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Wan Chai, Hong Kong, China

## ESPS Peer-review Report

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

**ESPS Manuscript NO:** 5281

**Title:** Association between serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D concentration and inflammatory bowel disease characteristics in North-Eastern Romania

**Reviewer code:** 00000653

**Science editor:** Cui, Xue-Mei

**Date sent for review:** 2013-08-27 15:44

**Date reviewed:** 2013-09-05 23:42

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

## COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Why is there no abstract? Serum 25(OH)D levels for those with a disease are not as interesting as serum 25(OH)D levels associated with risk of disease or disease outcome. Questions to address include how the serum 25(OH)D levels compare to those without IBD, whether 25(OH)D levels are associated with disease severity, and whether raising serum 25(OH)D levels affects disease activity or severity. Please review the rules for significant digits and revise the numbers in the text and tables accordingly. For example, 41.85+/-14.11 should be 42+/-14 due to the uncertainty of the value. Also, p values should be reported to two, not three digits, e.g., 0.69. The N in New Zealand should be capitalized. There are a number of additional papers that the authors should review and consider citing. Hagenau T, Vest R, Gissel TN, Poulsen CS, Erlandsen M, Mosekilde L, Vestergaard P. Global vitamin D levels in relation to age, gender, skin pigmentation and latitude: an ecologic meta-regression analysis. *Osteoporos Int.* 2009;20:133-140. Harries AD, Brown R, Heatley RV, Williams LA, Woodhead S, Rhodes J. Vitamin D status in Crohn's disease: association with nutrition and disease activity. *Gut.* 1985 Nov;26(11):1197-203. Hilger J, Friedel A, Herr R, Rausch T, Roos F, Wahl DA, Pierroz DD, Weber P, Hoffmann K. A systematic review of vitamin D status in populations worldwide. *Br J Nutr.* 2013 Aug 9:1-23. [Epub ahead of print] Holick MF, Binkley NC, Bischoff-Ferrari HA, Gordon CM, Hanley DA, Heaney RP, Murad MH, Weaver CM. Evaluation, treatment, and prevention of vitamin D deficiency: an Endocrine Society Clinical Practice Guideline. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab.* 2011 Jul;96(7):1911-30. Holick MF, Binkley NC, Bischoff-Ferrari HA, Gordon CM, Hanley DA, Heaney RP, Murad MH, Weaver CM. Guidelines for preventing and treating vitamin D deficiency and insufficiency revisited. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab.* 2012;97(4):1153-8. Hossein-Nezhad A,



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Holick MF. Vitamin D for health: A global perspective. *Mayo Clin Proc.* 2013 July;88(7):720-55.

Jahnsen J, Falch JA, Mowinckel P, Aadland E. Vitamin D status, parathyroid hormone and bone mineral density in patients with inflammatory bowel disease. *Scand J Gastroenterol.* 2002 Feb;37(2):192- Kuwabara A, Tanaka K, Tsugawa N, Nakase H, Tsuji H, Shide K, Kamao M, Chiba T, Inagaki N, Okano T, Kido S. High prevalence of vitamin K and D deficiency and decreased BMD in inflammatory bowel disease. *Osteoporos Int.* 2009 Jun;20(6):935-429. J?rgensen SP, Agnholt J, Glerup H, Lyhne S, Villadsen GE, Hvas CL, Bartels LE, Kelsen J, Christensen LA, Dahlerup JF. Clinical trial: vitamin D3 treatment in Crohn's disease - a randomized double-blind placebo-controlled study. *Aliment Pharmacol Ther.* 2010 Aug;32(3):377-83. Kappelman MD, Rifas-Shiman SL, Kleinman K, Ollendorf D, Bousvaros A, Grand RJ, Finkelstein JA. The prevalence and geographic distribution of Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis in the United States. *Clin Gastroenterol Hepatol.* 2007 Dec;5(12):1424-9. Leslie WD, Miller N, Rogala L, Bernstein CN. Vitamin D status and bone density in recently diagnosed inflammatory bowel disease: the Manitoba IBD Cohort Study. *Am J Gastroenterol.* 2008 Jun;103(6):1451-9. McCarthy D, Duggan P, O'Brien M, Kiely M, McCarthy J, Shanahan F, Cashman KD. Seasonality of vitamin D status and bone turnover in patients with Crohn's disease. *Aliment Pharmacol Ther.* 2005 May 1;21(9):1073-83. Miheller P, Muzes G, Hritz I, Lakatos G, Pregon I, Lakatos PL, Herszényi L, Tulassay Z. Comparison of the effects of 1,25 dihydroxyvitamin D and 25 hydroxyvitamin D on bone pathology and disease activity in Crohn's disease patients. *Inflamm Bowel Dis.* 2009 Nov;15(11):1656-62. Nerich V, Monnet E, Etienne A, Louafi S, Ramée C, Rican S, Weill A, Vallier N, Vanbockstael V, Auleley GR, Allemand H, Carbonnel F. Geographical variations of inflammatory bowel disease in France: a study based on national health insurance data. *Inflamm Bowel Dis.* 2006 Mar;12(3)