Author's response to reviews

Title: 100% Orange Juice Consumption is Associated with Better Diet Quality, Improved Nutrient Adequacy, Decreased Risk for Obesity, and Improved Biomarkers of Health in Adults: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 2003-2006

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Author's response to reviews: see over
We thank the reviewers
Nutrition Journal

Title: 100% orange juice consumption is associated with better diet quality, improved nutrient adequacy, decreased risk for obesity, and improved biomarkers of health in adults: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 2003-2006

Reviewer #1:

Suggestions
Change units: ounces (oz.) to mL

All fluid ounce measurements have been converted to milliliters—in the abstract, text, and tables.

Page 4
Line 51 I suggest adding “…Finally, compared to non-consumers of 100% OJ, consumers were 21% less...”. This will refresh the reader that you are comparing nonconsumers with consumers of 100% OJ.

This sentence has been revised as recommended.

Line 54 “…meet the USDA daily recommendation for fruit intake…”

This sentence has been revised as recommended.

Page 5
Line 67 “…specially in children…”

The authors have chosen to change the wording here. As stated on the UNLV site: http://www.uhv.edu/ac/newsletters/writing/grammartip2006.01.24.htm, “Especially and specially are often confused in formal writing. This misuse can create some ambiguity. Especially is an adverb. It used to show special emphasis. Ex. She was especially kind to me the other day. Specially is also an adverb. However, it is used either to show something in a special manner or to show something of a greater extent or grade. Ex. She had her wedding flowers specially arranged.” Thus, the authors use of the word “especially” is grammatically correct.

Line 81 “ Since data on the effects of consumption of 100% OJ on adult health are conflicting…”

This sentence has been revised as recommended.

Page 6
Line 85 change ounces to mL
All measures have been changed. Gallons have been converted to liters.

Line 97 Add “However,” before “Epidemiological studies…”

We would prefer not to make this style change.

Page 7
Lines 118-119 “…was defined using the Food and Drug Administration definition…”

The sentence has been modified to read: “In this study, 100% OJ was defined using the United States Food and Drug Administration definition…”

Page 8
Line 146 Specify which tables.

All tables. The sample sizes are different for the specific test results considered. Table 5 has the most variation but the reader should be aware that sample sizes change.

Page 10
Lines 194-197 Change oz. to mL

This has been changed.

Page 11
Line 201 “…than in non-consumers…”

I’m not sure I understand the comment. The sentence currently reads: “The UI of carbohydrates, total sugars, and dietary fiber was higher (p<0.05) in consumers than in non-consumers (Table 2).”

Line 201 non-consumers

I’m not sure I understand this comment either—see above.

Line 220 Change cup equivalents to g/d

We understand why the reviewer is asking for this conversion. However, the HEI is in cup-equivalents and it’s a difficult conversion to envision. We would prefer to keep this in cup-equivalents. A previous article in Nutrition Journal by these authors: O’Neil CE, Nicklas TA, Zanovec M, Fulgoni VL 3rd. Diet quality is positively associated with 100% fruit juice consumption in children and adults in the United States: NHANES 2003-2006. Nutr J. 2011 Feb 13;10:17, used cups [and for that matter ounces—although that conversion has been made].

Page 12
Line 223 Change ounce equivalents to g

See above

Line 227 Add lower before LDL-C

This change has been made.

Lines 239-241 Review sentence 2

The sentence has been changed to read: “This relationship was significant in males (OR: 0.76; 95th CI: 0.64-0.97) but not in females (OR: 0.76 95th CI:0.59-0.97).”

Page 13
Line 246 Change oz. to mL

The change has been made.

Line 247 [53]

This change has been made.

Page 14
Line 277 change oz. to mL

This change has been made.

Page 15
Line 290 This is how the units should be represented throughout the manuscript (SI).

See previous comments.

Page 16
Lines 315-317 Is there any reason why males would tend to consume more OJ than females?

From an amount of consumption issue, it’s likely that, on average, males simply consume more food overall—which is what the reviewer has actually asked. As to why the prevalence of consumers is higher in males, when compared with females—that difference is less clear and it’s difficult and inappropriate to speculate why this might be.

Page 27
Table 1 Separation lines missing

It’s not clear what the reviewer is asking for.
Change oz/d to mL/day

This change has been made.

Page 28-30
Tables 2-4 Separation lines missing

It’s not clear what the reviewer is asking for.

Page 31
Table 5 Table has a different format.

The information presented is different—this is the table referenced above that has different numbers for different tests.

Page 32
Tables 6 Separation lines missing

It’s not clear what the reviewer is asking for.

Reviewer #2:

Minor Essential Revision
Page 6, Line 87 - SFA appears for the first time in the manuscript, however it is not preceded with the complete name.

Saturated fatty acids has been added to this sentence.

Discretionary Revisions
Page 16, Lines 318 - 322.
- This paragraph is one sentence.

Yes—the long sentence has been broken into smaller components.

- For readers not as familiar with this area of research, the strengths may not be as obvious as they are to the authors.
- This reviewer had to read the paragraph several times before I was confident I understood.

I’m not sure how else to phrase this sentence—I think that most that read nutritional epidemiology studies will understand.

Page 18, List of Abbreviations
Consider adding Metabolic Syndrome and Saturated Fatty Acids to the list.

These have been added to the abbreviation list.