

PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: *World Journal of Gastroenterology*

Manuscript NO: 71559

Title: Obesity is associated with decreased risk of microscopic colitis in women

Provenance and peer review: Unsolicited manuscript; Externally peer reviewed

Peer-review model: Single blind

Reviewer's code: 05646946

Position: Peer Reviewer

Academic degree: MD

Professional title: Doctor

Reviewer's Country/Territory: China

Author's Country/Territory: United States

Manuscript submission date: 2021-09-12

Reviewer chosen by: AI Technique

Reviewer accepted review: 2021-09-13 05:09

Reviewer performed review: 2021-09-14 13:54

Review time: 1 Day and 8 Hours

Scientific quality	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good <input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Do not publish
Language quality	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language polishing <input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: A great deal of language polishing <input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejection
Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/> Accept (High priority) <input type="checkbox"/> Accept (General priority) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Minor revision <input type="checkbox"/> Major revision <input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
Re-review	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Peer-reviewer	Peer-Review: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Anonymous <input type="checkbox"/> Onymous

statements

Conflicts-of-Interest: [] Yes [Y] No

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

1. Microscopic colitis is a chronic inflammatory disease of colon. At present, the etiology and pathogenesis are not clear, which may be related to many factors, such as abnormal immunity of intestinal mucosa, autoimmunity, smoking, bile acid absorption disorder, bacterial infection and so on. It often occurs in patients with autoimmune diseases, people with a history of proton pump inhibitors, non steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs and long-term smokers, and it is more common in middle-aged and elderly women. Drug factors such as non steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs can induce the disease. This paper evaluates the relationship between microscopic colitis, obesity and hormonal factors, which has certain clinical significance; 2. The article is a case-control study, and the majority of cases are women, and it is recorded retrospectively in the form of questionnaire, which may produce bias; 3. There is no information on the type of oral contraceptives or the type or dose of postmenopausal hormones used, nor the detection results of case-related hormone levels, nor the analysis results of gut microbiota. It cannot be inferred that the microscopic pathogenesis of colitis may involve the hormonal effect of obesity or gut microbiota; 4. Suggestion: carefully revise the discussion part to fully explore the relationship between microscopic colitis and body weight, gender, oral contraceptives, etc.

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Peer-review model: Single blind

Reviewer's code: 05755618

Position: Peer Reviewer

Academic degree: FACP, MD

Professional title: Chief Physician, Doctor

Reviewer's Country/Territory: Japan

Author's Country/Territory: United States

Manuscript submission date: 2021-09-12

Reviewer chosen by: AI Technique

Reviewer accepted review: 2021-09-19 06:27

Reviewer performed review: 2021-09-22 13:49

Review time: 3 Days and 7 Hours

Scientific quality	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good <input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Do not publish
Language quality	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing <input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language polishing <input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: A great deal of language polishing <input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejection
Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/> Accept (High priority) <input type="checkbox"/> Accept (General priority) <input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Major revision <input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
Re-review	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Peer-reviewer	Peer-Review: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Anonymous <input type="checkbox"/> Onymous

statements

Conflicts-of-Interest: [] Yes [Y] No

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

In this article, the authors described the etiology of microscopic colitis (MC), especially in obese women populations. It is a fascinating study and well-written paper. However, there are some concerns in order to publish this article. (1) The definition of diagnosis of microscopic colitis is critical. Classically, colonic biopsy shows histological features: > 20 intraepithelial lymphocytes per 100 epithelial cells in lymphocytic colitis (LC) and 10-20 μ m of a thickened subepithelial collagen band in collagenous colitis (CC). Would you describe more precisely the pathological view of the diagnosis of this study? (2) The prevalence of MC differs from Western countries and others. Concerning MC, many discrepancies exist between nations. The authors should describe this issue in the discussion. (4) Originally, the endoscopic findings of patients with MC have been described as normal; however, recent reports described endoscopic abnormalities such as changes in color, vascular pattern, changes in surface property, and mucosal tears (linear ulcers/scars, "cat scratch," crack-like grooves, etc. The authors should described the endoscopic pattern of this study. (5) They did not describe the treatment of MC (discontinuation of the suspected drug, steroids, Biologics, etc.) and followed up enough. (6) The weakest point of this study was the too-small number of patients in single-center experience who could not fully explain the evidence of the etiology of MC.

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Provenance and peer review: Unsolicited manuscript; Externally peer reviewed

Peer-review model: Single blind

Reviewer's code: 04089095

Position: Editorial Board

Academic degree: PhD

Professional title: Professor

Reviewer's Country/Territory: China

Author's Country/Territory: United States

Manuscript submission date: 2021-09-12

Reviewer chosen by: AI Technique

Reviewer accepted review: 2021-09-20 12:01

Reviewer performed review: 2021-09-30 08:38

Review time: 9 Days and 20 Hours

Scientific quality	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good <input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Do not publish
Language quality	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing <input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language polishing <input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: A great deal of language polishing <input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejection
Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/> Accept (High priority) <input type="checkbox"/> Accept (General priority) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Minor revision <input type="checkbox"/> Major revision <input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
Re-review	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Peer-reviewer	Peer-Review: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Anonymous <input type="checkbox"/> Onymous

statements

Conflicts-of-Interest: [] Yes [Y] No

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This case-control study was aimed to investigate the relationship between obesity and microscopic colitis, the etiology of which is not clear so far. In general, the structure of the article is logical and the analysis is reasonable. I only have a few minor problems: 1. Was the weight recorded before or after the onset of diarrhea? If before, how to avoid recall bias? 2. Previous studies have shown that proton pump inhibitors (PPIs) and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) are associated with microscopic colitis. Why were they not analyzed as confounding factors in this study? 3. Table 1: It does not make sense to include the standard deviation (SD) of age in the "Percent" column.

RE-REVIEW REPORT OF REVISED MANUSCRIPT

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Academic degree: FACP, MD

Professional title: Chief Physician, Doctor

Reviewer's Country/Territory: Japan

Author's Country/Territory: United States

Manuscript submission date: 2021-09-12

Reviewer chosen by: Li-Li Wang

Reviewer accepted review: 2021-12-13 11:50

Reviewer performed review: 2021-12-13 17:37

Review time: 5 Hours

Scientific quality	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good <input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Do not publish
Language quality	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing <input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language polishing <input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: A great deal of language polishing <input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejection
Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/> Accept (High priority) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accept (General priority) <input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision <input type="checkbox"/> Major revision <input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
Peer-reviewer statements	Peer-Review: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Anonymous <input type="checkbox"/> Onymous Conflicts-of-Interest: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

It is well revised and acceptable in this present form.