

ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Neurology

ESPS manuscript NO: 19656

Title: Predictors of future stroke in adults 60-64 years living in the community

Reviewer's code: 00646541

Reviewer's country: Mexico

Science editor: Xue-Mei Gong

Date sent for review: 2015-05-24 11:05

Date reviewed: 2015-08-05 08:56

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

This manuscript is well written and form part of series of manuscript derived from: The Path Through Life Project, specifically, in this manuscript the identified predictors of incident stroke; high systolic blood pressure and smoking are very know, and the sensosimotor performance is new, and is interesting, however, in the discussion sections the explanation for this finding is weak. I think that other limitation is the high % of the lost of follow-up patients.

ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Neurology

ESPS manuscript NO: 19656

Title: Predictors of future stroke in adults 60-64 years living in the community

Reviewer's code: 00113121

Reviewer's country: Spain

Science editor: Xue-Mei Gong

Date sent for review: 2015-05-24 11:05

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CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	Google Search:	<input 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		<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		BPG Search:	
		<input type="checkbox"/> The same title	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Duplicate publication	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	
		<input type="checkbox"/> No	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The authors investigate predictors of incident stroke in 1774 participants from the PATH Through Life Project over an 8-year follow up and identified systolic blood pressure, smoking and sensorimotor skills as variables associated with increased risk of cerebrovascular disease. This is an interesting study and this suggestions are intended to improve the paper. 1. The study identified an incidence rate of 197 per 100.000 individuals per year. It would be also interesting to know the incidence by gender (men and women) and compare the results with a recent epidemiologic study published in Catalonia (Spain) on acute stroke, and add a comment in the Introduction (see data in Rev Esp Cardiol 2007; 60; 573-580). In this study the cumulative incidence rate of cerebrovascular diseases per 100,000 population was 218 (95% CI, 214-221) in men and 127 (95% CI, 125-128) in women. 1. It would be suitable to add a comment about other limitation of the present study: authors did not include the "Emerging vascular risk factors", that is, sleep-related breathing disorders, drug abuse, oral contraceptive use, inflammatory markers, etc. These could open new research lines (World J Clin Cases 2015; 3: 418-429). A reference to this study can be included. 2. Authors point to the possibility that silent strokes in basal ganglia/striatum may be associated with poorer sensorimotor skill. They



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shall note that silent strokes are often lacunar strokes. A study comparing patients with dysarthria-clumsy hand syndrome versus patients with other lacunar syndromes reported that internal capsule, thalamus and basal ganglia were the most frequent cerebral lacunar topographies (see data in J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry 2004; 75: 231-234). 4. 4. Check reference #15.