

## PEER-REVIEW REPORT

**Name of journal:** *World Journal of Clinical Cases*

**Manuscript NO:** 88662

**Title:** Adult-onset hypophosphatemic osteomalacia as a cause of widespread musculoskeletal pain: A retrospective case series of single center experience

**Provenance and peer review:** Unsolicited manuscript; Externally peer reviewed

**Peer-review model:** Single blind

**Reviewer's code:** 03656599

**Position:** Executive Associate Editor-in-Chief

**Academic degree:** MD, PhD

**Professional title:** Professor

**Reviewer's Country/Territory:** China

**Author's Country/Territory:** South Korea

**Manuscript submission date:** 2023-10-04

**Reviewer chosen by:** AI Technique

**Reviewer accepted review:** 2023-10-04 11:37

**Reviewer performed review:** 2023-10-06 14:17

**Review time:** 2 Days and 2 Hours

Scientific quality	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good <input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Do not publish
Novelty of this manuscript	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: No novelty
Creativity or innovation of this manuscript	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: No creativity or innovation

<b>Scientific significance of the conclusion in this manuscript</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Good <input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: No scientific significance
<b>Language quality</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language polishing <input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: A great deal of language polishing <input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejection
<b>Conclusion</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Accept (High priority) <input type="checkbox"/> Accept (General priority) <input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Major revision <input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<b>Re-review</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<b>Peer-reviewer statements</b>	Peer-Review: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Anonymous <input type="checkbox"/> Onymous
	Conflicts-of-Interest: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

## SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

OM is hampered in early diagnosis and treatment due to its non-specificity in clinical manifestations. This study included 8 adult-onset hypocalcemic OM patients. By analyzing their baseline data, laboratory examinations, imaging examinations, and other related results, we concluded that mechanical pain, hypocalcemia, and unique bone imaging patterns are preliminary diagnostic indicators of adult hypocalcemic osteomalacia. This study has high clinical value and can improve clinicians' identification of related symptoms, thus making an early diagnosis. However, several issues in this study need attention: 1. This study is a single-center retrospective study including only 8 patients. Although the difficulty of identifying this disease is considered, the number of included patients is still too small, which greatly affects the credibility of the conclusions. Therefore, we hope that the authors will conduct multicenter research to expand the sample size. Prospective studies are also necessary. 2. This study was conducted in a country where the hepatitis B virus is endemic. Adefovir-induced Fanconi syndrome is the most common cause of hypocalcemic OM. This view is very interesting. If the authors can further prove this conclusion in a

multicenter prospective study, it will have very important clinical significance. However, it should be noted that with the emergence of new drugs such as tenofovir, the clinical practice also tends to use drugs with better efficacy and safety. Authors need to consider whether the significance of the conclusions drawn in this study will be greatly discounted in future clinical practice.