ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology
ESPS manuscript NO: 16237
Title: Prevalence and predictors of hospitalization in Crohn's disease in a prospective population-based inception cohort from 2000-2012
Reviewer's code: 00033010
Reviewer's country: Italy
Science editor: Yuan Qi
Date sent for review: 2015-01-06 15:54
Date reviewed: 2015-02-22 03:43

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	CONCLUSION
[ ] Grade A: Excellent	[ ] Grade A: Priority publishing	PubMed Search:	[ ] Accept
[ ] Grade B: Very good	[Y] Grade B: Minor language polishing	[ ] The same title	[ ] High priority for publication
[Y] Grade C: Good	[ ] Grade C: A great deal of language polishing	[ ] Duplicate publication	[ ] Rejection
[ ] Grade D: Fair	[ ] Grade D: Rejected	[ ] Plagiarism	[Y] Minor revision
[ ] Grade E: Poor		[Y] No	[ ] Major revision
		BPG Search:	
		[ ] The same title	
		[ ] Duplicate publication	
		[ ] Plagiarism	
		[Y] No	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The paper by Golovics et al entitled "Prevalence and predictors of hospitalization in Crohn's disease in a prospective population-based inception cohort from 2000-2012" analyzes the factors influencing hospitalization rates in a subset of patients affected by Crohn's disease. The paper is well written, inclusion/exclusion criteria and study protocol are appropriate; statistical analysis is proper and accurate. Minor comments: 1. Authors claim that the aim was "to prospectively analyze prevalence…", but the present study seems to be rather a retrospective study. This aspect needs to be well clarified. 2. In tables 2 and 3, all p values may be reported, even if not significant. 3. Authors used Cox regression for survival analysis. This aspect has been reported in the "Results" section, but needs to be enclosed also in "Materials and methods". 4. Was an early use of biologic therapy (top-down) used in this study and associated to a lower risk of re-hospitalization? This aspect is hard to realize from the current text. 5. Only the 8.2% of patients received anti-TNF alpha treatment. This low rate could have negatively influenced the hospitalization rate. This point needs to be discussed. 6. Authors affirm   that the need of steroids was associated to high risk of re-hospitalization. Have the

Authors available data about the weight of steroids on major post-operative complications in this population? (see Nguyen et al, J Crohns Colitis, 2014).

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Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology
ESPS manuscript NO: 16237
Title: Prevalence and predictors of hospitalization in Crohn's disease in a prospective population-based inception cohort from 2000-2012
Reviewer's code: 00052899
Reviewer's country: China
Science editor: Yuan Qi
Date sent for review: 2015-01-06 15:54
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CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	CONCLUSION
[ ] Grade A: Excellent	[ ] Grade A: Priority publishing	PubMed Search:	[ ] Accept
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COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

In this population-based cohort, the author prospectively analyzed the prevalence, length and predictors of hospitalization in Crohn's disease in the biological era. They concluded that non-inflammatory disease behavior at diagnosis was identified as the pivotal predictive factor of both hospitalization and re-hospitalization. Furthermore, early hospitalization requirement was independently associated with clinically significant outcomes. For my point of view, the manuscript is carefully prepared and the paper is well organized. However, a number of points need clarifying and certain statements require further justification. Just, I suggest minor revision. There are given below. 1.The author should explain the medical therapy for Crohn's disease in more detail. 2.The author should explain the corresponding location of L1, L2, L3 and L4 in Table 1. 3.The format of the tables should be checked and corrected. 4.The references in the manuscript should be corrected to the style for WJG. 5.There are several typographical errors.

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		[ ] Plagiarism	
		[Y] No	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This is a retrospective study not a prospective one. In the era of biological therapy, the study of low percentage of anti-TNF alpha treatment has less research priority.