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ESPS Peer-review Report
Name of Journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology
ESPS Manuscript NO: 2206
Title: HELICOBACTER PYLORI INFECTION AS A CAUSE OF IRON DEFICIENCY ANAEMIA OF UNKNOWN ORIGIN
Reviewer code: 00183471
Science editor: Zhai, Huan-Huan
Date sent for review: 2013-02-06 09:22
Date reviewed: 2013-02-28 17:59

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	CONCLUSION
[ ] Grade A (Excellent)	[ ] Grade A: Priority Publishing	Google Search:	[Y] Accept
[ ] Grade B (Very good)	[Y] Grade B: minor language polishing	[ ] Existed	[ ] High priority for publication
[Y] Grade C (Good)	[ ] Grade C: a great deal of language polishing	[ ] No records	
[ ] Grade D (Fair)		BPG Search:	[ ]Rejection
[ ] Grade E (Poor)	[ ] Grade D: rejected	[ ] Existed	[ ] Minor revision
		[ ] No records	[ ] Major revision

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The authors in this article have focused on the possible role of Helicobacter pylori infection in causation of Iron deficiency anemia. They have stated that 38.1% of the patients might have the anaemia due to the infection by H. pylori. However, the methods used for bacterial deification were non -specific as any of the spiral bacteria on histopathological examination can give appearance of spiral shaped bacteria. Same is true with the Urea breadth test as any of urease producing bacteria present in stomach may give positive results used (Please refer recently published article in WJG : Pseudomonas fluorescens-like bacteria from the stomach: A microbiological and molecular study, Feb, 2013). In addition to this, Monstein HJ, Tiveljung A, Kraft CH, Borch K, Jonasson J J Med Microbiol. 2000 Sep;49(9):817-22.) have stated that stomach is normally colonized by many more bacteria than H. pylori. The regimen used for the eradication of H. pylori may also reduce the other bacteria in the stomach leading to clinical improvement. Therefore this consideration must be given in discussion part. Further, the speculations about pathogenesis of IDA may also be discussed. There is too much repetition of "final diagnosis" which is hampering the flow of reading.

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Title: HELICOBACTER PYLORI INFECTION AS A CAUSE OF IRON DEFICIENCY ANAEMIA OF UNKNOWN ORIGIN
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CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	CONCLUSION
[ ] Grade A (Excellent)	[ ] Grade A: Priority Publishing	Google Search:	[ ] Accept
[ ] Grade B (Very good)	[Y] Grade B: minor language polishing	[ ] Existed	[ ] High priority for publication
[ ] Grade C (Good)	[ ] Grade C: a great deal of language polishing	[ ] No records	[ ]Rejection
[Y] Grade D (Fair)	[ ] Grade D: rejected	BPG Search:	[ ] Minor revision
[ ] Grade E (Poor)		[ ] Existed	[Y] Major revision
		[ ] No records	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS
Please clarify "All of them had either iron refractoriness or iron dependency" Were thepatients receiving iron supplements? It would be nice to know as to how many patients had H. Pylori infection and out of them how many responded and were "cured" of the anemia? On the follow-up did patients relapse or was there re-infection or new infection with H. Pylori? If they had then what happened to the haemoglobin status? How were the patients with celiac disease with negative serology and normal intestinal histology (Marsh 0) diagnosed in the beginning? Please provide details of as to how many patients needed which combination of therapy.