

ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

ESPS manuscript NO: 27599

Title: Oropharyngeal acid reflux and motility abnormalities of the proximal esophagus

Reviewer's code: 00503556

Reviewer's country: Japan

Science editor: Ze-Mao Gong

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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 type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
		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 study is seemed impressive that the authors investigated the relationship between a pathological oropharyngeal (OP) acid exposure and esophageal motility in patients with suspected gastro-esophageal reflux disease (GERD)-related extra-esophageal syndromes. And the authors suggested that a pathological OP acid exposure is associated with a weaker proximal esophageal motility in patients with suspected GERD-related extraesophageal syndromes. Although the results and discussions will satiate the readers' interest, I had some comments mentioned below. Major comments: 1) (Results and Figure 2) Are there differences between patients with OP pH+ and pH-in clinical manifestations? I deem that this will be a clinically very important point. Please analyze the differences and add the result as a figure or table. 2) (Statistical analysis) Did the authors calculate the sample size of patients? If not, the authors should justify no sample size calculation. 3) (Figures) The authors should show the HRM photos of typical findings of PCI in the patients with OP pH+ and OP pH- to demonstrate the most important results and make readers' understanding easier. Minor comment: 1) (Tables) According to the authors' guide line, P-values should be all provided in the tables regardless of a significant difference.