



ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Diabetes

ESPS manuscript NO: 26062

Title: Impact of diabetes mellitus on risk of cardiovascular disease and all-cause mortality: Evidence on Health outcomes and antidiabetic treatment in United States adults

Reviewer’s code: 02976486

Reviewer’s country: China

Science editor: Fang-Fang Ji

Date sent for review: 2016-03-28 15:06

Date reviewed: 2016-04-26 16:15

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	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"/> 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 type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor		<input 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 type="checkbox"/> No	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Comments to the Author comments to the authors: The paper has an introduction to make a proper review of the topic and adequately justify the objective. There is also a proper experimental design and methodology, which allows to validate the findings. These findings may add new evidence the patterns of antidiabetic medications usage, and the impact of DM on all-cause and CVD mortalities. General comments. 1. Please clarify if the DM in the study included type I and type II DM, because the prevalence and the treatment are different. Also please describe the reason why they (DM) should be mixed together to analyze the data instead of by strata. 2. I suggest the statistical methods such as t-test, Chi-square etc. should be subscripted under all the tables 1-7 with P values in the paper. 3. I suggest that in the discussion section the obesity rate in Figure4 should be removed for the too much outlying information in line " The results show a significantly increased obesity rate from 2000 to 2009 in both gender (Figure 4)".

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Name of journal: World Journal of Diabetes

ESPS manuscript NO: 26062

Title: Impact of diabetes mellitus on risk of cardiovascular disease and all-cause mortality: Evidence on Health outcomes and antidiabetic treatment in United States adults

Reviewer's code: 00070411

Reviewer's country: China

Science editor: Fang-Fang Ji

Date sent for review: 2016-03-28 15:06

Date reviewed: 2016-04-16 23:14

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	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"/> 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 type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<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

This is an interesting manuscript about the epidemic of diabetes and its impact on the risk of all-cause and CVD mortality, and the patterns of antidiabetic medications and its impact on health outcomes in the U.S. adults. However, there are several issues that need attention. 1. The title "The Impact of Diabetes on Cardiovascular Disease" does not accurately reflect the major topic and content of the study. In fact, this manuscript focuses on the impacts of diabetes on the risk of all-cause and CVD mortality. 2. the definition of diabetes and its type (type 2 or type 1?) 3. Fig 2---the author should provide the definition of CVD (includes HTN?) In this manuscript---page 4-5: Mortality data are defined using ICD-10: CVD (ICD10: I00-I78).--In fact, HTN (ICD10: I10) 4. Statistical analysis--- Changes in the prevalence of DM from 2000 to 2009 by sex and ages were tested using simple linear regression models.



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Name of journal: World Journal of Diabetes

ESPS manuscript NO: 26062

Title: Impact of diabetes mellitus on risk of cardiovascular disease and all-cause mortality: Evidence on Health outcomes and antidiabetic treatment in United States adults

Reviewer’s code: 00225357

Reviewer’s country: Italy

Science editor: Fang-Fang Ji

Date sent for review: 2016-03-28 15:06

Date reviewed: 2016-04-20 20:19

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	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"/> 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 type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor		<input 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 type="checkbox"/> No	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This is a well written and conducted epidemiological study showing that diabetes is a major risk factor for death and CV death independent of other concomitant risk factors, that the use of anti diabetic treatment reduces the burden of risk. There are only a few issues that it would be useful to address: 1. Would it be possible to weigh the risk in patients with known CAD and diabetes yes/no. This would confirm that diabetes could be likened to overt CAD. 2. The data on medical treatment are very interesting: do Authors have data on the additive effect of CV active medications? How Authors put these data into perspective considering that a tight glycemc control with a low Hbc1a is related to a higher incidence of death?



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ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Diabetes

ESPS manuscript NO: 26062

Title: Impact of diabetes mellitus on risk of cardiovascular disease and all-cause mortality: Evidence on Health outcomes and antidiabetic treatment in United States adults

Reviewer's code: 02446589

Reviewer's country: Turkey

Science editor: Fang-Fang Ji

Date sent for review: 2016-03-28 15:06

Date reviewed: 2016-04-21 01:14

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	Google Search:	<input checked="" 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 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

GENERAL COMMENTS In this review paper, authors examined the burden of DM and its impact on CVD and all-cause mortality in the U.S. adults between 2000 and 2009 years. They showed that the prevalence of DM significantly increased in all age groups for males and females in the last decade and DM patients had higher risk of death from all-cause and CVD compared to those without DM. The study was reasonably well conducted and may be helpful for developing strategies and designing medical therapy against DM. Minor Since authors ascribed the increased trend of DM prevalence to an increased rate of obesity, it would be interesting to present a correlation figure for this relationship.

ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Diabetes

ESPS manuscript NO: 26062

Title: Impact of diabetes mellitus on risk of cardiovascular disease and all-cause mortality: Evidence on Health outcomes and antidiabetic treatment in United States adults

Reviewer's code: 01047628

Reviewer's country: Spain

Science editor: Fang-Fang Ji

Date sent for review: 2016-03-28 15:06

Date reviewed: 2016-04-21 03:27

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	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"/> 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 type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<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

This is a timely, interesting and informative report. Some changes may improve the presentation: 1. Please, delete the first sentence. It is hard to explain diabetes as a primary cause of death (ketoacidosis? hypoglycemia? infection? aging?). 2. Introduction is biased towards their expectations and, in fact, figures on Cardiovascular disease death are not prominent. 3. Consequently, in discussion on metformin effect, both the references and explanations are too simplistic. 4. I suggest a shift towards all-cause mortality and this includes cancer. You may wish to report some other ideas; see Oncobiguanides: Paracelsus' law and nonconventional routes for administering diabetobiguanides for cancer treatment. Menendez JA, Quirantes-Piné R, Rodríguez-Gallego E, Cufí S, Corominas-Faja B, Cuyàs E, Bosch-Barrera J, Martín-Castillo B, Segura-Carretero A, Joven J. Oncotarget. 2014 May 15;5(9):2344-8. 5. Limitations also look simplistic and unnecessarily justified. I suggest something like "as discussed we may not always control adequately for confounding factors. We may not even know about them and chance cannot be discarded although it is highly unlikely". 6.



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I would change the title considerably

ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Diabetes

ESPS manuscript NO: 26062

Title: Impact of diabetes mellitus on risk of cardiovascular disease and all-cause mortality: Evidence on Health outcomes and antidiabetic treatment in United States adults

Reviewer's code: 02141286

Reviewer's country: Canada

Science editor: Fang-Fang Ji

Date sent for review: 2016-03-28 15:06

Date reviewed: 2016-04-25 07:53

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	CONCLUSION
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<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
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		<input type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	
		<input type="checkbox"/> No	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The study does not take into account the contribution of other factors especially hypertension in the development of cardiovascular events. The multivariate analysis adjusts for age but does not include hypertension. The univariate analysis showing an increase in prevalence of diabetes does not adjust for age. As individuals with DM are considerably older and the population is aging over the years being examined. Age adjustment needs to be undertaken. The data on diabetes medications is interesting but incomplete. All sulfonylureas are combined. It would be better to analyze glyburide separately from the others. It would also be of interest to look separately at each of the newer diabetes medications rather than lumping them together. The authors state "Of the total study sample, within an average 7.39 (SD=3) years follow-up, the results show that after adjustment for age and race/ethnicity, male patients with DM versus non-DM had 1.56 times higher risk of death from all-cause (HR=1.56, 95%CI: 1.49-1.64), 1.72 times higher from heart disease (HR=1.72, 95%CI: 1.53-1.93). However at baseline there was a higher proportion of persons with heart disease. This



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needs to be excluded i.e the incidence of heart disease needs to be calculated in persons free of heart disease at baseline.