ESPS Peer-review Report
Name of Journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology
ESPS Manuscript NO: 10518
Title: Functional gastrointestinal disorders in eating disorder patients: altered distribution and predictors using ROME III compared to ROME II criteria.
Reviewer code: 00068574
Science editor: Yuan Qi
Date sent for review: 2014-04-06 19:04
Date reviewed: 2014-04-18 23:32

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

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The authors compared the prevalence of FGIDs amond ED patients   using   ROME III and ROME II criteria and showed that ROME III criteria were usefull to increase the detection of functional gastroduodenal disorders. They also found predictors of FGIDs using ROME III criteria.   In general, the text shoud be shorter and focused on the most relevant results. Clear conclusions should be shown.   Abstract: -The meaning of abbreviations should be indicated. The different ED diagnostics groups (AN-R...) could be replaced with "ED diagnostic subtypes" to simplify the text.   - "EDNOS-P and BN combined": this combination is not clinically relevant and is only used to obtain statistically significant data.It should be removed   - The conclusion is too vague   Methods -Page 8: "Age, BMI, and psychological and behavioural predictors of the presence or absence of the common (prevalence greater than 20%) ROME III FGIDs and the presence of more than three FGID diagnoses were tested using logistic regression analysis": Why more than 20%? - "Initially three logistic regressions were conducted: with age and BMI; the behavioural variables; and the psychological variables." It is surprising to carry out 3 multivariate analyzes. Usually we first made an   univariate analysis of each parameter and multivariate analysis with parameters with $p < 0.20$ or those known to be associated.   Results   -page9 "Prevalence of FGID categories": sentences lines 2 to 4 and lines 6 to 9 should be combined to clarify the text and the sentence:lnes 4 to 6 could be removed since no statistical significance was observed.   -page 10: "predictors of commonly occurring FGIDs":   Cyclic vomiting is associated with self-induced vomiting:this is not an originally planned analysis. This is not the hypothesis to be tested but only data fishing. This analysis shoud be removed.   Discussion

page 11: lines 11-13: there is no data suggesting that exercice is protective against PDS. it is simply a predictor. Lines 13-15: what do the authors mean? Is there a link with the previous sentence?   There is no conclusion of the main results

ESPS Peer-review Report
Name of Journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology
ESPS Manuscript NO: 10518
Title: Functional gastrointestinal disorders in eating disorder patients: altered distribution and predictors using ROME III compared to ROME II criteria.
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CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	CONCLUSION
[ ] Grade A (Excellent)	[Y] Grade A: Priority Publishing	Google Search:	[ ] Accept
[ ] Grade B (Very good)	[ ] Grade B: minor language polishing	[ ] Existed	[ ] High priority for
[Y] Grade C (Good)	[ ] Grade C: a great deal of	[ ] No records	publication
[ ] Grade D (Fair)	language polishing	BPG Search:	[ ] Rejection
[ ] Grade E (Poor)	[ ] Grade D: rejected	[ ] Existed	[Y] Minor revision
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COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The paper 'Functional gastrointestinal disorders in eating disorder patients: altered distribution and predictors using ROME III compared to ROME II criteria.' by X. Wang, et al. is an original article to compare the prevalence of FGIDs using ROME III and ROME II and to describe predictors of FGIDs among ED patients.   The manuscript is too short, especially in the discussion section. The authors need to describe the analytic data to support the final results. The conclusion is unclear to maintain the study outcomes. The major point is the method of statistical analysis. Why is the only two variables of demography (age and BMI) included in the first logistic regression? Sex, body weight, race, ,,,,, will be considered. Page 8. Initially three logistic regressions were conducted: with age and BMI; the behavioural variables; and the psychological variables. The significant predictors from each of these analyses were entered into a final logistic regression.---the authors will explain this analytic method, why didn't use univariate logistic regression model, then advanced to multivariate logistic regression model, if the value of P is significant. The results of Table 5 is the most important outcomes in this manuscript, but the authors didn't mention in detail in result and discussion section.

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Name of Journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

ESPS Manuscript NO: 10518

Title: Functional gastrointestinal disorders in eating disorder patients: altered distribution and predictors using ROME III compared to ROME II criteria.

Reviewer code: 00068556

Science editor: Yuan Qi

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CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	CONCLUSION
[ ] Grade A (Excellent)	[Y] Grade A: Priority Publishing	Google Search:	[ ] Accept
[Y] 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	
[ ] Grade D (Fair)		BPG Search:	[ ] Rejection
[ ] Grade E (Poor)	[ ] Grade D: rejected	[ ] Existed	[Y] Minor revision
		[ ] No records	[ ] Major revision

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Functional gastrointestinal disorders (FGIDs) are difficult evaluated diseases because of its subtle structural abnormalities. The diagnosis of FGIDs can not rely on objective detection, so the self-reported questionnaires is the popular test. The Paper, "Functional gastrointestinal disorders in eating disorder patients: altered distribution and predictors using ROME III compared to ROME II criteria", investigates FGIDs using ROME III and compares prevalence based on ROME II and ROME III criteria, this is a valuable clinical study.