

ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Diabetes

ESPS manuscript NO: 14686

Title: FETAL PROGRAMMING OF POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME

Reviewer's code: 02445985

Reviewer's country: United States

Science editor: Xue-Mei Gong

Date sent for review: 2014-10-21 08:13

Date reviewed: 2015-01-13 04:13

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	PubMed Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Accept
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> The same title	<input checked="" 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"/> Duplicate publication	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor		[Y] No	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		BPG Search:	
		<input type="checkbox"/> The same title	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Duplicate publication	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	
		[Y] No	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The writing is mostly quite good. I have attached the manuscript with my annotated edits. It would be helpful to attempt to provide more evidence as to the genetic and molecular bases for PCOS.

ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Diabetes

ESPS manuscript NO: 14686

Title: FETAL PROGRAMMING OF POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME

Reviewer's code: 00742373

Reviewer's country: United States

Science editor: Xue-Mei Gong

Date sent for review: 2014-10-21 08:13

Date reviewed: 2015-01-14 15:36

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	PubMed Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Accept
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> The same title	<input type="checkbox"/> High priority for publication
<input checked="" 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 checked="" 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

In this review manuscript titled: "Fetal Programming of Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS)", the authors reviewed the gene association to PCOS, animal model study on PCOS, and development origin of PCOS in clinic. The author concluded that PCOS have a variety onset, clinical presentation and severity, which may be depended on environmental factors during both intrauterine and extrauterine life. As well, they concluded that prenatal exposure of high androgen, insufficient nutritional environment may play important role to the future PCOS during adult life. This is a very interesting topic since PCOS is one of the most common endocrine disorders among women and its cause is not entirely understood. It affects not only to women's reproductive system but also causing other disease such as diabetes and heart disease. Since its cause is not clear, this topic may bring a new insight to the etiology of PCOS. To this point, it is significant. Major concerns: It is still controversy if PCOS is caused majorly by genetic or metabolic dysfunction or environmental factors. Generally speaking, it is considered majorly caused by genetics (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polycystic_ovary_syndrome). In this manuscript, the author collected few literature of gene studies on PCOS and did point out that "impaired nutritional and

steroidal environment in intrauterine life may play a key role in PCOS development". This conclusion seems too early since genotype and phenotype of PCOS are not clearly described in this manuscript. There are tons of papers on genetic and molecular study on PCOS and clearly demonstrated that PCOS endocrine malfunction are related to variety of gene expression. Reviewer suggests strengthen the discussion of genetic association to PCOS. For example, similar study as Shah NA in the literature (Shah NA, Antoine HJ, Pall M, Taylor KD, Azziz R, Goodarzi MO. Association of androgen receptor CAG repeat polymorphism and polycystic ovary syndrome. J Clin Endocrinol Metab. 2008 May;93(5):1939-45. doi: 10.1210/jc.2008-0038. Epub 2008 Feb 26.) Furthermore, the author concluded that "timing of T exposure during fetal life may explain the phenotypic and genotypic variations seen in PCOS". It seems little timing programming described in the manuscript. And the writing and discussion are in a shallow level. Minor issue: * Give an abstract. * Suggest give abbreviation PCOS explain in the first paragraph instead of in the title. * Page 7, please give abbreviation for SHBG. * Page 10, spelling: Prenatal excess androjen * Page 10, spelling: impaired nutrisional milue(tertify hipotesis) * Check the reference pattern, make sure they are accordance with the journal requirement. * In the section of Genetic Association at PCOS, it concluded that: These genes have shown altered expression suggesting that the genetic abnormality in PCOS affects signal transduction pathways controlling steroidogenesis, steroid hormones action, gonadotropin action and regulation, insulin action and secretion, energy homeostasis, chronic inflammation, and others. Reviewer suggest list the genes that are related to PCOS in a table to demonstrate the name, phenotype alterations, etc.

ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Diabetes

ESPS manuscript NO: 14686

Title: FETAL PROGRAMMING OF POLYCYSTIC OVARY SYNDROME

Reviewer's code: 00742121

Reviewer's country: Greece

Science editor: Xue-Mei Gong

Date sent for review: 2014-10-21 08:13

Date reviewed: 2015-01-18 06:59

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	PubMed Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Accept
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language	<input type="checkbox"/> The same title	<input type="checkbox"/> High priority for
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good	polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Duplicate publication	publication
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade C: A great deal of	<input type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor	language polishing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" 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 well-written review article worthy of publication after minor revision according to the comments below. 1) An expert in English should review the manuscript. 2) The acronym PCOS should be fully written upon its first appearance in the Abstract and the main text. 3) Page 2, first paragraph: Differences in PCOS prevalence between various reports have been attributed to different diagnostic criteria used in different reports. Hence, the two most commonly used definitions and diagnostic criteria of PCOS should be presented in the Introduction section, i.e. the NIH (1990) and the Rotterdam ASRM/ESHRE consensus criteria (2003). Accordingly, the definition of PCOS used in each study mentioned in this review should be provided throughout the text. 4) Page 2, line 9: "endometrial hyperplasia/cancer" should be changed to "endometrial hyperplasia and/or endometrial cancer". 5) Page 3, line 4: The title "Genetic association at PCOS" does not really make sense. Hence it should be changed accordingly. 6) Page 3, line 8: "twins.11" should be changed to "twins 11." 7) Page 3, line 8: "Clinical presentation of PCOS show" should be changed to "Clinical presentation of PCOS shows". 8) Page 3, line 23: "considered responsible from PCOS" should be changed to "considered responsible for PCOS". 9) Page 4, lines 21 and 23 and page 5, line 4: "GNRH"

should be changed to "GnRH". 10) Page 5, line 11: "High blood levels of androstenedione at birth" should be changed to "High blood levels of androstenedione at birth". 11) Page 6, line 20: "There are some evidence" should be changed to "There is some evidence". 12) Page 7, line 20: "fetuses to diabetic mothers" should be changed to "fetuses of diabetic mothers" 13) Page 7, line 21: "PCOS women" should be changed to "women with PCOS". 14) Page 7, line 23: "PCOS mothers" should be changed to "women with PCOS". 15) Page 8, lines 5-9: "A study that followed... index41." Should be re-written as it does not really make sense. In particular, "pregnant persons" should be changed to "pregnant women" and "androstenedion" to androstenedione". 16) Page 10, Figure: The words "androgen", "hypothalamic", "androstenedione", "folliculogenesis", "nutritional milieu", "hypothesis" and "References" have been misspelled. What do the authors mean with the word "tertify"?