

ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

ESPS manuscript NO: 17797

Title: Evaluation on Detection Rate of Gallbladder Stone by Dual-energy Spectral CT Imaging

Reviewer's code: 00919251

Reviewer's country: Italy

Science editor: Jing Yu

Date sent for review: 2015-03-27 09:11

Date reviewed: 2015-04-10 18:34

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	Google Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Accept
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> The same title	<input type="checkbox"/> High priority for publication
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: A great deal of language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Duplicate publication	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejected	<input type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		BPG Search:	
		<input type="checkbox"/> The same title	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Duplicate publication	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

article is interesting. There are the 1,3-13% of false negative because x ray do not contrast with pure cholesterol gallstones and also with black pigment gallstones and some brown pigment stones and so article could be improved reporting in discussion and in references the most used gallstones classification as cited in Indian Journal of Surgery ? Association of Surgeons of India 2013 10.1007/s12262-013-0847-y Original Article Gallstone Classification in Western Countries Andrea Cariati (1) General Surgery, San Martino, IST, University Hospital, Via Fratelli Coda 67/5 A, 16166 Genoa, Italy Andrea Cariati Email: andrea.cariati@libero.it Received: 7 June 2012 Accepted: 16 January 2013 Published online: 29 January 2013 Abstract In order to compare gallstone disease data from India and Asian countries with Western countries, it is fundamental to follow a common gallstone classification. Gallstone disease has afflicted humans since the time of Egyptian kings, and gallstones have been found during autopsies on mummies. Gallstone prevalence in adult population ranges from 10 to 15 %. Gallstones in Western countries are distinguished into the following classes: cholesterol gallstones that contain more than 50 % of

cholesterol (nearly 75 % of gallstones) and pigment gallstones that contain less than 30 % of cholesterol by weight, which can be subdivided into black pigment gallstones and brown pigment gallstones. It has been shown that ultrastructural analysis with scanning electron microscopy is useful in the classification and study of pigment gallstones. Moreover, x-ray diffractometry analysis and infrared spectroscopy of gallstones are of fundamental importance for an accurate stone analysis. An accurate study of gallstones is useful to understand gallstone pathogenesis. In fact, bacteria are not important in cholesterol gallstone nucleation and growth, but they are important in brown pigment gallstone formation. On the contrary, calcium bilirubinate is fundamental in black pigment gallstone formation and probably also plays an important role in cholesterol gallstone nucleation and growth.

Keywords Gallstone classification - Cholesterol gallstones - Black pigment gallstones - Brown pigment gallstones

1. New pathophysiological concepts underlying pathogenesis of pigment gallstones. Vitek L, Carey MC. Clin Res Hepatol Gastroenterol. 2012 Apr;36(2):122-9. doi: 10.1016/j.clinre.2011.08.010. Epub 2011 Oct 5. Review. PMID: 21978438 Free PMC Article Related citations Select item 129250402. Enterohepatic cycling of bilirubin as a cause of 'black' pigment gallstones in adult life. Vitek L, Carey MC. Eur J Clin Invest. 2003 Sep;33(9):799-810. Review. PMID: 12925040 Related citations Moreover brown pigment stones could be described as reported by Cetta

5. The role of bacteria in pigment gallstone disease. Cetta F. Ann Surg. 1991 Apr;213(4):315-26. PMID: 2009013 Free PMC Article Related citations Select item 35194176. Bile infection documented as initial event in the pathogenesis of brown pigment biliary stones. Cetta FM. Hepatology. 1986 May-Jun;6(3):482-9. PMID: 3519417

ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

ESPS manuscript NO: 17797

Title: Evaluation on Detection Rate of Gallbladder Stone by Dual-energy Spectral CT Imaging

Reviewer's code: 03317017

Reviewer's country: China

Science editor: Jing Yu

Date sent for review: 2015-03-27 09:11

Date reviewed: 2015-05-03 21:47

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	Google Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Accept
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> The same title	<input type="checkbox"/> High priority for publication
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: A great deal of language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Duplicate publication	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor		BPG Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		<input type="checkbox"/> The same title	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Duplicate publication	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The article overall is good, but there are still a few points need small changes.