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315-321 Lockhart Road,
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ESPS Peer-review Report

Name of Journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

ESPS Manuscript NO: 4706

Title: A survey of the prevalence and characteristics of dyspepsia in Chinese college students

Reviewer code: 01560464

Science editor: Wang, Jin-Lei

Date sent for review: 2013-07-18 11:49

Date reviewed: 2013-08-05 11:15

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

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

1) The data is only questionnaire from college students , but organic or functional dyspepsia can't be differentiated by definite examinations . The conclusion is only a epidemical survey , further examination and investigation need to be done. 2) I suggest that the article need to be major revision .



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ESPS Peer-review Report

Name of Journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

ESPS Manuscript NO: 4706

Title: A survey of the prevalence and characteristics of dyspepsia in Chinese college students

Reviewer code: 00742516

Science editor: Wang, Jin-Lei

Date sent for review: 2013-07-18 11:49

Date reviewed: 2013-08-09 19:43

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	BPG Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E (Poor)		<input type="checkbox"/> Existed	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		<input type="checkbox"/> No records	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The point of this MS is interesting and does make some sense. Meanwhile, the result and analysis might be a little simple. 1.The author investigated the prevalence and characteristics of dyspepsia in Chinese college students. So the title should be as 'A survey of the prevalence and characteristics of dyspepsia of college students in Zhejiang province' 2.The author stated in results that 'the incidence of dyspepsia was higher in females and in senior students', which might be interesting and make point, if the author are able to address some multivariate analyses about the relationship between the incidence of dyspepsia and more factors, such as dietary, socio-cultural, psychological issues and gastrointestinal infection et al, which the author had mentioned in the introduction of this paper. I am in favor of publication.



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ESPS Peer-review Report

Name of Journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

ESPS Manuscript NO: 4706

Title: A survey of the prevalence and characteristics of dyspepsia in Chinese college students

Reviewer code: 00028037

Science editor: Wang, Jin-Lei

Date sent for review: 2013-07-18 11:49

Date reviewed: 2013-08-10 22:48

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	BPG Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E (Poor)		<input type="checkbox"/> Existed	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		<input type="checkbox"/> No records	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Summary This is a cross-sectional survey of 2520 Chinese college students in the Zhejiang province, China examining the prevalence of uninvestigated dyspepsia (UD), IBS, GERD and their overlaps. Using the Rome III questionnaire (locally translated), the authors found that the prevalence of UD, IBS and GERD was 5.67%, 6.89% and 0.91% respectively. Some basic demographic differences were observed, but the details are lacking, probably dependent on the items used in the questionnaire. This study provides useful data for UD in this particular population group, but I have several concerns. MAJOR 1. The "Introduction" should be clearer about why there is a need to study UD in a group of college students from China. Has there been a change in demography or epidemiology recently since previous surveys in Chinese students - eg: reduction in overall H. Pylori prevalence ? or changes in the socioeconomic status of students in China ? or changes in demography with females > males in higher education ? 2. On a similar note, more should be mentioned about the rationale for studying UD in college students. College students represent a potentially productive group of society and UD can affect school and work attendance among Asians- this can have significant economic consequences as well, even in Asia (Ref: Mahadeva, S., Yadav, H., Everett, S. M., & Goh, K. L.. Economic impact of dyspepsia in rural and urban Malaysia: a population-based study.J Neurogastroenterol Motil 2012;18(1):43-57). 3. Some geographic and demographic information about the province of Zhejiang should be mentioned in the "Introduction" - eg: population no, ethnic composition, society mostly urban or rural ?, etc 4. One of the main observations from this study is the relatively LOW prevalence of UD found among the college students. I believe that the "Discussion" section should have a few paragraphs trying to explain why this prevalence is low. The authors did suggest that the Rome III criteria may be a bit restrictive, but I believe more can be said -



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I would suggest using the following refs as a guide: Mahadeva S, Goh KL. Letter: dyspepsia, anxiety and depression. *Aliment Pharmacol Ther* 2013;37:166-167 Mahadeva, S., & Goh, K. L. Epidemiology of functional dyspepsia: a global perspective. *World Journal of Gastroenterology* 2006; 12(17): 2661-6.

5. Was socio-demographic data for the students captured - eg: size of family, income or profession of parents ? This information would have been useful in trying to explain the epidemiology of UD further. Also, information about the living conditions and dietary habits of students would be useful.

6. Differences in the prevalence of IBS, UD and GERD should be discussed further. One possible explanation may be related to psychological distress, which may be high among students. I would suggest using the following ref as a guide: Hartono JL, Mahadeva S, Goh KL. Anxiety and depression in various functional gastrointestinal disorders: do differences exist? *J Dig Dis* 2012; 13: 252-7

MINOR 1. Ref No. 2 is relatively old and outdated. It should be replaced with the following: Mahadeva, S., & Goh, K. L. Epidemiology of functional dyspepsia: a global perspective. *World Journal of Gastroenterology* 2006; 12(17): 2661-6.