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ESPS Peer-review Report

Name of Journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

ESPS Manuscript NO: 9587

Title: Conventional electrochemiluminescence immunoassay method underestimates cortisol suppression in patients with active ulcerative colitis under treatment with oral prednisone.

Reviewer code: 02438888

Science editor: Qi, Yuan

Date sent for review: 2014-02-19 12:33

Date reviewed: 2014-03-09 11:25

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A (Excellent)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority Publishing	Google Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> [Y] Accept
<input type="checkbox"/> [Y] Grade B (Very good)	<input type="checkbox"/> [Y] 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

This study was designed to compare the efficacy of ECLIA and LC-MS/MS for measurement of cortisolemia in active ulcerative colitis (UC) patients treated with oral PD. The results showed that median cortisolemia with ECLIA and LC-MS/MS method was 54.1 (185.8) nmol/L and 32.1 (124.0) nmol/L, respectively ($p < 0.001$). The within-patient median differences between the two methods was 23.2 (40.6) nmol/L, with higher cortisol levels for the ECLIA method. The authors concluded that Blood cortisol levels detected with ECLIA method seems to be higher than the ones measured by LC-MS/MS, indicating a possible overestimation of them in patients treated with PD. Therefore, the cortisol suppression in patients under treatment with oral PD should not be measured using ECLIA method. In fact, measurement of cortisolemia is not a routine test for UC patients in clinical practice. Measuring cortisol in UC patients with ECLIA or LC-MS would increase the economic burden and the cost-effectiveness for patients is unclear. But for some scientific researches, which focus on the depression effect of glucocorticosteroid on HPA axis in UC patients, this study may provide useful information.



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Title: Conventional electrochemiluminescence immunoassay method underestimates cortisol suppression in patients with active ulcerative colitis under treatment with oral prednisone.

Reviewer code: 00036825

Science editor: Qi, Yuan

Date sent for review: 2014-02-19 12:33

Date reviewed: 2014-03-13 04:14

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 type="checkbox"/> Grade C (Good)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: a great deal of language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> No records	<input checked="" 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

The article has methodological interest for determining the blood cortisol level, but it has no impact in the guidance of CU treatment using glucocorticosteroids. In patients with acute and severe relapse of UC the clinical response and outcome are in the focus of consideration when using steroids in immunosuppressive dose. The clinical success with the applied steroid dose is an important but missing clinical data.