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Book Name:	Disease and Health Research: New Insights
Manuscript Number:	Ms_BPR_2698
Title of the Manuscript:	The Clinical Management of Pompe Disease: what should we know
Type of the Article	Book chapter

PART 1: Review Comments

Compulsory REVISION comments	Reviewer's comment	Author's Feedback <i>(Please correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)</i>
Please write a few sentences regarding the importance of this manuscript for the scientific community. Why do you like (or dislike) this manuscript? A minimum of 3-4 sentences may be required for this part.		
Is the title of the article suitable? (If not please suggest an alternative title)		
Is the abstract of the article comprehensive? Do you suggest the addition (or deletion) of some points in this section? Please write your suggestions here.		
Are subsections and structure of the manuscript appropriate?		
Please write a few sentences regarding the scientific correctness of this manuscript. Why do you think that this manuscript is scientifically robust and technically sound? A minimum of 3-4 sentences may be required for this part.		
Are the references sufficient and recent? If you have suggestions of additional references, please mention them in the review form.		

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<p>Minor REVISION comments</p> <p>Is the language/English quality of the article suitable for scholarly communications?</p>		
<p><u>Optional/General</u> comments</p>	<p><u>Review and Suggestions for the Document: The Clinical Management of Pompe Disease</u></p> <p>Part 1: Grammar and Style Suggestions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Sentence Structure: At times, the sentence structure is overly complex, making readability difficult. Shortening and simplifying sentences would make the document more approachable.2. Punctuation: There are instances where punctuation, such as commas, is missing in long sentences. Correcting punctuation improves the clarity and flow of ideas.3. Consistency in Terminology: The terms 'Pompe disease' and 'PD' should be consistently used. Introduce the full term followed by the abbreviation the first time it's mentioned, and then use the abbreviation consistently thereafter.4. Tense Usage: Verb tense shifts between past and present, which may confuse readers. Maintaining consistency in verb tense would improve the overall coherence.5. Redundancy: Some ideas are repeated multiple times throughout the document. Consolidating related points can make the writing more concise.6. Active vs. Passive Voice: While passive voice is often used in scientific writing, shifting to active voice in certain sections may enhance readability. <p>Part 2: Content and Structural Suggestions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Introduction: While the introduction provides a solid background on Pompe disease, it could benefit from a clearer thesis statement that outlines the purpose and objectives of the paper.2. Data Interpretation: Including more detailed analysis and interpretation of the clinical data presented in the paper would add depth. Consider expanding on the effectiveness of enzyme replacement therapy based on case studies.3. Newborn Screening Section: The section on newborn screening could benefit from additional comparative analysis. For example, comparing screening practices in different countries would provide a more comprehensive view of global strategies.4. Visual Aids: Adding figures, charts, or tables to present clinical data or outcomes could improve the document's readability and help emphasize key points.5. Literature Gaps: Highlight gaps in current literature more explicitly. Identifying areas that need further research could make the document more forward-looking. <p>Part 3: Specific Section Improvements</p> <p>1. Abstract (Revised)</p> <p>Pompe disease (PD) is an inherited metabolic disorder caused by a deficiency of the enzyme acid α-glucosidase (GAA), leading to the accumulation of glycogen, particularly in skeletal and cardiac muscles, as well as the nervous system. PD is classified into two primary forms: infantile-onset PD (IOPD) and late-onset PD (LOPD). Without timely treatment, especially in IOPD, patients may experience organ damage and early mortality. Early diagnosis and intervention are crucial in reducing complications in both forms of the disease. This article reviews the common clinical presentations of PD, the role of newborn screening (NBS), and the clinical efficacy of enzyme replacement therapy (ERT).</p> <p>2. Introduction (Revised)</p> <p>Pompe disease (PD), also known as acid maltase deficiency or glycogen storage disease type II, is a metabolic disorder caused by biallelic mutations in the GAA gene, located on chromosome 17q25. This gene encodes the enzyme acid α-glucosidase (GAA), a lysosomal hydrolase responsible for breaking down glycogen. Deficiency of GAA leads to the accumulation</p>	

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	<p>of glycogen in the lysosomes of skeletal and cardiac muscle cells, as well as in the nervous system, resulting in cellular dysfunction and muscle damage.</p> <p>3. Clinical Presentations (Revised)</p> <p>The severity of PD is largely determined by the level of residual GAA activity, with lower activity leading to earlier onset, more aggressive disease progression, and a worse prognosis. Importantly, the age of onset does not always correspond to specific subtypes of PD. For instance, late-infantile or non-classic PD may also present during infancy.</p> <p>4. The Importance of Newborn Screening for Pompe Disease (Revised)</p> <p>ERT is crucial in managing PD, particularly IOPD, and should be initiated before symptom onset to prevent irreversible damage and achieve optimal outcomes. In practice, timely diagnosis and treatment are often hindered by a lack of screening tests and limited awareness of this rare disease among healthcare professionals.</p> <p>Conclusion</p> <p>In conclusion, this review has provided a detailed analysis of the clinical management of Pompe Disease. The document has strong foundations, but improvements in sentence structure, clarity, and data analysis could enhance its overall impact. By addressing the suggested changes, the document will be more concise, accessible, and robust in its scientific content.</p>	
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PART 2:

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (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)
Are there ethical issues in this manuscript?	<i>(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)</i>	

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