

ESPS Peer-review Report

Name of Journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

ESPS Manuscript NO: 6611

Title: Interaction between Helicobacter infection, NSAID and/or low-dose aspirin use. Old question new insights.

Reviewer code: 02446763

Science editor: Ma, Ya-Juan

Date sent for review: 2013-10-25 19:24

Date reviewed: 2013-12-13 00:14

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

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Title: accurately reflects the topic and contents of this extensive review article. Key words: 6 key words (aspirin, colorectal cancer, COX-inhibition, mechanisms, risk, benefits), Hp infection ?

Abstract (introduction): 322 words, is appropriate. Content of the article: the article is divided into sections and subsections that describe Hp-, NSAIDs- and ASA - related gastrointestinal tract damage and their interactions. The chapters concludes with a summary of recommendations. Arguments are supported by citations from contemporary literature. In chapter 6 are summarized international guidelines/ recommendations (Table C) and in chapter 7 new insight in this "old problem", including studies about genetic polymorphisms and the risks of ASA/NSAID induced ulcer or bleeding and H. pylori infection, low dose ASA and the amount of gastric acid. The authors conclude that it is necessary to establish uniform guidelines for the treatment of these patients. Conclusions: the key message is short and clear, last paragraph. References: 93, contemporary articles, relevant, from 1987 (Am J Gastroenterol, Gut) to 2012 (Dig Liver Dis, J Gastroenterol, Best Pract Res Clin Gastroenterol.) General impression : interesting article, a little (too)long, with typographical errors!

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Title: Interaction between Helicobacter infection, NSAID and/or low-dose aspirin use. Old question new insights.

Reviewer code: 00504538

Science editor: Ma, Ya-Juan

Date sent for review: 2013-10-25 19:24

Date reviewed: 2013-12-15 21:28

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 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"/> 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 type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		<input type="checkbox"/> No records	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Helicobacter pylori infection and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) are the main etiological risk factors for the majority of peptic ulcers and their complications. Knowledge regarding the inter-relationships between H. pylori and NSAID-associated peptic ulcers is important for both treatment and prevention of ulcers and ulcer complications. There are conflicting results regarding the relation between H. pylori and NSAID including aspirin in peptic ulcer diseases. because studies on this subject are different in their methodology, including the definition of a NSAID user as well as the types, doses, duration and their indications for NSAID use, as well as their end-points, and regimes used for eradication of H pylori. I think that this manuscript provides well-organized current knowledge on this topic and present the direction of future studies required.