

PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: *World Journal of Gastrointestinal Endoscopy*

Manuscript NO: 72318

Title: SARS-CoV-2 in inflammatory bowel disease population: Antibodies, disease and

correlation with therapy

Provenance and peer review: Invited manuscript; Externally peer reviewed

Peer-review model: Single blind

Reviewer's code: 03662955

Position: Editorial Board

Academic degree: PhD

Professional title: Chief Physician, Professor

Reviewer's Country/Territory: China

Author's Country/Territory: Italy

Manuscript submission date: 2021-10-11

Reviewer chosen by: AI Technique

Reviewer accepted review: 2021-11-02 12:39

Reviewer performed review: 2021-11-08 15:06

Review time: 6 Days and 2 Hours

Scientific quality	[] Grade A: Excellent [] Grade B: Very good [Y] Grade C: Good [] Grade D: Fair [] Grade E: Do not publish
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	Peer-Review: [Y] Anonymous [] Onymous
statements	Conflicts-of-Interest: [] Yes [Y] No

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This paper address some important and interesting problems --SARS-CoV-2 antibodies positivity in IBD cohort, COVID-19 disease severity and to evaluate the correlation with clinical/therapeutic variables. Overall the article is well organized and its presentation is good. However some small issues still need to be improved: 1. There are some spelling mistakes in the text. For example "Nevertherless" in the introduction. I would be glad to accept this paper once it has been edited.



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Peer-review model: Single blind

Reviewer's code: 03763676

Position: Editorial Board

Academic degree: MD, PhD

Professional title: Director, Doctor, Professor

Reviewer's Country/Territory: China

Author's Country/Territory: Italy

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Review time: 13 Days and 13 Hours

Scientific quality	[] Grade A: Excellent [Y] Grade B: Very good [] Grade C: Good [] Grade D: Fair [] Grade E: Do not publish
Language quality	 [] Grade A: Priority publishing [Y] Grade B: Minor language polishing [] Grade C: A great deal of language polishing [] Grade D: Rejection
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Peer-reviewer	Peer-Review: [Y] Anonymous [] Onymous
statements	Conflicts-of-Interest: [] Yes [Y] No

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This is an interesting study which has investigated the effects of Sars-cov-2 antibody positivity on IBD. Sars-cov-2 mainly affects the respiratory system, but many studies have pointed that Sars-cov-2 can function in the GI tract and lead to digestive systems. Please discuss more in the Introduction referring to the review (Am J Gastroenterol, 2020) Jul;115(7):1003-1006. doi: 0.14309/ajg.00000000000000691.) IBD are characterized with chronic intestinal inflammation. Patients with IBD are generally placed on 5-ASA, immunosuppressors, or biologics. It has been well known that immunosuppressors and biologics can lead to some opportunistic infections, in particular for the latter. In theory, patients with IBD should be at a higher risk of infection deterioration when they are placed on TNF-alpha antagonist. However, in this study, there is no definite association. Maybe, this is due to a small size sample. As the authors have addressed this point. But they said in the Manu @Our results show that the use of biologic therapy does not seem to expose the patients to higher risk of severe COVID-19 disease, even when the infection is present. We did not perform a sub-analysis of the different type of biologic treatment for the small sample size. However, we report that the 80% of patients was treated with anti-TNF agents. This observation opens up to the hypothesis that in IBD patients under immunomodulant treatments with COVID-19 disease could be considered to do not hold the biological drug@ At this stage, it is not appropriate to point out the hypothesis not to hold the biologics. It'd better to say more studies are needed to confirm whether it is appropriate to continue biological drugs for IBD patients who are affected with Sars-cov-2. One more questions, it is very strange to read all @3.2 Swab throat test All the patients with IgG > 7 were tested for swab throat test. All of



them resulted negative. The patient with history of COVID-19 pneumonia had tested positive before the enrollment and after tested negative. It'd better to address why all of tests were negative.