

ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Diabetes

ESPS manuscript NO: 13616

Title: Toxic stress, inflammation and symptomatology of chronic complications in diabetes

Reviewer's code: 02526196

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Science editor: Yue-Li Tian

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CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	PubMed 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"/> The same title	<input type="checkbox"/> High priority for publication
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good		<input type="checkbox"/> Duplicate publication	
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: A great deal of language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejected	BPG Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		<input type="checkbox"/> The same title	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Duplicate publication	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This is a good review for the effects of toxic stress, the culmination of biological and environmental interactions, on the development of diabetes complications. Authors provided more detail information of recent years regarding the effects of stress on the neuroendocrine system, the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis, the role of inflammation on diabetic complications and diabetic neuropathy. Furthermore the cognitive decline and depression caused by diabetes, Diabetic complications with associated symptoms, and clinical implications for symptom recognition are discussed as well. Authors concluded that toxic stress exposes individuals at all ages to chronic, low-grade inflammation that is a risk for the development of diabetes and may increase the physiological alterations leading to neuropathy, nephropathy and cardiovascular complications. Therefore to minimize toxic stress could promote glycemic control and lessen immune and inflammatory responses, consequently to prevent the emergence or worsening of diabetes complications. The review is well written and structured. It is relevant for the readership of WJD.