

ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

ESPS manuscript NO: 16601

Title: Comparison of Mongolians and Japanese gastric mucosa including Mongolian gastric cancer observation.

Reviewer's code: 01438833

Reviewer's country: Japan

Science editor: Ya-Juan Ma

Date sent for review: 2015-01-25 14:30

Date reviewed: 2015-03-02 13:02

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	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"/> The same title	<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"/> Duplicate publication	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejected	<input type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor		<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		BPG Search:	
		<input type="checkbox"/> The same title	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Duplicate publication	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	
		<input type="checkbox"/> No	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

1. More focusing on Mongolians could be better to understand. 2. Because gastric cancer of Mongolians less likely affected by HP infection, C/A index was not main issue to discuss carcinogenesis. 3. The reason why upper third cancer is major in Mongolian gastric cancer was still not clear. 4. Discussion part was too much.

ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

ESPS manuscript NO: 16601

Title: Comparison of Mongolians and Japanese gastric mucosa including Mongolian gastric cancer observation.

Reviewer's code: 03104341

Reviewer's country: United States

Science editor: Ya-Juan Ma

Date sent for review: 2015-01-25 14:30

Date reviewed: 2015-02-12 05:44

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	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"/> The same title	<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"/> Duplicate publication	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		BPG Search:	
		<input type="checkbox"/> The same title	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Duplicate publication	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

In this study, the authors investigated the characteristics of Mongolians gastric cancer and gastric mucosa by comparing a total of 208 Mongolian and 3,205 Japanese patients' gastric mucosa. They found that about 70% of older Mongolians had gastric cancer and about half of the Mongolian cancers were located in the upper part of the stomach, and three fourths of those with advanced cancer showed undifferentiated adenocarcinoma. They found many differences in the stomach of Mongolians compare with Japanese. The prevalence of H. pylori infection was higher in Mongolians than in Japanese (75.9% and 48.3%, respectively, $P < 0.0001$). The most surprising result was that 99.3% of H. pylori positive case infected with non-East Asian-type H. In general, this study is novel, interesting and scientific. Especially, I think that this study has clinical significance.

If the authors can present several representative pictures, it will be better. My suggestion is minor revision.