

## ESPS Peer-review Report

**Name of Journal:** World Journal of Gastroenterology

**ESPS Manuscript NO:** 9619

**Title:** Gastrointestinal Symptoms Differ between Patients Undergoing Peritoneal Dialysis and Those Undergoing Hemodialysis

**Reviewer code:** 00186128

**Science editor:** Qi, Yuan

**Date sent for review:** 2014-02-20 22:05

**Date reviewed:** 2014-03-05 14:48

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	<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

This study is interesting and there are a few comments. - abstract: Results: lign 2: patient and not patitient - figure: Figure 3 can be eliminated because it's the same information than Table 3 - References?: There are some authors and journal souligned

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**Name of Journal:** World Journal of Gastroenterology

**ESPS Manuscript NO:** 9619

**Title:** Gastrointestinal Symptoms Differ between Patients Undergoing Peritoneal Dialysis and Those Undergoing Hemodialysis

**Reviewer code:** 02540787

**Science editor:** Qi, Yuan

**Date sent for review:** 2014-02-20 22:05

**Date reviewed:** 2014-03-15 19:33

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
<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

The authors investigated the gastrointestinal (GI) symptoms in hemodialysis (HD) and peritoneal (PD) dialysis patients and found that the symptoms differed between the 2 treatment modalities. In general, HD patients tended to have more GI disturbances than PD patients which was contrary to previous reports. Although this is an interesting paper, the following points need to be clarified. 1. The participants included both in-patients and out-patients. If in-patients represented those hospitalized patients, then there must be some other illness superimposed on uremia which might affect the pattern of GI disturbance. 2. What was the Charlson comorbidity index of each group? Patients with a higher index might have more GI symptoms as a result of comorbidity. 3. The detail of dialysis prescription in each group was not described. 4. What was the prevalence of hepatitis B and hepatitis C infection in each group? What was the liver function and serum albumin level of these participants? Chronic liver disease may be associated with more GI disturbance. 5. In the "eating dysfunction" dimension of the questionnaire, what does it mean by "difficulties in eating normal portions"? 6. How to define a "positive" GI symptom in terms of timing? Was a symptom occur one year ago or 3 months ago compared to 2 weeks ago all regarded as "positive"? 7. Page 7, line 4, the p value was 0.14. However, in figure 2, the p value was less than 0.05. 8. Figure 3 is redundant because Table 3 gives the same information. 9. What was the prevalence of each dimension of GI symptoms in each group? What was the ranking of GI disturbance? Although Table 2 gives the average score of each dimension, the score may be biased by a large number of patients without symptom (score=1).