

ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

ESPS manuscript NO: 30244

Title: HIGH RISK OF TEMPOROMANDIBULAR DISORDER IN IRRITABLE BOWEL SYNDROME. Is there a correlation with greater illness severity?

Reviewer's code: 00008491

Reviewer's country: Italy

Science editor: Yuan Qi

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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 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

GENERAL COMMENT Serena Gallota and Co-Workers aimed to investigate the prevalence and the risk of temporomandibular disorders (TMDs) in patients with irritable bowel syndrome (IBS), included in a prospective study. They showed that IBS patients had a higher risk of having TMD compared to Healthy Controls and demonstrated that in this study group IBS patients that fulfilled also criteria for TMD share along with chronic facial and abdominal pain a significant co-occurrence with psychiatric disorders and female preponderance. Few studies have been published on this topic and the Authors must be congratulated for the methods used and the clarity of the results showed. I have very few specific points to address to improve the paper. **SPECIFIC POINTS** Results. These percentages are wrong: "IBS patients were classified 23 (15.5%) as IBS-D, 30 (25.7%) as IBS-C and 38 (20.3%) as IBS-M". "in our IBS population we had 11(7.4%) mild IBS, 41(27.7%) moderate and 39 (26.4%) severe IBS".