



PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: *World Journal of Diabetes*

Manuscript NO: 89337

Title: Comparative efficacy of sodium glucose cotransporter-2 inhibitors in the management of type 2 diabetes mellitus: A real-world experience

Provenance and peer review: Invited manuscript; Externally peer reviewed

Peer-review model: Single blind

Reviewer's code: 03912151

Position: Peer Reviewer

Academic degree: MD, PhD

Professional title: Doctor, Professor, Research Scientist, Teacher

Reviewer's Country/Territory: China

Author's Country/Territory: United Kingdom

Manuscript submission date: 2023-10-28

Reviewer chosen by: Yu-Lu Chen

Reviewer accepted review: 2023-12-18 13:29

Reviewer performed review: 2023-12-26 14:43

Review time: 8 Days and 1 Hour

Scientific quality	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent <input 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 Grade E: Do not publish
Novelty of this manuscript	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Good <input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: No novelty
Creativity or innovation of this manuscript	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Good <input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: No creativity or innovation



Scientific significance of the conclusion in this manuscript	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Good <input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: No scientific significance
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
Re-review	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
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

This study is a real-world study of SGLT-2 inhibitors that compared the clinical efficacy and safety of dapagliflozin, canagliflozin, and empagliflozin at a single clinical center. We see the benefits of SGLT-2i in lowering HbA1c, body weight, and blood pressure. At present, few studies have evaluated different SGLT-2i in clinical follow-up, and this study makes up for this deficiency. Secondly, the follow-up time is long enough and the data are more convincing, which can provide valuable reference information for clinicians. However, there are still some improvements needed in this study, and we hope to provide a reference for the authors: 1. In this study, other concomitant hypoglycemic drugs were recorded in the results. Although the real-world study was patient-centered, clinicians were also interested in the amount of use of these three SGLT-2i drugs, which we hope to be mentioned in the study; 2. For Cardiovascular outcomes, there need to be add lipid metabolism indicators and the occurrence of major adverse cardiovascular events. The author mentioned the cardiovascular benefits in the article but described them less. 3. In Subgroup analysis, the authors mention that "only those on canagliflozin showed a statistically significant reduction of albuminuria at the



**Baishideng
Publishing
Group**

7041 Koll Center Parkway, Suite
160, Pleasanton, CA 94566, USA

Telephone: +1-925-399-1568

E-mail: office@baishideng.com

https://www.wjgnet.com

latest follow up." In the discussion part of canagliflozin, the authors considered a partial association with higher baseline ACR. In fact, whether this is also related to the action of canagliflozin with SGLT1.