

ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Hepatology

ESPS manuscript NO: 18821

Title: Extragastic manifestations of Helicobacter pylori infection: Possible role of bacterium in liver and pancreas diseases

Reviewer's code: 00036328

Reviewer's country: Italy

Science editor: Jing Yu

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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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor		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

The paper from Rabelo-Gonçalves E and co-workers is a well-written and well-documented review about the role of Helicobacter pylori infection in some liver and pancreatic diseases. Other reviews were written about the hypothetical role of this bacterium in various extragastric diseases, and in all cases some studies cited have low quality as well as low level of evidence. I think that the conclusion section of the review 'Extragastic manifestations of Helicobacter pylori infection: possible role of bacterium in liver and pancreas diseases' may contain some limitations points. Besides the heterogeneous quality of the studies cited, the risk is that Hp infection may represent a surrogate variable for some liver and pancreatic diseases, indicating only poor sanitary conditions for some countries. Moreover, in patients with advanced liver disease, the large use of antibiotics or proton pump inhibitors in some countries may represent a bias for those studies searching for Hp infection.