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ESPS PEER REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Diabetes

ESPS manuscript NO: 11904

Title: A literature review of Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus among minority Muslim populations in Israel "

Reviewer code: 00503444

Science editor: Fang-Fang Ji

Date sent for review: 2014-06-12 13:47

Date reviewed: 2014-06-16 14:30

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input 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"/> Existing	<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"/> No records	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejected	BPG Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor		<input type="checkbox"/> Existing	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		<input type="checkbox"/> No records	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Author aimed to review the current literature on the characteristics and implications of pre-diabetes and type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) for the Arab and Bedouin populations of Israel. They reported the data of 36 papers on this topic and reported the data. The manuscript is potentially interesting. The authors should summarize their analysis in one or more Tables to facilitate the presentation of the data for the readers. The conclusions are lacking as well as the point of view of the authors for a health problem probably related to the scarce attention of the lack of interest of the national and local political authorities to the problems of ethnic minorities. There is also a degree of sufficiency of the authors to the age-old habits of these populations.



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ESPS PEER REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Diabetes

ESPS manuscript NO: 11904

Title: A literature review of Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus among minority Muslim populations in Israel "

Reviewer code: 00507108

Science editor: Fang-Fang Ji

Date sent for review: 2014-06-12 13:47

Date reviewed: 2014-06-21 01:01

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	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"/> Existing	<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"/> No records	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejected	BPG Search:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor		<input type="checkbox"/> Existing	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		<input type="checkbox"/> No records	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This is an interesting and important article demonstrating a high prevalence of diabetes and a worse health outcome in an arab and beduin population in israel. It is well researched and well written but I am not sure the authors have shown that the quality indicators program has led to progress in diabetes, nor have they shown that the program has led to reduced gaps and improved quality between the jewish and arab populations. Indeed the authors state that 1/2 century ago only a few patients had hypertension and diabetes. The object of the study is a survey of the literature on pre diabetic states and type 2 diabetes and its consequences among the arab and beduin populations in Israel. There is no hypothesis and certainly no suggestion that the qualities indicator program has been a success. Hence the abstract and summary need to be adjusted and I am not sure that the authors have shown that recent findings are more encouraging but perhaps the text could be altered to support this statement?