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ESPS Peer-review Report
Name of Journal: World Journal of Gastrointestinal Pathophysiology
Ms: 3238
Title: Probiotics for the Treatment of Clostridium difficile
Reviewer code: 00029041
Science editor: s.x.gou@wjgnet.com
Date sent for review: 2013-04-16 10:42
Date reviewed: 2013-04-16 13:51

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	CONCLUSION
[ ] Grade A (Excellent)	[Y] Grade A: Priority Publishing	Google Search:	[Y] Accept
[Y] Grade B (Very good)	[ ] Grade B: minor language polishing	[ ] Existed	[ ] High priority for publication
[ ] Grade C (Good)	[ ] Grade C: a great deal of language polishing	[ ] No records	
[ ] Grade D (Fair)		BPG Search:	[ ]Rejection
[ ] Grade E (Poor)	[ ] Grade D: rejected	[ ] Existed	[ ] Minor revision
		[ ] No records	[ ] Major revision

COMMENTS

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS:
This is an excellent paper reviewing the current and potential future role of probiotics for Clostridium difficile-associated disease (CDAD). Although the clinical evidence is lacking, Clostridium butyricum MIYAIRI has been widely used for preventing CDAD in Japan. Woo TD, Oka K, Takahashi M, Hojo F, Osaki T, Hanawa T, Kurata S, Yonezawa H,Kamiya S. Inhibition of the cytotoxic effect of Clostridium difficile in vitro by Clostridium butyricum MIYAIRI 588 strain. J Med Microbiol. 2011 Nov;60(Pt 11):1617-25. doi: 10.1099/jmm.0.033423-0. Epub 2011 Jun 23. PubMed PMID:21700738 Seki H, Shiohara M, Matsumura T, Miyagawa N, Tanaka M, Komiyama A, Kurata S.Prevention of antibiotic-associated diarrhea in children by Clostridium butyricum MIYAIRI. Pediatr Int. 2003 Feb;45(1):86-90. PubMed PMID: 12654076

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ESPS Peer-review Report
Name of Journal: World Journal of Gastrointestinal Pathophysiology
Ms: 3238
Title: Probiotics for the Treatment of Clostridium difficile
Reviewer code: 01944824
Science editor: s.x.gou@wjgnet.com
Date sent for review: 2013-04-16 10:42
Date reviewed: 2013-04-16 21:14

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	CONCLUSION
[ ] Grade A (Excellent)	[Y] Grade A: Priority Publishing	Google Search:	[ ] Accept
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		[ ] No records	[ ] Major revision

COMMENTS

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS:
Minor revisions: 1. Discuss the most revent Cochrane Review (citing little evidence to support probiotics in the prevention fo CDAD) in light of more recent studies. 2. The discussion of fecal transplantation should be expanded to consider the similarities and differences between this therapeutic approach and the use of probiotics as treatment alternatives.