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ESPS Peer-review Report
Name of Journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology
ESPS Manuscript NO: 2653
Title: Cardiovascular Disease Risk Factors Profile in Celiac Children on Gluten Free Diet
Reviewer code: 01800530
Science editor: Song, Xiu-Xia
Date sent for review: 2013-03-06 22:13
Date reviewed: 2013-03-26 20:29

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
[Y] Grade C (Good)	[ ] Grade C: a great deal of language polishing	[ ] No records	[ ]Rejection
[ ] Grade D (Fair)	[ ] Grade D: rejected	BPG Search:	[Y] Minor revision
[ ] Grade E (Poor)		[ ] Existed	[ ] Major revision
		[ ] No records	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

General comments: The present study on "Cardiovascular disease risk factors profile in celiac children on Gluten free diet" is an appreciable work in the sense that it explores a concept that was not given attention before. With changing lifestyle and environment are celiac children more exposed to cardiovascular risk factors than normal population it needs to be validated in further prospective studies. The results of study convince for metabolic screening in Celiac disease children in follow up visits and hence initiate early intervention to prevent cardiovascular morbidity. However as there is lack of data in more than half of patients prior to initiation of GFD and lack of family history on Cardiovascular diseases , whether GFD predisposed to higher risk for cardiovascular disease or they had inherent risk is questionable. Specific comments: 1) The comparative data of Glycaemic profile between 2 populations shown in table 4, can have added data for lipid profile comparison too, such that table 3 and 4 can be made into one. 2) In table 1 mean weight z score of Italian population has decreased from 0.9 to -0.2, while on follow-up. It needs to be rechecked as authors mention that percentage of obese and overweight children increased in one year followup. 3) In table 1, the fourth variable mentioned as 'Duration of diet' can be modified to 'Duration of Gluten free diet' instead.

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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	[Y]Rejection
[ ] Grade D (Fair)	[ ] Grade D: rejected	BPG Search:	[ ] Minor revision
[Y] Grade E (Poor)		[ ] Existed	[ ] Major revision
		[ ] No records	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This cross-sectional study concerns the presence of cardiovascular disease (CDV) risk factors in a population of celiac children on gluten free diet for at least one year in two Mediterranean countries. The authors found at least three CVD risk factors in 14% while only 30.7 % of the population studied did not have any risk factors without significant difference between the two countries. The main problem with this study is suggested by the authors themselves: the absence of a control group. Why in fact did the choice a population of children with celiac disease if the intention was not to compare the presence of CDV risk factors in this population compared with healthy controls? Moreover the prevalence of overweight was not significantly increased in the population studied, after the introduction of gluten free diet.