

ESPS Peer-review Report

Name of Journal: World Journal of Diabetes

ESPS Manuscript NO: 7191

Title: Origin and therapy for Hypertriglyceridaemia in Type 2 Diabetes

Reviewer code: 00505951

Science editor: Zhai, Huan-Huan

Date sent for review: 2013-11-09 20:44

Date reviewed: 2014-02-09 16:36

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A (Excellent)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority Publishing	Google Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Accept
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B (Very good)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: minor language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Existed	<input type="checkbox"/> High priority for publication
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade C (Good)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: a great deal of language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> No records	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D (Fair)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: rejected	<input type="checkbox"/> Existed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E (Poor)		<input type="checkbox"/> No records	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

General comments This is a well written and detailed review on triglycerides in diabetes. An inherent problem with the topic is that it is difficult to confine the discussion to triglycerides without mentioning related lipid and metabolic abnormalities, so I refrain from criticising the authors for ending up covering treatments for lowering LDL and raising HDL. Still, I would welcome a bit more detailed discussion on what causes hypertriglyceridaemia. At the same time, HDL is so closely related to triglycerides that the discussion on HDL should be expanded. Specific comments Please cite, refer to and discuss the more up to date ACC/AHA Guidelines on lipids published in Nov 2013. The EXAMINE trial on alogliptin should be discussed.

ESPS Peer-review Report

Name of Journal: World Journal of Diabetes

ESPS Manuscript NO: 7191

Title: Origin and therapy for Hypertriglyceridaemia in Type 2 Diabetes

Reviewer code: 00289737

Science editor: Zhai, Huan-Huan

Date sent for review: 2013-11-09 20:44

Date reviewed: 2014-02-12 23:12

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	CONCLUSION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade A (Excellent)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority Publishing	Google Search:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accept
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B (Very good)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: minor language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Existed	<input type="checkbox"/> High priority for publication
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C (Good)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: a great deal of	<input type="checkbox"/> No records	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D (Fair)	language polishing	BPG Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E (Poor)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: rejected	<input type="checkbox"/> Existed	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		<input type="checkbox"/> No records	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This nicely described short review deals with therapeutic options for hypertriglyceridaemia. hypertriglyceridaemia is associated with insulin resistance, hypertension, obesity and diabetes and leading cause of cardiovascular complications. The authors have done exhaustive work in documenting current therapeutic approaches for this disease. The information presented is significant and is worthy consideration for publication.