Country/Territory: Italy

Author's Country/Territory: Romania

Manuscript submission date: 2021-03-18

Reviewer chosen by: AI Technique

Reviewer accepted review: 2021-03-19 09:04

Reviewer performed review: 2021-04-01 15:15

Review time: 13 Days and 6 Hours

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

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The submitted paper analyzes the characteristics of children with *H. pylori*-induced gastritis and compares them with matched controls in order to identify risk factors, as well as the possible role of the TLR9 rs352140 polymorphism in the regulation of the inflammation generated in response to the infection. The obtained data identified low socioeconomic conditions as associated with *H. pylori* chronic gastritis, as well as higher leukocyte and neutrophils peripheral counts in children with the infection. The authors did not detect any significant difference in the distribution of the TLR9 genotypes between children with or without *H. pylori*, but associated higher leukocyte and neutrophil counts with the TT variant. Although the paper analyze children, these is an important issue that should be addressed, and it regards the possibility to detect a significant difference in the genotypes between the two groups due to the low number of subjects included. Did the authors perform any a priori calculation regarding the number of subjects that had to be included in the study? How did the authors evaluate the correlation between genotype and blood tests? It seems to me that they compared the results only within the same genotype, but looking at the data it seems that higher levels were associate with the CC genotype if comparison was performed within controls or within the study group.