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E-mail: bpgoffice@wjgnet.com http://www.wjgnet.com

ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Clinical Pediatrics
ESPS manuscript NO: 21828
Title: Should Dopamine be the first line inotrope in the treatment of neonatal hypotension? Review of the evidence.
Reviewer's code: 00503255
Reviewer's country: Japan
Science editor: Xue-Mei Gong
Date sent for review: 2015-07-31 10:34
Date reviewed: 2015-11-26 12:14

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	CONCLUSION
[ ] Grade A: Excellent	[Y] Grade A: Priority publishing	Google Search:	[ ] Accept
[Y] Grade B: Very good	[ ] Grade B: Minor language polishing	[ ] The same title	[ ] High priority for publication
[ ] Grade C: Good	[ ] Grade C: A great deal of language polishing	[ ] Duplicate publication	[ ] Rejection
[ ] Grade D: Fair	[ ] Grade D: Rejected	[ ] Plagiarism	[Y] Minor revision
[ ] Grade E: Poor		[Y] No	[ ] Major revision
		BPG Search:	
		[ ] The same title	
		[ ] Duplicate publication	
		[ ] Plagiarism	
		[Y] No	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

he authors conducted a systematic review to determine if dopamine would make a good first line drug therapy for hypotension in the neonatal population and concluded that dopamine could be considered as a first line inotrope in preterm neonatal hypotension. This review paper is well-written and has valuable information regarding treatment for neonatal hypotension. One point below may be better to add in the paper. Minor point 1. How does dopamine induce transient pituitary dysfunction? This information may help readers to understand the paper.

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ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Clinical Pediatrics
ESPS manuscript NO: 21828
Title: Should Dopamine be the first line inotrope in the treatment of neonatal hypotension? Review of the evidence.
Reviewer's code: 00646241
Reviewer's country: Germany
Science editor: Xue-Mei Gong
Date sent for review: 2015-07-31 10:34
Date reviewed: 2015-11-28 20:00

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	CONCLUSION
[ ] Grade A: Excellent	[Y] Grade A: Priority publishing	Google Search:	[ ] Accept
[Y] Grade B: Very good	[ ] Grade B: Minor language polishing	[ ] The same title	[Y] High priority for publication
[ ] Grade C: Good	[ ] Grade C: A great deal of language polishing	[ ] Duplicate publication	[ ] Rejection
[ ] Grade D: Fair	[ ] Grade D: Rejected	[ ] Plagiarism	[ ] Minor revision
[ ] Grade E: Poor		[Y] No	[ ] Major revision
		BPG Search:	
		[ ] The same title	
		[ ] Duplicate publication	
		[ ] Plagiarism	
		[Y] No	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

In the paper ?Should Dopamine be the first line inotrope in the treatment of neonatal hypotension? Review of the evidence", the authors Bayat et al. present a literature-based review on treatment of neonatal hypotension, performed as Cochrane-type analysis focusing on given evidence levels. This is a very important study, since hypotension is a commmon problem in neonates, with no standard treatment defined, and since the possible consequences of hypotension may be hazardous for the patients' development. The study was diligently performed and is well written. As it is commonly the case in such studies, a number of studies that had been collected had to be excluded from analysis, and the remaining ones do not all have the same focus, so that gaining absolute evidence still is difficult. Importantly, the authors do not only also ask for the immediate effect of the agents on blood pressure, but also for data concerning long-term neurodevelpomental outcome, which is very important, since this may be influenced by the different agents independently from blood pressure (direct effects on brain circulation, steroid effects on brain development etc.), however, the literature collected appearantly was not focused to answer this question. Thus this should be noted in the text.

As the authors state themselves, several limitations are given with such a study. For example, whether the use of different agents in different situations (volume deficiency, sepsis, cardiac output failure or others) are not addressed.

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ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Clinical Pediatrics
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Title: Should Dopamine be the first line inotrope in the treatment of neonatal hypotension? Review of the evidence.
Reviewer's code: 00069139
Reviewer's country: Thailand
Science editor: Xue-Mei Gong
Date sent for review: 2015-07-31 10:34
Date reviewed: 2015-12-02 22:53

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	CONCLUSION
[Y] Grade A: Excellent	[Y] Grade A: Priority publishing	Google Search:	[Y] Accept
[ ] Grade B: Very good	[ ] Grade B: Minor language polishing	[ ] The same title	[ ] High priority for publication
[ ] Grade C: Good	[ ] Grade C: A great deal of language polishing	[ ] Duplicate publication	[ ] Rejection
[ ] Grade D: Fair	[ ] Grade D: Rejected	[ ] Plagiarism	[ ] Minor revision
[ ] Grade E: Poor		[Y] No	[ ] Major revision
		BPG Search:	
		[ ] The same title	
		[ ] Duplicate publication	
		[ ] Plagiarism	
		[Y] No	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This is a nice systematic review providing good insight into commonly used inotropic agents in neonatal care, focusing on preterm infants. Worth publishing. Minor criticise - Ref. 1 has no publish year - It might be more comprehensive if there are a couple of paragraph touching the pathophysiology of hypotension in the premature newborn. (see Ibrahim CPF. Indian Pediatr 2008;45:285. - Physiologic responses of inotropic drugs vary on dosage. It might be clearer to say something about drug dose that was regarded in the systematic review. - Is there any specific conditions that a certain inotrope is preferable, e.g. adreal insufficiency from haemorrhage and steroid?