



PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: *World Journal of Clinical Pediatrics*

Manuscript NO: 86849

Title: Pre-autism: What a Paediatrician Should Know About Early Diagnosis of Autism

Provenance and peer review: Invited Manuscript; Externally peer reviewed

Peer-review model: Single blind

Reviewer’s code: 05038600

Position: Peer Reviewer

Academic degree: PhD

Professional title: Doctor, Senior Postdoctoral Fellow

Reviewer’s Country/Territory: China

Author’s Country/Territory: Egypt

Manuscript submission date: 2023-07-10

Reviewer chosen by: AI Technique

Reviewer accepted review: 2023-07-17 08:04

Reviewer performed review: 2023-07-28 16:15

Review time: 11 Days and 8 Hours

Scientific quality	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good <input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good <input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Do not publish
Novelty of this manuscript	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Good <input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: No novelty
Creativity or innovation of this manuscript	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Good <input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: No creativity or innovation



Scientific significance of the conclusion in this manuscript	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Good <input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: No scientific significance
Language quality	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing <input 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 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

Diagnosis of autism is usually achieved around the age of two to four years, depending on many factors, including the severity of autism, availability of healthcare access, parents' education level, and cultural and community factors. Early diagnosis allows early intervention, which helps children to develop proper communication and social skills and enhance patient functioning and independence later in life. It also helps parents and caregivers better understand the child's strengths and challenges. No well-established early fetal or newborn biomarker screening programs exist for autism. Therefore, this review tries to shed some light on the early detection of autism prenatally, natal, and early in life. This review summarized various antenatal markers for the risk of autism from genetic, immunological, hormonal, metabolic, amino acids, acute phase reactants, body measurements, or radiological markers. More importantly, they summarized the biomarkers to identify autism early in newborns and early infancy, depending on different physical, behavioral, biochemical, and imaging markers. They hope to develop a group of biomarkers and diagnostic tools that could fit the various conditions and aim to provide optimized and individualized types of treatment for the



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autistic patients in the future. The tables in the article should be formatted. It will be easier for readers to read by the tables which are made of cells, arranged into rows and columns.