

## ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

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

**ESPS manuscript NO:** 25358

**Title:** In vivo corneal confocal microscopy in diabetes: Where we are and where we can get

**Reviewer's code:** 02520738

**Reviewer's country:** Italy

**Science editor:** Fang-Fang Ji

**Date sent for review:** 2016-03-07 11:42

**Date reviewed:** 2016-04-02 01:23

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	CONCLUSION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	Google Search:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accept
<input 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"/> 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 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

To: Professor Lian-Sheng Ma Editorial board World Journal of Diabetes Title: "In Vivo Corneal Confocal Microscopy in Diabetes: where we are and where we can get" Dear Editor, We have read through the manuscript and we think this is a good paper.

## ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

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

**ESPS manuscript NO:** 25358

**Title:** In vivo corneal confocal microscopy in diabetes: Where we are and where we can get

**Reviewer's code:** 02446522

**Reviewer's country:** India

**Science editor:** Fang-Fang Ji

**Date sent for review:** 2016-03-07 11:42

**Date reviewed:** 2016-04-19 17:56

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	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"/> The same title	<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"/> Duplicate publication	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejected	<input 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 researchers need to be congratulated for their brilliant efforts. The following points need be clarified: 1. Is this A1c linked to only macrosomia or the risk of development of GDM? 2. When exactly was HbA1c (week of gestation) measured during pregnancy? 3. The authors have listed down the limitations of using A1c as a screening and diagnostic tool since A1c can be erroneous in the presence of anaemia with a prevalence rate of 26.1% in the study population. Was there a sub group analysis to rule out discrepancies due to low Hb?

## ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

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

**ESPS manuscript NO:** 25358

**Title:** In vivo corneal confocal microscopy in diabetes: Where we are and where we can get

**Reviewer's code:** 00607642

**Reviewer's country:** Taiwan

**Science editor:** Fang-Fang Ji

**Date sent for review:** 2016-03-07 11:42

**Date reviewed:** 2016-05-21 08:48

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	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"/> The same title	<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"/> Duplicate publication	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejected	<input 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

Manuscript Number: ESPS#25358 Title: In Vivo Corneal Confocal Microscopy in Diabetes: where we are and where we can get Major comments: 1. This review is comprehensive in collecting data published in the literature. Of note, this paper is not a systematic review. The authors may decide with their own judgment whether to include published information. This limitation may create data selection bias in the current review. Minor comments: 1. Introduction: It is not necessary to introduce DM in the first paragraph of the Introduction because readers of this Journal are all familiar with the disease. I suggest the authors to focus on diabetic neuropathy in the Introduction. 2. I suggest the authors to add a figure to demonstrate how to perform the in vivo corneal confocal microscopy (CCM). 3. I suggest the authors to be cautious about using CCM for the diagnosis of autonomic neuropathy. As you mentioned, corneal nerve fibers have only sensitive function but not autonomic function. The CGM at most is a surrogate of autonomic function. However, patients with diabetic autonomic neuropathy (DAN) do not necessarily have peripheral sensorimotor neuropathy, especially those in very early stages of DAN. Patients with abnormal results in



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cardiovascular autonomic reflex (CVR) tests are probably in a moderate-to-advanced stage of DAN. The association between CGM and DAN-CVR (+), as discussed in this review, cannot cover a full spectrum of patients with DAN. I hope you can move this section to the CGM as research tool section.