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PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: *World Journal of Gastroenterology*

Manuscript NO: 91770

Title: Growth differentiation factor-15 serum concentrations reflect disease severity and anemia in patients with inflammatory bowel disease

Provenance and peer review: Unsolicited Manuscript; Externally peer reviewed

Peer-review model: Single blind

Reviewer's code: 06730456
Position: Peer Reviewer
Academic degree: PhD
Professional title: Research Assistant Professor
Reviewer's Country/Territory: China
Author's Country/Territory: Croatia

Manuscript submission date: 2024-01-04

Reviewer chosen by: AI Technique

Reviewer accepted review: 2024-01-05 02:21

Reviewer performed review: 2024-01-15 01:36

Review time: 9 Days and 23 Hours

Scientific quality	[ ] Grade A: Excellent [Y] Grade B: Very good [ ] Grade C: Good [ ] Grade D: Fair [ ] Grade E: Do not publish
Novelty of this manuscript	[ ] Grade A: Excellent [Y] Grade B: Good [ ] Grade C: Fair [ ] Grade D: No novelty
Creativity or innovation of this manuscript	[ ] Grade A: Excellent [Y] Grade B: Good [ ] Grade C: Fair [ ] Grade D: No creativity or innovation

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Scientific significance of the conclusion in this manuscript	[ ] Grade A: Excellent [Y] Grade B: Good [ ] Grade C: Fair [ ] Grade D: No scientific significance
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) [Y] Accept (General priority) [ ] Minor revision [ ] Major revision [ ] Rejection
Re-review	[Y] Yes [ ] No
Peer-reviewer statements	Peer-Review: [Y] Anonymous [ ] Onymous
	Conflicts-of-Interest: [ ] Yes [Y] No

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The researchers discovered that GDF-15 exhibits potential as a prognostic indicator for unfavorable outcomes in individuals with inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), thereby possessing notable clinical implications.There are several issues in this paper that need to be explained.Further modifications are recommended. 1.The electrochemiluminescence immunoassay is primarily appropriate for detecting small molecules, while its application for large molecules like proteins is limited due to the potential for false positive results. This article aims to elucidate the rationale behind selecting this method for GDF-15 detection and whether there is any existing literature supporting this choice. 2.Whether the reason for the higher concentration of GDF-15 in the serum of IBD patients than that in the healthy control group can be further explained. Furthermore, what prevents us from accurately predicting the occurrence of Crohn's disease (CD) and ulcerative colitis (UC)? 3.Compared with the gold standard for clinical prediction of IBD, what are the advantages of detecting GDF-15?