

PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Clinical Cases

Manuscript NO: 68280

Title: Pregnancy complications effect on the nickel content in maternal blood, placenta blood and umbilical cord blood during pregnancy

Reviewer's code: 06110942

Position: Peer Reviewer

Academic degree: PhD

Professional title: Doctor

Reviewer's Country/Territory: Sweden

Author's Country/Territory: China

Manuscript submission date: 2021-06-10

Reviewer chosen by: AI Technique

Reviewer accepted review: 2021-06-15 11:40

Reviewer performed review: 2021-06-28 13:25

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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 Grade E: Do not publish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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accept (General priority) <input 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



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SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Gestational diabetes mellitus manifests mainly as hyperglycemia caused by impaired glucose tolerance during pregnancy. Gestational hypertension disease is the main factor associated with maternal morbidity and mortality in the perinatal period. It may cause fetal intrauterine dysplasia and cardiovascular disease in adulthood. Long-term exposure to Ni may lead to premature delivery and have certain effects on the respiratory and cardiovascular systems. The literature suggests that the placenta can act as a barrier to heavy metals in the maternal-fetal system, which is defined by the ratio of maternal blood to umbilical blood. In this study, the authors evaluated nickel exposure in pregnant women. The manuscript is overall very well written. The methods are described in detail, and results are interesting. After a minor editing, it can be accepted for publication.