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8226 Regency Drive, Pleasanton, CA 94588, USA

Telephone: +1-925-223-8242

Fax: +1-925-223-8243

E-mail: bpgoffice@wjgnet.com

http://www.wjgnet.com

ESPS PEER REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Psychiatry

ESPS manuscript NO: 14481

Title: Raising attention to ADHD in schizophrenia

Reviewer code: 02445261

Science editor: Yue-Li Tian

Date sent for review: 2014-10-08 08:25

Date reviewed: 2014-10-21 14:32

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	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"/> Existing	<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"/> No records	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair		BPG Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejected	<input type="checkbox"/> Existing	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		<input type="checkbox"/> No records	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This is, in summary, a comprehensive review manuscript investigating evidence regarding the overlaps between schizophrenia and ADHD at both clinical and brain mechanisms level. Studies concerning the influence of environmental risk factors in their emergence and developmental trajectories have been also reviewed together with the potential role of ADHD medications in inducing psychosis or exacerbating it. Overall, it has been suggested that a more deep understanding of the boundaries between schizophrenia and ADHD might help the diagnosis and treatment of these conditions promoting interventions focused on prevention by reducing the recognized environmental risk factors. The authors may find as follows my main comments/suggestions. Throughout the Introduction section, of particular interest is in my opinion the concept of attention dysfunction in both schizophrenia and ADHD proposing the assumption that attention dysfunctions may be a core characteristic of both these conditions. Relevantly, the authors more ahead suggested that studies on incidence and prevalence of both disorders present variations that may be explained by the use of different methodologies and diagnostic classification. The section focusing on environmental risk factors is valuable and well-conducted. Throughout the "Stimulant and psychosis" section, when the authors mentioned methylphenidate and d-amphetamine as first-line choice for the treatment of ADHD, they could also cite and discuss the recent paper of Faraone et al. (Curr Psychiatry Rep, 2014) about the importance of biomarkers in the diagnosis of ADHD. This paper provides an hypothetical pyramid representing a putative set of biomarkers in which some



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potentially useful biomarkers for ADHD such as variants in DAT1 and DRD4 genes may be found at the top of pyramid and probably not useful biomarkers like endophenotype biomarkers at the bottom. Within the Conclusion section, the authors correctly reported that there is still uncertainty whether ADHD represents a more severe subgroup within psychosis or rather an index of its severity. The importance of a careful screening for ADHD diagnosis in neuroleptic refractory adult patients with psychosis is also suggested. Overall, the manuscript is very interesting and well-written as presented; therefore, i suggest to accept it in its current form.



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ESPS PEER REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Psychiatry

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CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Existing	<input type="checkbox"/> High priority for publication
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: A great deal of language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> No records	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejected	BPG Search:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor		<input type="checkbox"/> Existing	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		<input type="checkbox"/> No records	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The paper includes several phrases and paragraphs that are very long and need to be broken and rephrased in 2 or 3 shorter phrases and paragraphs.



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http://www.wjgnet.com

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CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	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"/> Existing	<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"/> No records	<input type="checkbox"/> [] Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejected	BPG Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> [] Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor		<input type="checkbox"/> Existing	<input type="checkbox"/> [] Major revision
		<input type="checkbox"/> No records	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

General comments The topic of this manuscript is certainly worthy of attention. The authors have made a very good attempt at examining various areas of overlap between ADHD and schizophrenia. A couple of issues may be pertinent. From the review it appears that apart from clinical and epidemiological areas of overlap between the two conditions, in other areas the evidence is either limited or equivocal. This fact, perhaps, needs to be emphasized more in the conclusions. A related aspect is how the degree of overlap between ADHD and schizophrenia compares with more established associations of ADHD, such as the one with bipolar disorder. I think this deserves a mention, because it might put the overlap between ADHD and schizophrenia in its proper perspective.

Specific comments Title Full form of ADHD should be used
 Abstract 1. Beyond clinical overlapping, Research Domain Criteria (RDoC) approach might offer an interesting perspective for disentangling the circuitries underpinning. Not clear, possibly change to - Beyond the obvious clinical overlap between these two disorders, the Research Domain Criteria (RDoC) approach might offer an interesting perspective for disentangling common circuits underpinning both disorders.
 2. Hence, we review evidences regarding the overlaps between schizophrenia and ADHD, at clinical level and brain mechanisms investigations, but also evidence regarding the influence of environmental risk factors in their emergence and developmental trajectories. It would perhaps be better to change this to - Hence, we review the evidence regarding the overlap between schizophrenia and ADHD at the clinical level, and at the level of underlying



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brain mechanisms. The evidence regarding the influence of environmental risk factors in the emergence of both disorders, and their developmental trajectories is also reviewed. Core tip 1. In line with the translational approach viewing disorders in terms of dysregulation of brain basic mechanisms, there is increasing evidence regarding overlaps between mental disorders. Here we explore relationships between ADHD and schizophrenia, in light of recent insight into potential common etiological mechanisms explaining some observed overlaps and developmental trajectories. Could be better written as - In line with the translational approach of viewing disorders in terms of dysregulation of brain basic mechanisms, there is increasing evidence of overlap between different mental disorders. Here, we explore relationships between ADHD and schizophrenia, in light of recent insights into potential common etiological mechanisms explaining some of the observed overlap and common developmental trajectories in both disorders. 2. We also summarized environmental risk factors for both disorders, aiming to promote awareness regarding the need of appropriate interventions to prevent the onset and development of these disorders. Insert 'have'

INTRODUCTION 1. There is amounting interest in discovering the links between neurodevelopmental and psychiatric disorders. Perhaps, should be - ...'a mounting interest in' 2. It is better to use the phrase 'patients with schizophrenia', rather than 'schizophrenic patients'. This applies here and throughout the text. It also applies to phrases such as 'ADHD youth', 'ADHD subjects', or 'ADHD patients'. 3. Also Jung explored cognitive features of schizophrenia, and by using his association test he found that attention of schizophrenic patients appeared to be caught up in a series of feeling-organized ideas (Conger 2005), as a result of a factor of internal distraction (Jung, 1909). Jung's theory strongly influenced Bleuler, who personally elaborated the "complexes" as complex of ideas with a strong affective charge, influencing the content of psychic process (Bleuler 1911). This paragraph should be more clearly written to explain Jung's and Bleuler's ideas on attentional deficit in schizophrenia. 4.