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ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Nephrology

ESPS manuscript NO: 25036

Title: Diabetes mellitus increases the prevalence of anemia in patients with chronic kidney disease: A nested case-control study.

Reviewer's code: 00503339

Reviewer's country: United States

Science editor: Shui Qiu

Date sent for review: 2016-02-22 17:31

Date reviewed: 2016-02-24 01:29

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

Your careful study of CKD patients by stage does support the inferences and conclusions you proffered. The last step in clinching your thesis would be a prospective study over time starting with CKD-2 to note the proportion with and without diabetes who become anemic. How diabetes results in worsened anemia has yet to be clarified



ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Nephrology

ESPS manuscript NO: 25036

Title: Diabetes mellitus increases the prevalence of anemia in patients with chronic kidney disease: A nested case-control study.

Reviewer's code: 00225280

Reviewer's country: Greece

Science editor: Shui Qiu

Date sent for review: 2016-02-22 17:31

Date reviewed: 2016-02-25 06:59

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

Key aspects: This study aimed to compare anemia prevalence between matched chronic kidney disease patients with and without diabetes mellitus and to assess factors associated with anemia development. This study adds to our knowledge the information that prevalence of anemia is higher in diabetic than matched non-diabetic CKD patients and diabetes is independently associated with anemia occurrence. The new visions that the manuscript offers to readers is the a direct comparison in patients with and without DM in CKD, which was absent with the careful matching of individuals to form the two study groups. This study further aimed to evaluate the possible association of demographic, clinical and laboratory factors with the development of anemia. The prevalence in patients with DM was about 15% higher than that in non-diabetic counterparts (47.8% vs 33.2%). Anemia is an established complication of CKD and is per se associated with the severity of renal insufficiency, The study further supports the principle indicated, progressing increase in prevalence of anemia with the progression of CKD from Stage 2 to Stage 4. The principal message is that detection and treatment of anemia in diabetic CKD patients should be performed earlier than in



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non-diabetic counterparts. The overall structure of the manuscript is complete and truly facilitate the progress of knowledge in the relevant field. The manuscript provide adequate details of methods, the source of the data that is presented are reliable. Weakness: Limitations of this study include the cross-sectional observational study nature of the study. The use of a unique hemoglobin measurement to determine the diagnosis of anemia Overall levels of enthusiasm: high, because there has not been published research with a careful matching of individuals to form the two study groups



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ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Nephrology

ESPS manuscript NO: 25036

Title: Diabetes mellitus increases the prevalence of anemia in patients with chronic kidney disease: A nested case-control study.

Reviewer's code: 00503272

Reviewer's country: Nigeria

Science editor: Shui Qiu

Date sent for review: 2016-02-22 17:31

Date reviewed: 2016-02-29 22:22

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"/> No	<input 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

Good work!



ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Nephrology

ESPS manuscript NO: 25036

Title: Diabetes mellitus increases the prevalence of anemia in patients with chronic kidney disease: A nested case-control study.

Reviewer's code: 00502999

Reviewer's country: Argentina

Science editor: Shui Qiu

Date sent for review: 2016-02-22 17:31

Date reviewed: 2016-03-04 05:52

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	Google Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> [Y] Accept
<input type="checkbox"/> [Y] Grade B: Very good	<input type="checkbox"/> [Y] 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"/> [Y] 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"/> [Y] No	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This paper by Skodra et al. is about the association between diabetes mellitus and anemia in chronic kidney disease. One of the main strengths of the paper is that it follows a prospective, well-organized nested-case control design. However, the word Prospective is not addressed in the METHODS section of the Abstract. Please include. Results: Delete insignificantly and replace it by non-significantly. Results: The 4th and 5th line contains a sentence which is not well written. Is the word "iron" missing after "...while serum...was similar..."? Conclusion: please address that the prevalence of anemia varies with the stage of CKD. Introduction: In the second paragraph of page 5 please state that diabetes is the main cause of ESRD worldwide. A drawback of the study is that diabetes Type 1 cases have not been differentiated from type 2 cases. In this regard, is the relationship between Type 1 diabetes and anemia the same as with Type 2 subjects?. This important question must be discussed. If the authors have this data available, it ought to be included. If not, discuss this point and address it as a limitation of the study. Did the level of glycemia correlate with the degree of anemia?. What is the role AGEs and other glycosylated molecules play in the development of



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anemia? The statistical methodology is appropriate. Do the authors think HbA1c levels could have added more information to the presented conclusions?



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ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Nephrology

ESPS manuscript NO: 25036

Title: Diabetes mellitus increases the prevalence of anemia in patients with chronic kidney disease: A nested case-control study.

Reviewer's code: 00503203

Reviewer's country: Greece

Science editor: Shui Qiu

Date sent for review: 2016-02-22 17:31

Date reviewed: 2016-03-07 23:07

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
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<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input 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 study deals with a common issue in clinical practice; (i.e. diabetic patients with moderate CKD often appear with low Hb levels for their eGFR levels and have already been investigated for anemia from internists or hematologists for years with no results). Although there are some previous data pointing to the fact that anemia (among many factors studied) is more common in diabetics with CKD, this study adds to current knowledge.