

ESPS PEER REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

ESPS manuscript NO: 13961

Title: A prospective serial study on primary antibiotic resistance of *Helicobacter pylori* strains isolated from Chinese patients.

Reviewer code: 02438768

Science editor: Yuan Qi

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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"/> Existing	<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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor		<input type="checkbox"/> Existing	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		<input type="checkbox"/> No records	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Comments for ESPS Manuscript NO: 13961

1. General comments Antibiotic resistance is a main factor with therapeutic effects on patients with *H. pylori* infection. In this manuscript, the authors reported the resistance pattern of *H. Pylori* to six antibiotics during 2009-2010 and 2013-2014 in China. The manuscript is very interesting. However, I have some comments regarding this paper.

2. Specific comments (1) Major comments: # Antibiotic resistance may vary within patient groups with geographic region, patient age and sex, type of disease, and birthplace. Resistant *H. pylori* strains are different in different regions in China. Therefore, in my opinion, it is important to determine the prevalence of antibiotic resistance in the local *H. pylori* strains. Obviously, this study is not a true representative of Chinese population, and it is inappropriate that 'Chinese patients' was used in Title. # The authors stated in Results that '...The resistance rates of clarithromycin and levofloxacin in 2013-2014 were significantly higher than those in 2009-2010', and '...Markedly, more multiple resistant *H. pylori* isolates were found in 2013-2014'. There are many factors influencing antibiotic resistance when comparing different population patients. And the paper failed to make comparisons between the same population patients in different periods. (2) Minor comments: # Should patients on administered non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs and alcohol be excluded from the study as well?