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## ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

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

**ESPS manuscript NO:** 25838

**Title:** Spontaneous Fungal Peritonitis: Epidemiology, Current Evidence and Future Prospectives

**Reviewer's code:** 00068156

**Reviewer's country:** China

**Science editor:** Ya-Juan Ma

**Date sent for review:** 2016-03-25 09:02

**Date reviewed:** 2016-04-20 19:03

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

Spontaneous bacterial peritonitis (SBP) is a well-known complication of cirrhosis; however, spontaneous fungal peritonitis (SFP) is less well-recognized and described. In this review, the author provided an overview of the current evidence-based information on the epidemiology, characteristics, and optimal empirical antifungal therapy. This review is described in detail, which, as a valuable information, could help the readers that have better understand the first-hand knowledge of this topic to start novel studies. This review is recommended to be published in the journal.

## ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

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

**ESPS manuscript NO:** 25838

**Title:** Spontaneous Fungal Peritonitis: Epidemiology, Current Evidence and Future Prospectives

**Reviewer's code:** 02942798

**Reviewer's country:** Slovakia

**Science editor:** Ya-Juan Ma

**Date sent for review:** 2016-03-25 09:02

**Date reviewed:** 2016-05-02 01:15

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 checked="" 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"/> Duplicate publication	
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: A great deal of language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejected	BPG Search:	<input checked="" 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

Spontaneous bacterial peritonitis (SBP) is common complication of advanced liver cirrhosis with well defined impact on kidney function and mortality. Spontaneous fungal peritonitis (SFP) has lower incidence, but it is probably underdiagnosed. Authors wrote review containing epidemiology, current evidence and future prospectives of SFP. Review is well written, but paper needs revision. Major changes: 1) To describe pathogenesis of SFP in liver cirrhosis and the differences between SBP and SFP. 2) To describe association between SFP and other infectious complications (especially fungal infection) 3) To describe in detail impact of SFP on kidney function. 4) To summarize association between SFP and mortality in special table. Minor changes: 1) Citation 4) Was SFP found in 9 or 11 patients? 2) Authors make conclusions about SBP without presentation of SFP data. 3) To summarize impact of antimycotic treatment on course of liver cirrhosis. 4) Figure 1) High risk factors for SFP start antibiotic and antifungal therapy - please to clarify Without clinical improvement: add-on antifungal therapy - please to clarify 5) To add recommendation, how to improve diagnosis of SFB. 6) Text needs grammar revision.

## ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

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

**ESPS manuscript NO:** 25838

**Title:** Spontaneous Fungal Peritonitis: Epidemiology, Current Evidence and Future Prospectives

**Reviewer's code:** 00036801

**Reviewer's country:** Spain

**Science editor:** Ya-Juan Ma

**Date sent for review:** 2016-03-25 09:02

**Date reviewed:** 2016-03-31 01:00

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 checked="" 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"/> Duplicate publication	
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: A great deal of language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejected	BPG Search:	<input checked="" 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 is an interesting review of a relevant topic (spontaneous fungal peritonitis) scarcely considered in the scientific literature. Accordingly, this review is welcome, specially if it can be useful to guide future treatment of patients. However, some corrections are necessary to clarify the text: - In the introduction section (third line) authors describe the diagnosis of SFP when in fact is the diagnosis of SBP. - In the description of the study from Hwang et al. (Epidemiology section. Asia. Reference 1) the number of patients with SFP and nosocomial peritonitis and the mean value of Child-Pugh score should be indicated. - In the description of the study from Li YT et al. (Epidemiology section. Asia. Reference 4) authors state "Nine patients were positive for fungi (2.9%); there was significant difference regarding fungi distribution between nosocomial (7.1%, 9 patients) and non-nosocomial (0.9%, 2 patients) cases (P = 0.004) [4]". How many patients had fungal infection? 9 or 11. - In the description of the study from Piroth L et al (Epidemiology section. Europe. Reference 7) authors state "Bacterascites seems be considered a serious condition given the mortality rate (close to 20%). The authors concluded that bacterascites is probably a surrogate marker of advanced liver disease [7]."



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But this conclusion concerns the bacterascites. What about the SFP?. Was the mortality in patients with bacterascites related to the existence of SFP?, This paragraph must be clarified. - In the description of the study from Friedrich et al. (Epidemiology section. Europe. Reference 9) authors state "Interestingly, there was no significant difference regarding Candida spp. distribution between nosocomial (9.0%, 8 patients) and non-nosocomial (4.1%, 2 patients) cases (P = 0.287) [9]". Why interestingly? The number of patients is so small that any statistical analysis is underpowered. However, there are twice as many cases with nosocomial SFP and this is not analyzed. - In the description of the study from Karvellas et al. (Epidemiology section. North America/Miscellaneous. Reference 14) authors state "The authors concluded that cirrhotic patients with septic shock secondary to SBP have high mortality (80%). Each hour of delay in appropriate antimicrobial therapy was associated with a 1.86 times increase in hospital mortality.". Again, authors make statements about SBP without SFP data. Information about SFP cases must be given. - The title "FUTURE POSPETIVES" is wrong - Authors must develop in detail (in a new section) the underlying mechanisms to fungal infections in cirrhosis. Is specially important to take in consideration the relationship between immunosuppression and fungal infections, the mechanism involved in the association between bacterial polymicrobial infections and fungal infections and the influence of liver impairment in the development of fungal infections. - A general review of grammar and verb tenses is recommended