

## ESPS PEER REVIEW REPORT

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

**ESPS manuscript NO:** 13672

**Title:** Short and long term neuro-behavioral alterations in type 1 diabetes mellitus pediatric population

**Reviewer code:** 00506409

**Science editor:** Xue-Mei Gong

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CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	Google Search:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accept
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good	<input 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 type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejected	BPG Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor		<input type="checkbox"/> Existing	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		<input type="checkbox"/> No records	

## COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

In this manuscript the authors attempt to present a comprehensive review on behavioral changes and cognitive deficits in type-1 diabetes mellitus, focussing on pediatric and juvenile patients. It is quite interesting to read their review, and how relationships are searched between diabetes manifestations and severity in glucose disbalance on the one hand, and behavioral alterations, cognitive defects, brain structure and brain function on the other. It is relevant that with improved glycemic control these neurological and behavioral manifestations are less. The authors mention that there are limited studies with sometimes conflicting results, and that there is a need for a better insight in these parameters, in particular because the target population of pediatric and juvenile diabetics is like non-diabetic individuals in a phase of life in which the brain shows substantial development as is the psychological development. This is an interesting manuscript that fits with the scope of the journal, and points to an important aspect of diabetes during childhood. The manuscript is clearly written and the message is clear. The illustrations are well chosen. The only recommendation is to change the heading of the last section from Conclusions into Discussion, and to split this section so that there is indeed first a discussion of literature data, and then add a section "Perspectives". This section should highlight some of the statements in the end of the present Conclusions, but even more should present what are the gaps in present knowledge, and what needs to be done to fill these gaps, to provide a better management and care in the respective target patient population in order to avoid or correct



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neuro-behavioral alterations. Essentially this review asks for a full participation of a neurologist and psychologist in the team of diabetes care takers. One aspect that could be considered is to link psychological and neurological studies to recent approaches in clinical diabetes research, namely the evaluation of the prediabetic state. Many institutions focus their investigations on this phase, to achieve a better understanding on early factors in the disease opening the perspective of early correction and treatment.