

ESPS PEER REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Diabetes

ESPS manuscript NO: 12547

Title: Type 1 Diabetes within the scope of the Polyglandular Autoimmune Syndrome

Reviewer code: 00505926

Science editor: Xue-Mei Gong

Date sent for review: 2014-07-15 15:11

Date reviewed: 2014-08-03 23:27

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"/> Existing	<input type="checkbox"/> High priority for publication
<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejected	<input type="checkbox"/> Existing	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor		<input type="checkbox"/> No records	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Major revision

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The paper is well structured, but does not significantly add novel data or insights. This reviewer would like to see a management proposal of patients with type 1 diabetes. Should all of them be screened for associated autoimmune diseases? Who should be screened, when should screening be performed, how frequently should patients be screened, what parameters should be used to screen patients, ...? This reviewer would like to know whether screening is really useful? Not all antibody positive patients develop overt disease. Please comment. minor comment: - do patients with PAS have a different genetic background, HLA profile as compared to patients with T1DM alone? - p7: hypothyroidism may contribute to hypoglycemia? Is this really clinically relevant? Usually hypothyroid patients gain weight, becoming more insulin resistant. Do papers exist showing that insulin doses need to be reduced in the hypothyroid phase? In clinical practice, this reviewer has never encountered this. The authors mention that insulin dose should be reduced by 25%. Please provide a reference for this. - p7: does hyperthyroidism really contribute to a clinically meaningful rise in glycemia in adult T1DM patients? Please provide "clinical papers" for this statement. - p7: pituitary antibodies are not commonly determined in clinical practice. Do the authors advise to screen for them in all T1DM patients? Do patients with pituitary antibodies develop hypopituitarism? - the authors mention autoimmune thyroid disease and Addison's disease, but celiac disease (present in 4-9% see p. 5) and autoimmune gastritis (15%) and pernicious anemia (10% see p. 5) are hardly mentioned. This could be elaborated somewhat in more detail.

ESPS PEER REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Diabetes

ESPS manuscript NO: 12547

Title: Type 1 Diabetes within the scope of the Polyglandular Autoimmune Syndrome

Reviewer code: 00503108

Science editor: Xue-Mei Gong

Date sent for review: 2014-07-15 15:11

Date reviewed: 2014-08-04 03:41

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	Google Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Accept
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Existing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High priority for publication
<input 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"/> Existing	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor		<input type="checkbox"/> No records	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This review summarized the clinical epidemiology, genetics and pathogenesis of T1D and its association with other autoimmune diseases. This will be a great educational material for physicians.