

PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: *World Journal of Diabetes*

Manuscript NO: 70713

Title: Higher risk of type 2 diabetes in young women with polycystic ovary syndrome: A 10-year retrospective cohort study

Provenance and peer review: Unsolicited Manuscript; Externally peer reviewed

Peer-review model: Single blind

Reviewer's code: 03906298

Position: Peer Reviewer

Academic degree: MD, PhD

Professional title: Associate Professor

Reviewer's Country/Territory: Russia

Author's Country/Territory: Taiwan

Manuscript submission date: 2021-08-12

Reviewer chosen by: AI Technique

Reviewer accepted review: 2021-08-14 11:43

Reviewer performed review: 2021-08-21 21:50

Review time: 7 Days and 10 Hours

Scientific quality	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good <input 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 Grade E: Do not publish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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

**Peer-reviewer
statements**

Peer-Review: [☒] Anonymous [☐] Onymous
Conflicts-of-Interest: [☐] Yes [☒] No

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

In this manuscript Liao WT and colleagues present very interesting data that the incidence of T2DM over time in women with PCOS depends on the age of PCOS diagnosis. The manuscript is well written and the results are based on a large sample size. Comments Line 80 «patients with PCOS were noted to be insulin-resistant after adjustment». What kind of adjustment? Lines 125-127 Why «women who underwent gynecological ultrasonography or blood testing for testosterone or 17-hydroxyprogesterone levels» were an inclusion criteria? The fact of the testing does not mean an abnormal result. Line 128 Why type 2 diabetes, IGT, gestational diabetes were exclusion criteria? If it was only at the time of first PCOS diagnosis, then it should be clearly written in the text. Line 142 Please specify by which comorbidities were controls matched to the cohort group? Discussion Among study limitations it should be noted that the sample size of the groups of women diagnosed with PCOS after age 35 were relatively small and it may be the cause of the lack of statistical significance. Besides, it should be described if it was possible to be sure that women diagnosed with PCOS in the Health Insurance Database were indeed first diagnosed. Could they attend a doctor at some other medical organization before entering the Longitudinal Health Insurance Database? Table 1. Please unfold abbreviations. Disorders of «lipoid metabolism» should be corrected for «lipid metabolism».

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Reviewer's code: 05240119

Position: Peer Reviewer

Academic degree: MD

Professional title: Doctor

Reviewer's Country/Territory: China

Author's Country/Territory: Taiwan

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Scientific quality	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good <input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good <input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Do not publish
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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
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SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

In this study, participants were stratified according to the presence or absence of comorbidities or of medication. Among women without comorbidities and no medication, the PCOS group exhibited a higher incidence of T2DM compared with the control group. The relevant rationale is suggested to expand in discussion section. The control group should be named uniformly in the figure and table. In the last sentence of the study population and outcome assessment, the first 'cohort group' should be 'control group'.