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## PEER-REVIEW REPORT

**Name of journal:** *World Journal of Clinical Cases*

**Manuscript NO:** 88607

**Title:** Efficacy of Probiotics supplementation in amelioration of Celiac Disease symptoms and Enhancement of Immune system

**Provenance and peer review:** Invited Manuscript; Externally peer reviewed

**Peer-review model:** Single blind

**Reviewer's code:** 03075520

**Position:** Peer Reviewer

**Academic degree:** MD, MSc

**Professional title:** Chief Doctor, Professor

**Reviewer's Country/Territory:** China

**Author's Country/Territory:** Egypt

**Manuscript submission date:** 2023-10-01

**Reviewer chosen by:** Yu-Lu Chen

**Reviewer accepted review:** 2023-10-12 10:12

**Reviewer performed review:** 2023-10-22 10:39

**Review time:** 10 Days

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 Grade E: Do not publish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



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<b>Scientific significance of the conclusion in this manuscript</b>	<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
<b>Language quality</b>	<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
<b>Conclusion</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accept (High priority) <input type="checkbox"/> Accept (General priority) <input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision <input type="checkbox"/> Major revision <input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<b>Re-review</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<b>Peer-reviewer statements</b>	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

Reviewers' comments Manuscript ID:88607-05670 Title:Efficacy of Probiotics supplementation in amelioration of Celiac Disease symptoms and Enhancement of Immune system Comments: Patients with celiac disease (CD) have a mucosal layer that is unable to regulate the gut microbiota, leaving the host vulnerable to dangerous infections and antigens. When compared to healthy people, this dysbiosis is marked by a decrease in intra- and intergeneric biodiversity, which demonstrates an imbalance between helpful bacteria and possibly harmful or proinflammatory species. The early gut microbiota is influenced by the genotype of newborns with the HLA-DQ2 haplotypes, and this may modify how gluten is handled in the intestinal lumen, polarize innate or adaptive immune responses, and result in glutensensitive enteropathy. The outcome of gluten digestion can vary depending on the composition of the intestinal gut bacteria and the partial conversion of gluten into peptides larger than ten amino acids in the small intestines, which can be immunogenic. In the small intestine, 114 different bacterial strains belonging to 32 different species have 27 of them exhibiting peptidolytic activity. Thus, the individual

risk of developing a gluten-related illness is further influenced by microbial composition and gluten degrading capacity. The conclusion that lactobacilli and Bifidobacterium spp. may be used as a probiotic supplement in CD patients is based on their shared possession of the most extensive proteolytic and peptidolytic activity thought to be involved in the breakdown of gluten among all potential bacterial genera present in the gut microbiota. In children with CD autoimmunity, daily oral dose of Lactobacillus. plantarum HEAL9 and Lactobacillus. paracasei 8700:2 was found to modify the peripheral immune response. Bifidobacterium. breve strains have demonstrated a beneficial effect on reducing pro-inflammatory cytokine TNF- production in CD children on gluten-free diets.

It is a topic of interest to the researchers in the related areas ,I think the Editorial may be considered for publication..My detailed comments are as follows: 1.In this Editorial, Efficacy of Probiotics supplementation in amelioration of Celiac Disease symptoms and Enhancement Immune system was emphasized. 2.The Editorial highlights the relationship of celiac disease (CD) with hereditary predisposition to gluten, he hypothesis that alterations in the gut microbiome's structure and functioning.The gut microbiota strengthens the mechanisms that maintain tolerance under physiological condition. This topic of the Editorial is closely combined with clinical, the topic is novel,the references are very new, the writing is smooth, and the logic is strong. Because of advantages above,,I think the Editorial may be considered for publication.