



**ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT**

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

**ESPS manuscript NO:** 24335

**Title:** Factors Affecting the Occurrence of Gastric Varioliform Lesions: A Case-Control Study

**Reviewer’s code:** 00039368

**Reviewer’s country:** Estonia

**Science editor:** Ya-Juan Ma

**Date sent for review:** 2016-01-19 16:09

**Date reviewed:** 2016-02-18 21:14

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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor		BPG Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		<input type="checkbox"/> The same title	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Duplicate publication	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	

**COMMENTS TO AUTHORS**

This well conducted and written retrospective case-control study considers the different risk and protective factors influencing the occurrence of gastric varioliform lesions (GVLs) and their possible link with development of gastric cancer. The study was performed in large group of 1638 chronic gastritis patients who underwent gastroscopy at one of two Chinese hospitals between 2009 and 2014. The authors carried out very detailed analysis of endoscopic and pathological findings and described very detailed as well the study sample and selection/exclusion criteria. The statistical review of the study results is correct and trustworthy. Introduction gives a sufficient overview of the study background and the authors raised clearly the aim of the study. The results are presented correctly and have been discussed well. The authors found that particularly H. pylori infection, allergic respiratory diseases, high intake of spicy food were independent risk factors for the formation of GVLs. As an independent protective factor the authors found the role of consumption of fresh fruits and vegetables. This study makes a contribution to studies of better understanding the mechanisms of gastric carcinogenesis. However, the following point needs to be



## BAISHIDENG PUBLISHING GROUP INC

8226 Regency Drive, Pleasanton, CA 94588, USA

Telephone: +1-925-223-8242

Fax: +1-925-223-8243

E-mail: [bpgoffice@wjgnet.com](mailto:bpgoffice@wjgnet.com)

<http://www.wjgnet.com>

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considered: 1. It is not sufficiently clear, how was established the diagnosis of allergic diseases? Was it based only on the telephone-interview data? Have the authors found also some eosinophilic infiltration in stomach mucosa in cases of “varioliform gastritis”?



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**Title:** Factors Affecting the Occurrence of Gastric Varioliform Lesions: A Case-Control Study

**Reviewer’s code:** 00069634

**Reviewer’s country:** Mexico

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CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	Google Search:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accept
<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	<input 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**

The clinical management of nonadenomatous multiple gastric polyp syndromes is complicated by variable classification and inadequate analysis of the risk of developing carcinoma. It is important to identify which syndromes have an increased risk of developing carcinoma because these require increased vigilance and aggressive therapy. Patients diagnosed in an early stage of the cancer present an excellent prognosis, with a five-year survival rate greater than 90%. In cases with advanced lesions, gastric cancer carries a poor prognosis, with an overall five-year survival rate of less than 20%.The understanding of gastric carcinogenesis has advanced considerably over the past decades, especially with regards to insights into the role of H. pylori infection and the progression of chronic gastritis from premalignant stages to gastric cancer. Thereby, with the results obtained in the present study can be considered important factors implicated on the gastric cancer development. In the present study the authors tried to understand some of these questions considering some aspects of the development of the cancer.