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PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

Manuscript NO: 56653

Title: Updated bone mineral density status in Saudi patients with inflammatory bowel

disease

Reviewer's code: 03727521 Position: Peer Reviewer Academic degree: PhD

Professional title: Assistant Professor

Reviewer's Country/Territory: Brazil

Author's Country/Territory: Saudi Arabia

Manuscript submission date: 2020-05-08

Reviewer chosen by: AI Technique

Reviewer accepted review: 2020-05-09 19:07

Reviewer performed review: 2020-05-15 19:46

Review time: 6 Days

Scientific quality	[] Grade A: Excellent [] Grade B: Very good [Y] Grade C: Good [] Grade D: Fair [] Grade E: Do not publish
Language quality	[Y] Grade A: Priority publishing [] Grade B: Minor language polishing [] Grade C: A great deal of language polishing [] Grade D: Rejection
Conclusion	[] Accept (High priority) [] Accept (General priority) [Y] Minor revision [] Major revision [] Rejection
Re-review	[Y]Yes []No
Peer-reviewer statements	Peer-Review: [Y] Anonymous [] Onymous Conflicts-of-Interest: [] Yes [Y] No



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SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The study assessed the prevalence of osteopenia and osteoporosis in IBD patients in Saudi Arabia. Draws attention to the high prevalence and importance of screening for osteopenia and osteoporosis in these patients, especially those who have risk factors specially low BMI. In general, the paper is easy to follow and well written. The title and abstract cover the main aspects of the work. The topic is not novel, but it is important and of great importance to physicians who deal with these patients in clinical care. The subject of the work is not new, but the work is carried out with general requirements. The work does not bring new data to learning, but it is conducted fairly and correctly. Some minor corrections: - The study is presented as a cross sectional study, but in some parts is referred as a "prospective study" (in abstract and discussion). It needs correction. - Please discuss the greater number of CD compared to UC patients. Is the incidence of CD higher in Saudi Arabia compared to UC? - Were patients included consecutively? - The authors cited the mean value of CDAI and Mayo score, but it is important to mention how many patients were in clinical disease activity and in endoscopic disease activity, if available. - What about the other medications in use? There is no mention about the use of mesalamine and azathioprine. - Please explain the high value of calprotectin in UC patients. Are UC patients in clinical disease activity? -Please insert footnote regarding abbreviations used to clarify the data in tables.