

## ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

**Name of journal:** World Journal of Gastroenterology

**ESPS manuscript NO:** 23707

**Title:** Socio-economic status and lifestyle factors are associated with achalasia risk: a population-based case-control study

**Reviewer's code:** 00055273

**Reviewer's country:** Brazil

**Science editor:** Yuan Qi

**Date sent for review:** 2015-12-14 13:51

**Date reviewed:** 2015-12-15 01:49

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 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 checked="" 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

Coleman et al. present a questionnaire based populational inquiry about risk factors for achalasia. The topic is interesting and some data is original. The authors discussed well their findings. In my opinion, the manuscript could be shortened a bit by decreasing the excessive number of references and deleting table 4. The authors made their point that alcohol and tobacco is not linked to achalasia without the aid of this table.

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**Name of journal:** World Journal of Gastroenterology

**ESPS manuscript NO:** 23707

**Title:** Socio-economic status and lifestyle factors are associated with achalasia risk: a population-based case-control study

**Reviewer's code:** 03478000

**Reviewer's country:** Denmark

**Science editor:** Yuan Qi

**Date sent for review:** 2015-12-14 13:51

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

## COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The authors of the manuscript investigated lifestyle and household factors as a potential etiology of achalasia. Results showed that low socio-economic background and pet ownership increasing incidence of achalasia, on other side alcohol consumption and smoking do not influence on achalasia. This article is interesting, but it has some weak points that require further attention. 1) Some points in Introduction section are not necessary and should be removed: - mentioned modality of treatment, pneumatic dilation and myotomy; for remember new treatment includes per oral endoscopic myotomy (POEM). - complication of achalasia such as aspiration pneumonia and esophageal cancer. All of this don't refer with aims of study. 2) Manometry as an ultimate diagnostic tool of achalasia should be mentioned in Introduction section; without this explanation first sentence in Subject recruitment section stays unclear. 3) Similarities in age and sex distribution for controls reflect the frequency-matched case-control study design. This sentence should be in Subject recruitment section. 4) The Discussion section is too long and can be shortened.

## ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

**Name of journal:** World Journal of Gastroenterology

**ESPS manuscript NO:** 23707

**Title:** Socio-economic status and lifestyle factors are associated with achalasia risk: a population-based case-control study

**Reviewer's code:** 00044326

**Reviewer's country:** Egypt

**Science editor:** Yuan Qi

**Date sent for review:** 2015-12-14 13:51

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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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> The same title	<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"/> Duplicate publication	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" 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

Achalasia is a neurodegenerative motility disorder that results in loss of normal lower oesophageal sphincter function and aperistalsis. This is the first study to assess the relationship between socio-economic status and achalasia. 1.lower socio-economic status is associated with increased gastro-intestinal infection risk in this region..how you can prove the association of achalasia and viral infection 2.how you can prove the association between achalasia and prenatal infection 3.family history (what is the incidence in the same family) which has the same environment.