

ESPS Peer-review Report

Name of Journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

ESPS Manuscript NO: 7751

Title: The value of a new stick-type rapid urine test for the diagnosis of *Helicobacter pylori* infection in the Vietnamese population

Reviewer code: 02441737

Science editor: Wen, Ling-Ling

Date sent for review: 2013-12-02 16:20

Date reviewed: 2013-12-13 02:26

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 checked="" 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 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

Comments to the manuscript: The value of a new stick-type rapid urine test for the diagnosis of *Helicobacter pylori* infection in the Vietnamese population. The aim of this study, by Duc Trong Quach, et al., was to test the RapiRun? H. pylori antibody detection Kit, in order to assess the value of this new test for the diagnosis of H. pylori infection in a Vietnamese population. The study is well designed and properly conducted. Only requires improving some of its parts to highlight the importance of the results (see the comments noted in each section). Title: Adequate Abstract: This abstract comprehend 228 words. Background: It is recommended to describe briefly, the antecedents of the RapiRun? H. pylori antibody detection kit to diagnosis of H. pylori infection. Methods and Results: It is recommended shortly describe the statistical tests used and write down the values of "p" in the results presented. Conclusions: It is suitable. Introduction: The introduction is appropriate and allows an understanding of the problem of study and the second degree hypothesis. The study is adequately designed but the authors show in the background of the study a very similar study that was carried out in Vietnam with similar results to the current study (see ref. 11). So it is recommended that the authors to submit information related to the new stick-type rapid urine test, RapiRun ? H. Antibody pylori Stick (Stick RapiRun ?). For example, the time required to carried-out this new procedure, and also explaining the benefits when compared with conventional RapiRun ? kit. Patients and methods Exclusion criteria included patients, change the word "included patients", for the word exclusion criteria for patients were.... Patients taking antibiotics, included patients who recently finished a course of antibiotics; this included all types of antibiotics or only those antibiotics used to eradicate H. pylori? Statistical analysis of the data. It is recommended

that the authors explain the entire procedure performed to test the specificity, sensitivity testing. If the authors made a comparison between then different tests to diagnoses the H. Pylori, they must show the statistical tests performed. Results In the section on demographic data, describe (if possible) the occupation of patients diagnosed with H. Pylori. It is advisable (if possible) make a statistical analysis comparing gender and occupation differences in the presence of H. Pylori using the Rapirun ? H. Antibody pylori Stick (Stick Rapirun ?). The title of Table 1 is very short. It is recommended to present a clearer view of information that represents the table. For example, demographic characteristics and clinical diagnostics of the patients evaluated. It is recommended that the authors present in a single row (instead of two rows) the average values and the range of the age of the subjects evaluated. In the rows that have the diagnoses of patients, I suggest the following changes: Complete the word in place of the word "normal", the phrase: "normal gastro-duodenal tract". It would also be desirable that the authors present the results as absolute and relative frequencies. At the foot of Table 1, part of accuracy is recommended that authors write down the numbers in brackets for example: 87.0% [(94 + 80)/(111 + 89)]. In the legend to Figure 1, change the word "consedered" (third line) for the word considered. Discussion In the second paragraph of the discussion (last three lines), explain in more detail, what are the reasons why Vietnam, gastric cancer is one of the top cause of death? In line 3, the first paragraph of the discussion, explain in which other populations similar in socio-demographic characteristics of the population of Vietnam, could be diagnostic H. Pylori using the Rapirun ? H. Antibody pylori Stick (Stick Rapirun ?)?. Also briefly explain what are the socio-demographic characteristics of the Vietnamese population in which this

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Title: The value of a new stick-type rapid urine test for the diagnosis of *Helicobacter pylori* infection in the Vietnamese population

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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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accept
<input checked="" 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 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

Finally, a new and cheap test for *H. pylori* diagnosis! This is a nice manuscript, presenting a new urine IgG antibody test for pre-eradication diagnosis of *H. pylori* infection.

My concerns are:

1. Data on the sensitivity, specificity of other tests (RUT, histology, UBT) are lacking, because in their best manufacturer products, these are more accurate than the present test - so please cite some major studies
2. Before recommending the test for more extended use, it must be validated in post-eradication settings, to see whether or not the test retain its accuracy. Please comment on this.

The language/ wording is accurate

We are looking to see this test also in Europe, how does it function in populations having low prevalence of *H. pylori* infection.

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Title: The value of a new stick-type rapid urine test for the diagnosis of *Helicobacter pylori* infection in the Vietnamese population

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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
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COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The value of a new stick-type rapid urine test for the diagnosis of *Helicobacter pylori* infection in the Vietnamese population By Duc Trong Quach et al. General comments The authors have tested a rapid test kit (dip-stick) for the detection of *Helicobacter pylori* (Hp) antigen in urine. The test is relatively new and testing in clinical practice is warranted. The manuscript is well within the scope of the journal. Presentation and readability is good and the language is excellent. Specific comments The Title, Abstract, Introduction, Patients and Methods are all to the point. Results: 200 patients were included from an endoscopy clinic. Hp prevalence was 55.5%, insignificantly higher in males. Test results are expressed as sensitivity, specificity, positive and negative predictive values (PPV, NPV) and accuracy. There is no report of confidence intervals for the results, nor any discussion of the reporting of PPV and NPV, which are heavily dependent on Hp prevalence. Reporting of positive and negative likelihood ratios would have been more universally useful. These and the corresponding CIs can easily be found using online calculators (e.g. Cicalculator.xls from vl.academicdirect.org). Discussion: The discussion is appropriate for this methodology paper. Testing for and treating Hp should not be recommended without some skepticism in light of increasing antibiotic resistance. The use of easy test kits outside a gastroenterological practice, including re-testing and re-treating of patients who do not become symptom-free after treatment, should be advocated against, especially with an antibody detection kit that is useless for such re-testing. This may be beyond the scope of this paper, though. References: 24 references are included, and the list appears to be up-to-date. Tables and figures: Two tables and one figure presents the dip-stick (figure), patient characteristics (Figure 1) and findings (Table 2), thus providing appropriate illustration to the manuscript.