

ESPS Peer-review Report

Name of Journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

ESPS Manuscript NO: 2688

Title: Prevalence of and risk factors for polypoid lesions of the gallbladder in a Chinese petrochemical employees cohort

Reviewer code: 00723704

Science editor: Wang, Jin-Lei

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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 type="checkbox"/> Accept
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B (Very good)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: minor language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Existed	<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	<input type="checkbox"/> Existed	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E (Poor)		<input type="checkbox"/> No records	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Major revision

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

In this paper, the prevalence and risk factors of gallbladder polyps from 10461 subjects in Eastern China were investigated. It suggests that these populations have a not low prevalence of PLG, and middle-aged male or HBsAg positive people have a high risk. These results provide a important reference for the prevention and treatment of gallbladder polyps. In the article, language express clearly, grammar is normative and the results is reliable. Nevertheless, the further clarification or revision in some places of the paper are needed. Cholecystectomy is a surgical approach, to explore its prevalence as same as gallstone, PLG is appropriate? Materials and Methods section, the more details of PLG ultrasonic characteristics should be provided, e.g the strength of the echo? Have any basis for “the Subjects with both gallstones and PLG were classified in the group of gallstones”? Results section, Control group consisted of 9051 subjects, including 6952 men and 2876 women? Table 1., is it better to be combined gender and age distribution statistics to show the number of male and female of every age range? And other indicators as risk factors to assess? Table 3., there are differences between male and female for some indicators such as smoking, alcohol consumption, and the values of BMI, WC, BP, FBG, Blood Lipid are also different between different age ranges, whether the results would be different if analysis stratified by age range and gender?