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PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Psychiatry

Manuscript NO: 88873

Title: Assessing myocardial indices and inflammatory factors to determine anxiety and

depression severity in patients with chronic heart failure

Provenance and peer review: Unsolicited manuscript; Externally peer reviewed

Peer-review model: Single blind

Reviewer's code: 07746878 Position: Peer Reviewer Academic degree: MD

Professional title: Assistant Professor

Reviewer's Country/Territory: Canada

Author's Country/Territory: China

Manuscript submission date: 2023-11-06

Reviewer chosen by: AI Technique

Reviewer accepted review: 2023-11-08 08:30

Reviewer performed review: 2023-11-14 08:54

Review time: 6 Days

	[] Grade A: Excellent [] Grade B: Very good [Y] Grade C:
Scientific quality	Good
	[] Grade D: Fair [] Grade E: Do not publish
Novelty of this manuscript	[] Grade A: Excellent [] Grade B: Good [Y] Grade C: Fair [] Grade D: No novelty
Creativity or innovation of	[] Grade A: Excellent [Y] Grade B: Good [] Grade C: Fair
this manuscript	[] Grade D: No creativity or innovation



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Scientific significance of the conclusion in this manuscript	[] Grade A: Excellent [] Grade B: Good [Y] Grade C: Fair [] Grade D: No scientific significance
Language quality	[] Grade A: Priority publishing [Y] Grade B: Minor language polishing [] Grade C: A great deal of language polishing [] Grade D: Rejection
Conclusion	[] Accept (High priority) [] Accept (General priority) [Y] Minor revision [] Major revision [] Rejection
Re-review	[]Yes [Y]No
Peer-reviewer statements	Peer-Review: [Y] Anonymous [] Onymous Conflicts-of-Interest: [] Yes [Y] No

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Authors investigated patients with chronic heart failure with varying degrees of anxiety and depression (A&D) symptoms and assessed changes in myocardial markers and inflammatory factors to determine their associations with A&D severity. They used independent risk factors as predictive indicators and assessed their discriminative accuracy in predicting A&D severity using the area under the receiver operating characteristic curve. They demonstrated that A&D symptoms can affect the progression of chronic heart failure and lead to worse outcomes for patients. Their findings support the establishment of a classification system for evaluating A&D severity in patients with CHF based on biochemical markers. The paper is written well, the Introduction give a good overview about the study background and the authors raised clearly the hypothesis of the study. However, some questions should be answer. 1). The author needs to carefully examine the statistical results of Figure 1 and Figure 2, especially the calculation of p- values. 2). The expression of conclusions should be more concise and generalized.



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Reviewer's code: 07746651 Position: Peer Reviewer Academic degree: MD

Professional title: Assistant Professor, Doctor

Reviewer's Country/Territory: Canada

Author's Country/Territory: China

Manuscript submission date: 2023-11-06

Reviewer chosen by: AI Technique

Reviewer accepted review: 2023-11-10 07:21

Reviewer performed review: 2023-11-14 10:25

Review time: 4 Days and 3 Hours

]] Grade A: Excellent [Y] Grade B: Very good [] Grade C:
Scientific quality Go	ood
]] Grade D: Fair [] Grade E: Do not publish
Novelty of this manuscript [] Grade A: Excellent [Y] Grade B: Good [] Grade C: Fair] Grade D: No novelty
Creativity or innovation of [] Grade A: Excellent [Y] Grade B: Good [] Grade C: Fair
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Conclusion	[] Accept (High priority) [] Accept (General priority) [Y] Minor revision [] Major revision [] Rejection
Re-review	[Y]Yes []No
Peer-reviewer statements	Peer-Review: [Y] Anonymous [] Onymous Conflicts-of-Interest: [] Yes [Y] No

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This study explored the relationship between A&D severity, cardiac parameters, and inflammatory mediators in patients with CHF and revealed that the cardiac parameters and inflammatory factor levels differed significantly depending on the extent of A&D. In addition, the NYHA, SAS, and SDS scores also continuously increased as the severity of A&D increased. Specifically, IL-6, NT-proBNP, and LVEF were identified as independent factors that can distinguish moderate and severe-A&D from absent or mild A&D in patients with CHF. Moreover, they exerted high discriminative ability toward A&D when combined, which highlights the potential benefit of cardiac and inflammatory indicators in the classification and prediction of A&D in patients with CHF. This study has a certain guiding role in the diagnosis and treatment of anxiety and depression severity in patients with chronic heart failure. The experimental design of the article is reasonable and the writing is organized. It would be better if the author could provide more literature support on the selection of inflammatory factors.