

ESPS Peer-review Report

Name of Journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

ESPS Manuscript NO: 7494

Title: Changes Of Intestinal Microflora In Rats With Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome

Reviewer code: 00028038

Science editor: Qi, Yuan

Date sent for review: 2013-11-22 21:08

Date reviewed: 2013-12-08 08:32

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

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Li et al reported a series of specific intestinal microflora in the Acute Respiratory Distress (ARD) and Acute Lung Injury (ALI). The investigational significance is high due to very strong clinical and translational potential. However, the overall quality of studies is lower, data need to be revised for publication. Some major points: 1. The overall problems are that description in either Figure legends or results are not clear enough to be understood by audiences, the paper need to be edited by a professional editor. 2. Cited literatures should be confirmed one by one. 3. Please consider if authors can measure rat intestinal barrier by everted gut sac to exactly reflect the bacteria - induced IEC barrier dysfunction. 4. In addition, bacteria data are novel, but the way was presented inappropriately in the paper. The best way is calculate if there is a statically correlation between LPS -induced lung injury and bacterial abundance in the intestine. Minor points: 1. In Figure 1, 2 and 3. Add micro rulers. Figure 2 is not significant and quality is poor, replace them with higher power magnification, for example, 400 * 2. In Figure 4. Mitochondria pathology seems not significant in the Figure B compared to Figure 4A. 3. In Figure 5 A and B. The pan graph is not clear at all, replace it. 4. Table 4 should be analyzed by column or line graphs combined with statistics

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ESPS Manuscript NO: 7494

Title: Changes Of Intestinal Microflora In Rats With Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome

Reviewer code: 00039368

Science editor: Qi, Yuan

Date sent for review: 2013-11-22 21:08

Date reviewed: 2013-12-17 20:59

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	CONCLUSION
[Y] Grade A (Excellent)	[Y] Grade A: Priority Publishing	Google Search:	[Y] Accept
[] Grade B (Very good)	[] Grade B: minor language polishing	[] Existed	[] High priority for publication
[] Grade C (Good)	[] Grade C: a great deal of language polishing	[] No records	[] Rejection
[] Grade D (Fair)	[] Grade D: rejected	BPG Search:	[] Minor revision
[] Grade E (Poor)		[] Existed	[] Major revision
		[] No records	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This is an experimental study for evaluation the possible association between the acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) and intestinal microflora using animal model and as a method the high-throughput sequencing analysis. The study contributes to better understanding of mechanisms by which the changes in intestinal mucosa barrier and host microflora could be involved in the pathogenesis of ARDS. The study was performed on the rat's model using intratracheal instillation of lipopolysaccharide (LPS) after which pathological changes in the lunge and intestine were observed. The main results of the study showed that the D-lactic and diamine oxidase (DAO) levels in the acute lung injury group of rats were significantly increased comparing with control group, which indicated the mucosal barrier damage in the model group. The results of 16S rDNA-based molecular sequencing showed the significantly higher biodiversity and species richness in the model group comparing with controls. The authors found the close relationship between microflora and ARDS. The study is set up correctly. The paper is written very well, the Introduction gives a good overview of the study background and the authors raised clearly the aim of the study. The aim of the study is fulfilled. The Tables and Figure are very accurate and give a good overview about the results. It should be underlined the very precise description of methods used and clear presentation of the results. The results are very well discussed.