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ESPS Peer-review Report

Name of Journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

ESPS Manuscript NO: 2408

Title: Predictive findings for Helicobacter Pylori-uninfected, -infected, and -eradicated gastric mucosa: Validation study

Reviewer code: 00000774

Science editor: Wen, Ling-Ling

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CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A (Excellent)	<input checked="" 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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E (Poor)		<input type="checkbox"/> No records	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The authors showed endoscopic features of gastric mucosa according to H. pylori infection status. Although most endoscopists are usually aware of the correlation between endoscopic findings and H. pylori status, the simplification and clarification of the correlation by showing typical endoscopic findings and their diagnostic odds ratios may be worth publication. Some criticisms are shown below.

1) Atrophic change was significant for both infected and eradicated patients. Therefore, atrophic change cannot determine whether H. pylori infected or eradicated. In this regard, are there any differences in the type, width, or severity of atrophy (e.g. closed or open) between infected and eradicated patients? In addition, are there any correlations between type or severity of atrophy and months or years from eradication therapy? 2) Long-term H. pylori infection can cause severe atrophic gastritis (mostly accompanied by intestinal metaplasia) and H. pylori is naturally eradicated in the situation without eradication therapy. The patients authors examined were relatively young and therefore, such type of patients may not be included. This point should be discussed.