



ESPS PEER REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Stomatology

ESPS manuscript NO: 14320

Title: ORAL LICHENPLANUS: ETIOLOGY, PATHOGENESIS, DIAGNOSIS, AND MANAGEMENT

Reviewer code: 00646535

Science editor: Fang-Fang Ji

Date sent for review: 2014-09-28 19:11

Date reviewed: 2014-10-15 16:15

Table with 4 columns: CLASSIFICATION, LANGUAGE EVALUATION, RECOMMENDATION, CONCLUSION. It lists various grades (A-E) and their corresponding evaluation and recommendation status.

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

a. Important revision for specialists. It could be more structured to be more easily to follow with more practical information. b. minor changes for ex "Lichen planus is a disease of the skin and mucous membranes that resembles lichen". The final statement does not make sense. For cutaneous lesions there are different patterns. So, it could be not mentioned. c. There are some orthographic and punctuation issues all over the paper to be corrected, including references (ex. Ref 8). Such as: "The aim of this review is to provide an update of the etiopathogenesis, clinical and histological features, diagnosis and management of OLP" "The clinical forms described by Andreasen were made simple by other authors who classified lichen planus grossly into three types: reticular, including white lines, papules and plaques; atrophic and erythematous; and erosive, including ulcerations and bullae14" "Absence of basal cell liquefaction, heterogeneous population of infiltrate, atypical cytomorphology, nucleus enlargement, increased mitotic figures, blunted rete ridges, absence of Civatte bodies; abnormal keratinization will enable one to rule out the definitive diagnosis of OLP30". "Erythematous and erosive gingival oral LP lesions are usually associated with plaque and calculus deposits, therefore good oral hygiene is essential and can enhance healing32." "More frequent examinations are required for keratotic forms of OLP that are associated with atrophic-erosive form30". d. Studies suggesting the importance of contact allergies and skin testing (ex. Gold, mercury, palladium salts with late readings more than 10 days) have to be included in the



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diagnosis. e. For the management to insist in other specialists' advice in case of other treatments (dermatologists, gynecologists, etc). More information regarding prevention and follow-up: ex. Advice of reducing smoking, aso



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Name of journal: World Journal of Stomatology

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Title: ORAL LICHENPLANUS: ETIOLOGY, PATHOGENESIS, DIAGNOSIS, AND MANAGEMENT

Reviewer code: 00742419

Science editor: Fang-Fang Ji

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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 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 checked="" 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

There are more than 140 publications in 2014 (data from pubmed), authors should include a section with new data on molecular studies, advances in therapeutics,(new knowledge in the field)... for example. Authors should specify and summarize the information with pictures, figures, tables or diagrams that exemplify pathogenesis, diagnostic trails, treatments, including clinical images ... Article requires more detailed revision, correct typos, spelling, citation ... Overall it's a regular article that requires some major and minor changes.