

## ESPS PEER REVIEW REPORT

**Name of journal:** World Journal of Diabetes

**ESPS manuscript NO:** 13549

**Title:** Eating Disorders in Adolescents With Type 1 Diabetes - Challenges in Diagnosis and Treatment

**Reviewer code:** 00158194

**Science editor:** Yue-Li Tian

**Date sent for review:** 2014-08-28 08:28

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CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	Google Search:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accept
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Existing	<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"/> 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

Pinhas-Hamiel et al have taken on an ambitious and important task in the present manuscript: to describe the challenges in diagnosis and treatment of eating disorders in adolescents with type 1 diabetes. Thus, this manuscript would be of general interest to the community of pediatricians and endocrinologists. The presentation is clear overall and well structured and the paper reads well. However, I have some comments and suggestions for the authors 1. Eating disorders are rather common in adolescents particularly girls. The authors should emphasize clinical data to suspect the presence of eating disorder in an adolescent with type 1 diabetes. The time of the onset of diabetes was not commented and is an important factor. 2. In the study of predisposing factors, the first cycle, i.e. the premorbid state, should include the body weight prior to the onset of diabetes and personality but low self-esteem and body dissatisfaction could arise when the disease is present and is a common characteristic of other chronic diseases in adolescence. I think that they should be in the second or third cycle. 3. The importance of glycated hemoglobin in the suspicion should be emphasized 4. Measures of prevention should be specified and the importance of psychological advice when the children with type 1 diabetes enters adolescence.

## ESPS PEER REVIEW REPORT

**Name of journal:** World Journal of Diabetes

**ESPS manuscript NO:** 13549

**Title:** Eating Disorders in Adolescents With Type 1 Diabetes - Challenges in Diagnosis and Treatment

**Reviewer code:** 00000663

**Science editor:** Yue-Li Tian

**Date sent for review:** 2014-08-28 08:28

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CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	CONCLUSION
<input checked="" 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 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

A comprehensive review on eating disorders associated with T1DM, precipitating factors, consequences and possible treatment. Data are grouped according to the new DSM-V classification. The representation of the problem as a 3-circle model provides a suitable tool to distinctly analyze the process involved in disturbed eating. Possibly a larger section should be dedicated to prevention at diabetes diagnosis. Weight gain is the rule following initiation of insulin treatment, but this gain matches previous weight loss. The problem is that patients must acquire complete information on the stoichiometric balance between CHO intake and insulin administration, as well as confidence with insulin administration. This is difficult in young adolescents, particularly in females, craving for thinness as a result of body image representation in the media. At diagnosis, psychological support becomes mandatory for both patients and families.