



## PEER-REVIEW REPORT

**Name of journal:** *World Journal of Diabetes*

**Manuscript NO:** 90857

**Title:** Dietary fiber intake and its association with diabetic kidney disease in united states adults with diabetes: A cross-sectional study

**Provenance and peer review:** Unsolicited Manuscript; Externally peer reviewed

**Peer-review model:** Single blind

**Reviewer's code:** 05247977

**Position:** Peer Reviewer

**Academic degree:** MD

**Professional title:** Assistant Professor

**Reviewer's Country/Territory:** Saudi Arabia

**Author's Country/Territory:** China

**Manuscript submission date:** 2023-12-15

**Reviewer chosen by:** AI Technique

**Reviewer accepted review:** 2023-12-20 11:39

**Reviewer performed review:** 2023-12-20 11:50

**Review time:** 1 Hour

<b>Scientific quality</b>	<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 Grade E: Do not publish
<b>Novelty of this manuscript</b>	<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
<b>Creativity or innovation of this manuscript</b>	<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 creativity or innovation



<b>Scientific significance of the conclusion in this manuscript</b>	<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
<b>Language quality</b>	<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
<b>Conclusion</b>	<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
<b>Re-review</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<b>Peer-reviewer statements</b>	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**

The manuscript appears to be a research study investigating the relationship between dietary fiber (DF) intake and diabetic kidney disease (DKD). The study uses data from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES), a program of studies designed to assess the health and nutritional status of adults and children in the United States. The study's methodology includes multivariate analysis with adjustments in three models to ascertain the independent association between DF intake and DKD. The results indicate an inverse relationship between DF intake and DKD, with an adjusted odds ratio (OR) value of 0.97 (95% CI: 0.96-0.98, P < 0.001). This suggests that higher DF intake is associated with a lower risk of DKD. The study also conducted subgroup and sensitivity analyses. The subgroup analysis showed that the association between DF intake and DKD was consistent across multiple subgroups, with no significant interaction detected after stratifying by age, sex, BMI, HbA1c, and eGFR (P>0.05). The sensitivity analysis, which excluded individuals with extreme energy intake, also found a stable association between DF intake and DKD. The manuscript includes tables and figures to illustrate the data and findings. For example, Figure 2



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shows the relationship between dietary fiber intake and diabetic kidney disease according to basic features. Table 1 presents population characteristics by categories of dietary fiber intake. The study appears to be well-conducted, with a clear methodology and comprehensive statistical analysis. However, without access to the full manuscript, it's not possible to fully appraise the study's introduction, literature review, discussion, and conclusion. It would also be important to assess the limitations of the study, which are not included in the provided excerpt. In terms of ethical considerations, the manuscript states that all NHANES contributors provide written informed consent, and the research is conducted with the approval of the NCHS Institutional Review Board. The authors also declare no conflicts of interest. In conclusion, based on the provided excerpt, the study seems to provide valuable insights into the relationship between dietary fiber intake and diabetic kidney disease.