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## ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

**Name of journal:** World Journal of Diabetes  
**ESPS manuscript NO:** 14727  
**Title:** Diabetes and periodontal disease. Review of the literature.  
**Reviewer's code:** 02908557  
**Reviewer's country:** United States  
**Science editor:** Xiu-Xia Song  
**Date sent for review:** 2014-10-22 11:09  
**Date reviewed:** 2014-10-29 10:42

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	PubMed 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"/> Duplicate publication	
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade C: A great deal of language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejected	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

Dear authors, This is an interesting and critical review of the systemic association between periodontitis and diabetes mellitus. The authors have included most of the most significant studies pertinent to this issue in their work and have done a good job making the manuscript applicable to both Dentists and physicians that may not have in-depth knowledge of the anatomy and pathophysiology of the periodontium. I would strongly encourage careful use of the language. Throughout the manuscript there are grammar errors that distract from the meaning. Since this work is interesting, the authors should pay due attention to give the manuscript a good flow so that they can attract the appropriate attention to their conclusions. One example is the first sentence: "Periodontal disease is an infection caused by microorganisms that colonize the tooth surface at or below the gingival margin involving tooth supporting tissues, the structures that make up the periodontium (i.e., gingiva, periodontal ligament, root cementum, and alveolar bone)." This is a very long and confusing sentence. The authors could break it down or make it more succinct. Also there is confusion when read in conjunction with the following sentence ("The designation periodontal disease includes both reversible (gingivitis) and irreversible (periodontitis) processes.") If the authors discuss periodontitis



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and gingivitis then they should address this group of diseases in plural (Periodontal diseases). However, I personally don't think that any reference to gingivitis is necessary or relevant to this manuscript. One example for rephrasing would be: "Periodontitis is an infectious disease caused by microorganisms that colonize the tooth surface below the gumline (root)." Since periodontitis is associated with sub gingival microflora this is the only point need to be made. Also, I don't see why the latter part of the sentence where the structures of the periodontium where described is reported on the same sentence as microorganisms. Similar corrections can be made throughout the manuscript and I recommend doing so after careful proofreading. Although the manuscript could be potentially published as is, clarity will enhance its acceptance and hopefully increase citations. "The currently used classification of periodontal diseases was introduced by the 1999 International Workshop for a Classification of Periodontal Diseases and Conditions [5]" The authors have utilized the Armitage article for diagnosis and classification of periodontal disease. I would advise that the relevant chapter from Carranza's Clinical Periodontology, 12th Edition, 2014 entitled "3. Classification of diseases and conditions affecting the periodontium" should be cited as the most widely used textbook since the audience of this journal is mostly composed of physicians that may look for an authoritative source of information such as Carranza's textbook. "14% of them suffer from periodontitis[6]. A recent study determined that prevalence of periodontitis in the United States was 47.2% in adults  $\geq$  30 years " The percentages for the prevalence of periodontitis are conflicting. Please elaborate. "The National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) III reported that diabetes affected 12.5% of the 1,293 individuals with periodontitis versus only 6.3% of the 12,178 individuals without periodontitis." There is a missing reference. Also please check that no data are available from the most recent continuous NHANES. "It is hypothesized that periodontal infection, as a chronic bacterial infection, impairs glycemic control by increasing tissue resistance against insulin. " A reference is missing here too. More discussion is also needed for this pathway. "This hypothesis is supported by some studies that observed an improvement in the glycemic control of diabetic individuals after periodontal therapy." ref missing "Other studies found no such effect, possibly because insufficient



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**Reviewer's code:** 02979322

**Reviewer's country:** Afghanistan

**Science editor:** Xiu-Xia Song

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**Date reviewed:** 2014-11-14 23:11

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	PubMed Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Accept
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<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor		[ Y ] No	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		BPG Search:	
		<input type="checkbox"/> The same title	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Duplicate publication	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	
		[ Y ] No	

### COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

1 There is evidence showing the association between infection with *Helicobacter pylori* and levels of HbA1C and systematic reviews that show the association between *Helicobacter pylori* infection and periodontal disease. I believe that the authors should refer these associations. 2-Effects of diabetes on periodontal disease and periodontal treatment: The infection with *Candida albicans* *Candida* ssp should say 3-Fig 6: Clinical features of Candidiasis The clinical picture would correspond to a patient with lichen orleukoplakia infected with candida