

## Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	<b>International Research Journal of Gastroenterology and Hepatology</b>
Manuscript Number:	<b>Ms_IRJGH_92093</b>
Title of the Manuscript:	<b>Menetrier Disease: A Nephrotic Syndrome of the Stomach</b>
Type of the Article	<b>Review Article</b>

### **General guideline for Peer Review process:**

This journal's peer review policy states that **NO** manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of '**lack of Novelty**', provided the manuscript is scientifically robust and technically sound. To know the complete guideline for Peer Review process, reviewers are requested to visit this link:

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**PART 1: Review Comments**

	<b>Reviewer's comment</b>	<b>Author's comment</b> (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
<b>Compulsory</b> REVISION comments	This is an exhaustive review article concerning Menetrier Disease, a rare gastric disorder that can occur both in children and in middle age, with different prognosis and therapy. The disease has to be known for the wide differential diagnosis that its clinical presentation involves.	
<b>Minor</b> REVISION comments	<p><b>Introduction.</b>            1. In children the disease could be also associated with giardia lamblia (source <u>Hypertrophic gastropathy with transient sessile polyps</u>. Pesce F, Barabino A, Dufour C, Caffarena PE, Callea F, Gatti R. J Pediatr Gastroenterol Nutr. 1992;14:323-6.)  <i>The release of excessive Transforming Growth Factor-<math>\alpha</math> (TGF-<math>\alpha</math>) is caused by hyperplasia of the mucous forming foveolar glands. These excess proteins leak from the bloodstream into the stomach, resulting in hypoproteinemia.</i> This sentence is not clear to me and should be better explained            2. The release of TGF causes glands hyperplasia and not the contrary. 3. Hypoprotidemia is caused by protein dispersion, as documented by alfa-1-antitrypsin fecal increase, due to the leak in the stomach of abundant mucus produced by hyperplastic glands.</p> <p><b>Epidemiology</b>  <i>Menetrier Disease is a rare, fatal disease affecting both children and adults.</i>            I would not use "fatal"</p> <p><b>Pathophysiology</b>  <i>The reduced HCl results in less availability of hydrogen ions (H<sup>+</sup>), activating G-cells to produce more gastrin.</i>            It should be explained the clinical consequences of gastrin increase. Reduced HCl could cause iron malabsorption resulting in sideropenic anemia.  <i>Pernicious anemia (PA) is megaloblastic anemia and may result from a cobalamin deficiency.</i>            I would use megaloblastic anemia rather than "Pernicious anemia" because the latter term is confusing, being typical of intrinsic factor deficiency due to atrophic autoimmune gastritis.</p> <p><b>Figure 2.</b> What consequences of gastrin increase?</p> <p><b>Barium meal</b>  <i>Barium is a naturally occurring element given as a drink that coats the walls of the digestive tract and appears white on the X-ray.</i>            This sentence is pleonastic and should be avoided</p> <p><b>Endoscopy</b>            It should be added that in children transient sessile gastric polyps can develop after diagnostic biopsies  <u>Hypertrophic gastropathy with transient sessile polyps</u>. Pesce F, Barabino A, Dufour C, Caffarena PE, Callea F, Gatti R. J Pediatr Gastroenterol Nutr. 1992;14:323-6.)</p>	
<b>Optional/General</b> comments		

**PART 2:**

	<b>Reviewer's comment</b>	<b>Author's comment</b> (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
<b>Are there ethical issues in this manuscript?</b>	<i>(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)</i>	

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