



**ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT**

**Name of journal:** World Journal of Psychiatry

**ESPS manuscript NO:** 30131

**Title:** Consequences of bullying victimization in childhood and adolescence: A systematic review and meta-analysis

**Reviewer’s code:** 00646241

**Reviewer’s country:** Germany

**Science editor:** Fang-Fang Ji

**Date sent for review:** 2016-09-14 08:07

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

In their work, "Consequences of bullying victimization in childhood and adolescence: A systematic review and meta-analysis" the authors S. Moore et al. present a very large, diligently performed meta-analysis of studies correlating the psychosocial and physical health outcome with a history of bullying victimization in childhood and adolescence. The work in general is very well done, in particular, the statistical analyses are very detailed and a large number of studies - with different cultural backgrounds - were included; thus the consequences are convincing. However, some aspects might perhaps be described a bit more in detail and not just mentioned in the supplements, in particular with regard to readers that are not so familiar with the given literature in the field: - how is it possible to measure bullying in an objective way - in particular, in a retrospective study? - how reliable are individual memories regarding bullying and its degree? - what are acute biological-psychological effects of bullying - like stress reactions etc.? Further, the question whether there might be a psychological disposition making children prone both to victimization and to drug addiction or other psychosocial health problems, thus indicating a non-causal correlation between



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victimization and health problems, should be mentioned in the introduction, not only in the discussion. The authors stress that they included data from high- as well as low income countries - I wonder: were there any differences? Where cultural differences visible? Still I believe the work is a very valuable contribution.



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**Name of journal:** World Journal of Psychiatry

**ESPS manuscript NO:** 30131

**Title:** Consequences of bullying victimization in childhood and adolescence: A systematic review and meta-analysis

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**Reviewer's country:** Canada

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		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	

**COMMENTS TO AUTHORS**

This is an important topic on Consequences of bullying victimization in childhood and adolescence. This area for sure needs more attention. The authors have done a great job presenting a large systematic review and meta-analysis of studies correlating the history of of bullying victimization with different mental health problems in childhood and adolescence. However I think couple of changes would be necessary before the article could be considered for publication. How is the bullying assessed? Is there any objective or subjective measures for that? Did any of the papers looked if the victims were a bully themselves or not and did that affect the result or not? How is the severity of the bullying measured, especially in retrospective studies? Was there a relationship between bullying and the outcome? You have mentioned 'sometimes bullied' and 'frequently bullied', how were these 2 measured in the studies?