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ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Nephrology

ESPS manuscript NO: 16741

Title: Pediatric primary urolithiasis: Symptoms, medical management and prevention strategies

Reviewer's code: 00505626

Reviewer's country: Egypt

Science editor: Fang-Fang Ji

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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 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

This is a review article about [Pediatric Primary Urolithiasis: Symptoms, Management and Prevention Strategies] The article is well written and provides excellent information for nephrologists and urologists Some points need to be clarified: 1. The review article focus entirely on medical management so the title should be changed to [Pediatric Primary Urolithiasis: Symptoms, Medical Management and Prevention Strategies] 2. The authors stated indications for calculi removal in the proximal ureter include: calculi with a diameter > 5 mm and calculi with diameter > 7 mm in the distal ureter. What is the reference for these recommendations? Please mention it



ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Nephrology

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Title: Pediatric primary urolithiasis: Symptoms, medical management and prevention strategies

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CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	CONCLUSION
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<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

Article "Pediatric primary urolithiasis: symptoms, management and prevention strategies" by Maria Goretti Moreira Guimaraes Penido is according to my opinion, acceptable for publication but after minor revisions. This article is interesting for persons involved in the field of the pediatric urolithiasis. In the text there is need for some minor revisions: a) In the section Management of acute pediatric UL authors stated: Therapeutic options for stones that do not progress include: ESWL, endoscopic lithotripsy with ultrasound, and percutaneous nephrolithotomy and open pyelolithotomy. It is correct statement but today there is some new approaches (laparoscopy) and new technology possibilities and since this is a review article it will be worthwhile to mention it. Also except ultrasound other different lithotripsy techniques including pneumatic and laser lithotripsy are safe and effective and can be used in pediatric population (Long CJ, Srinivasan AK. Percutaneous nephrolithotomy and ureteroscopy in children: evolutions. Urol Clin North Am 2015;42:1-17.) as in adults. b) The text needed to be read again for some small corrections. For example abbreviations USG is not explained (probably ultrasonography), not physical but physical.