

ESPS Peer-review Report

Name of Journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

ESPS Manuscript NO: 4962

Title: Association of Visceral Obesity and Early Colorectal Neoplasia

Reviewer code: 00227398

Science editor: Gou, Su-Xin

Date sent for review: 2013-08-06 21:17

Date reviewed: 2013-08-07 00:42

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A (Excellent)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority Publishing	Google Search:	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> Major revision

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Please explain how diabetes or insulin levels (which are known to influence colorectal cancer prevalence) do not explain your results, rather than obesity per se.

ESPS Peer-review Report

Name of Journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

ESPS Manuscript NO: 4962

Title: Association of Visceral Obesity and Early Colorectal Neoplasia

Reviewer code: 00058872

Science editor: Gou, Su-Xin

Date sent for review: 2013-08-06 21:17

Date reviewed: 2013-08-08 20:41

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 type="checkbox"/> Grade B: minor language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Existed	<input type="checkbox"/> High priority for publication
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C (Good)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: a great deal of language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> No records	<input type="checkbox"/> [Y]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 type="checkbox"/> Major revision

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Authors ought to emphasise that conflicting results are due to methods to determine visceral or subcutaneous fat extension. Among them, the fat area is the worst one. It is much better to measure the max length from a fixed point. Anyway, Authors should be congratulated on their effort to elucidate this intriguing issue.

ESPS Peer-review Report

Name of Journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

ESPS Manuscript NO: 4962

Title: Association of Visceral Obesity and Early Colorectal Neoplasia

Reviewer code: 00060494

Science editor: Gou, Su-Xin

Date sent for review: 2013-08-06 21:17

Date reviewed: 2013-08-09 15:31

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	<input type="checkbox"/> No records	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D (Fair)	language polishing	BPG Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E (Poor)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: rejected	<input type="checkbox"/> Existed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		<input type="checkbox"/> No records	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

1. Please defined "over obesity" in your study. for example, BMI > 30 or 33 or.. 2. Just as the discussion section statements: WC and WHR have shown a stronger positive relationship in the development of colorectal neoplasia. Would you consider included the WC and WHR data and analysis in your article? 3. The table 1 should included the obesity data (BMI) 4. For the HDL-cho, LDL-cho or even the metabolic syndrome are all relevant to central obesity, do you consider give these data (especially the metabolic syndrome) and analysis in your article