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### ESPS Peer-review Report

**Name of Journal:** World Journal of Gastroenterology

**ESPS Manuscript NO:** 7070

**Title:** Allele and haplotype frequencies for HLA DQ in Iranian celiac disease patients

**Reviewer code:** 01555264

**Science editor:** Qi, Yuan

**Date sent for review:** 2013-11-04 19:43

**Date reviewed:** 2013-11-04 20:14

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"/> Existed	<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"/> Existed	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		<input type="checkbox"/> No records	

### COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

priority publishing



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## ESPS Peer-review Report

**Name of Journal:** World Journal of Gastroenterology

**ESPS Manuscript NO:** 7070

**Title:** Allele and haplotype frequencies for HLA DQ in Iranian celiac disease patients

**Reviewer code:** 00188820

**Science editor:** Qi, Yuan

**Date sent for review:** 2013-11-04 19:43

**Date reviewed:** 2013-11-19 06:18

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"/> Existed	<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"/> Existed	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		<input type="checkbox"/> No records	

## COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The paper entitled "The frequency of HLA DQ haplotypes in Iranian celiac disease patients" by Rostami-Nejad et al. discussed the distribution of HLA-DQ2 and -DQ8 in celiac patients. The authors aimed to identify the prevalence of these alleles in celiac and healthy population and to compare that with previously described tagging SNP methods and commercial kits already available. The reviewed article is a description of a niche study. Indeed, there are no data available about the HLA distribution of celiac patients in Iran. Furthermore, the current work is also authorized a novel SNP method to assess HLA distribution. The main importance of HLA mapping is to combine the less-invasive methods into a diagnostic algorithm to substitute the gold-standard of biopsy sampling. Carrying HLA risk alleles can be a predictor of susceptibility to celiac disease. Three questions are suggested by the work of the authors. - The tagging method of SNP analysis showed less sensitivity and specificity. Instead of this method, which one is recommended for screening also in Iranian population? - The authors discussed the interesting point of correlation of HLA risk alleles and Marsh classification, however the method of statistical analysis (correlation) was not described in statistical section. - As a result of HLA mapping, is there a method or combination on non- or less-invasive methods to bypass the endoscopy and biopsy sampling in the diagnose of celiac disease? In conclusion, the current article is a great summary of a pilot study conducted in Iranian celiac patients. It is well written, and also the tables and figures are of outstanding quality. It is recommended to accept these articles after a minor revision, as the data reported in the work of the authors filled a gap in the knowledge of genetic predisposing factors in celiac population.



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## ESPS Peer-review Report

**Name of Journal:** World Journal of Gastroenterology

**ESPS Manuscript NO:** 7070

**Title:** Allele and haplotype frequencies for HLA DQ in Iranian celiac disease patients

**Reviewer code:** 02548945

**Science editor:** Qi, Yuan

**Date sent for review:** 2013-11-04 19:43

**Date reviewed:** 2013-11-19 16:39

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"/> Existed	<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"/> Existed	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		<input type="checkbox"/> No records	

## COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

In the current study Nejad et al., has described the frequency of HLA alleles in Celiac Disease patients from Persian Gulf region. Although, HLA allele frequency distribution has been assessed in Iranian population as a risk marker for type 1 diabetes mellitus, common variable immune deficiency, periodontitis, multiple sclerosis, information on celiac disease patients is lacking. Although, the information on HLA allele distribution in Iranian Celiac disease patients is important given their critical role in predisposing the individuals to gluten insensitivity, but small number of patients limits the statistical conclusions that can be derived from this study. HLA -tagging SNPs based approach that is adopted in this study is a best described method for determination of HLA alleles.