



PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

Manuscript NO: 52403

Title: Two-week bismuth-containing quadruple and concomitant therapy are effective first-line treatments for Helicobacter pylori eradication: A prospective open-labeled randomized trial

Reviewer’s code: 00643598

Position: Peer Reviewer

Academic degree: BSc, MSc, PhD

Professional title: Doctor

Reviewer’s country: Italy

Author’s country: South Korea

Reviewer chosen by: Artificial Intelligence Technique

Reviewer accepted review: 2019-11-02 17:45

Reviewer performed review: 2019-11-02 18:29

Review time: 1 Hour

SCIENTIFIC QUALITY	LANGUAGE QUALITY	CONCLUSION	PEER-REVIEWER STATEMENTS
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Accept	Peer-Review:
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language	(High priority)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Anonymous
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good	polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Accept	<input type="checkbox"/> Onymous
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: A great deal of	(General priority)	Peer-reviewer’s expertise on the
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Do not	language polishing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Minor revision	topic of the manuscript:
publish	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejection	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advanced
		<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection	<input type="checkbox"/> General
			<input type="checkbox"/> No expertise
			Conflicts-of-Interest:
			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No



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SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

In this prospective randomized study, the authors reported the efficacy rates of bismuth-containing quadruple therapy (BCQT) versus concomitant therapy (CT) as first-line therapy for *Helicobacter pylori* eradication. The authors should specify the method (the commercial kit) used to perform urea breath test if known. Furthermore, they should report the period between antibiotic suspension and performance of the test. In the section Conclusion when the authors report study limitations, they should also report that the strength of the study is the similarity among the two groups and the randomized design. Some references should be replaced by more appropriate (or more updated) ones. For example: Reference 1 should be replaced with the more updated Bittencourt de Brito et al. Pathogenesis and clinical management of *Helicobacter pylori* gastric infection. *World J Gastroenterol* 2019; 25(37):5578-5589. Reference 4 should be replaced with another regarding other area than Korea (see for example that coordinated by Prof. Moss who participated to ACG Guidelines. This review is entitled "Pharmacological considerations and step-by-step for the treatment of *Helicobacter pylori* infection in the year 2018" *Minerva Gastroenterol Dietol* 2018;64:310-21). Reference 12 should be corrected (year and volume). Reference 27 should be replaced with the more appropriate Pellicano et al. Rifabutin-Based Rescue Therapy for *Helicobacter pylori* Eradication: A Long-Term Prospective Study in a Large Cohort of Difficult-to-Treat Patients. *J Clin Med*. 2019 Feb 6;8(2). pii: E199

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No

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Plagiarism

No



PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

Manuscript NO: 52403

Title: Two-week bismuth-containing quadruple and concomitant therapy are effective first-line treatments for Helicobacter pylori eradication: A prospective open-labeled randomized trial

Reviewer’s code: 03009411

Position: Peer Reviewer

Academic degree: MD

Professional title: Professor

Reviewer’s country: China

Author’s country: South Korea

Reviewer chosen by: Artificial Intelligence Technique

Reviewer accepted review: 2019-11-01 12:26

Reviewer performed review: 2019-11-03 07:00

Review time: 1 Day and 18 Hours

SCIENTIFIC QUALITY	LANGUAGE QUALITY	CONCLUSION	PEER-REVIEWER STATEMENTS
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Accept	Peer-Review:
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language	(High priority)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Anonymous
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good	polishing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accept	<input type="checkbox"/> Onymous
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: A great deal of	(General priority)	Peer-reviewer’s expertise on the
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Do not	language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision	topic of the manuscript:
publish	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejection	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advanced
		<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection	<input type="checkbox"/> General
			<input type="checkbox"/> No expertise
			Conflicts-of-Interest:
			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No



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SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Helicobacter pylori infection is increasingly difficult to treat mainly due to antibiotic resistance. The authors performed a prospective, randomized controlled study comparing bismuth-containing quadruple therapy (BCQT) and concomitant therapy (CT) as potential first-line treatments for H. pylori infection in Korean patients. They found the eradication rate did not statistically differ between the two groups. Most patients showed good compliance, and more CT than BCQT patients experienced adverse events. However, mBCQT was somewhat preferable, considering both side-effects and patient's compliance. The sample size of this study was not big, but it can suggest that the four-drug, 2-week first-line regimens are worth further exploring.

INITIAL REVIEW OF THE MANUSCRIPT

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PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

Manuscript NO: 52403

Title: Two-week bismuth-containing quadruple and concomitant therapy are effective first-line treatments for Helicobacter pylori eradication: A prospective open-labeled randomized trial

Reviewer’s code: 00052643

Position: Peer Reviewer

Academic degree: MD

Professional title: Associate Professor

Reviewer’s country: Italy

Author’s country: South Korea

Reviewer chosen by: Artificial Intelligence Technique

Reviewer accepted review: 2019-11-01 17:30

Reviewer performed review: 2019-11-05 09:12

Review time: 3 Days and 15 Hours

SCIENTIFIC QUALITY	LANGUAGE QUALITY	CONCLUSION	PEER-REVIEWER STATEMENTS
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Accept	Peer-Review:
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language	(High priority)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Anonymous
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good	polishing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accept	<input type="checkbox"/> Onymous
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: A great deal of	(General priority)	Peer-reviewer’s expertise on the
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Do not	language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision	topic of the manuscript:
publish	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejection	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advanced
		<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection	<input type="checkbox"/> General
			<input type="checkbox"/> No expertise
			Conflicts-of-Interest:
			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No



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SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

"Two-week bismuth-containing quadruple and concomitant therapy are effective first-line treatments for *Helicobacter pylori* eradication: A prospective open-labeled randomized trial" is an interesting paper. The trial is well designed and has reached a wide sample size. The paper discusses an actual topic and shows that BCQT could be considered an effective therapy for *H. Pylori* eradication, despite of bismuth-related side effects. References are of good quality. However, I suggest to update Rifabutin bibliography, as ref. 26 is quite bygone (add a more recent study such as Ribaldone et al, J Clin Med 2019, PMID: 30736338).

INITIAL REVIEW OF THE MANUSCRIPT

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PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

Manuscript NO: 52403

Title: Two-week bismuth-containing quadruple and concomitant therapy are effective first-line treatments for Helicobacter pylori eradication: A prospective open-labeled randomized trial

Reviewer's code: 02535507

Position: Editorial Board

Academic degree: MD

Professional title: Adjunct Professor, Associate Professor, Senior Scientist

Reviewer's country: Italy

Author's country: South Korea

Reviewer chosen by: Jin-Zhou Tang

Reviewer accepted review: 2019-11-05 11:16

Reviewer performed review: 2019-11-06 10:58

Review time: 23 Hours

SCIENTIFIC QUALITY	LANGUAGE QUALITY	CONCLUSION	PEER-REVIEWER STATEMENTS
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Accept	Peer-Review:
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language polishing	(High priority)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Anonymous
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good		<input type="checkbox"/> Accept	<input type="checkbox"/> Onymous
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade C: A great deal of language polishing	(General priority)	Peer-reviewer's expertise on the topic of the manuscript:
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Do not publish	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejection	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Minor revision	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advanced
		<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision	<input type="checkbox"/> General
		<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection	<input type="checkbox"/> No expertise
			Conflicts-of-Interest:
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SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The study of Kim SJ et al has the aim of comparing two-week bismuth-containing quadruple and concomitant therapy effectiveness in first-line treatments for *Helicobacter pylori* eradication. The topic is not very new, since these strategies have been recommended by Italian (Zagari et al, 2015) and European (Malfertheiner et al, 2017) guidelines. However, the design is well constructed and realized. Objections are: • Some linguistic corrections regarding both style and grammar need to be performed by a native speaker. • It is unclear if bismuth containing quadruple regimen enclosed the use of the well-known three-in-one formulation, since antibiotic doses do not seem to agree with this pharmaceutical product, which, on the other hand, provides a package that can be used for a 10-day cycle. This aspect must be skillfully detailed. • Were probiotics associated to antibiotic treatments to reduce side effects? And if not, why? • The use of furazolidone as rescue therapy is suggested. The drug was ordered to be removed even from animals as an antibiotic by the FDA in 2002 as well as the European Medicinal Agency (EMA; the equivalent of the FDA in the European Union) banned the drug in Europe (De Francesco et al, 2009-2012). A Discussion about this problem is mandatory.

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