Reviewer’s report

Title: Are daylight saving time transitions associated with changes in myocardial infarction incidence? Results from the German MONICA/KORA Myocardial Infarction Registry.

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Reviewer: ZHU-MING ZHANG

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In the manuscript ‘Are daylight saving time transitions associated with changes in myocardial infarction incidence? Results from the German MONICA/KORA Myocardial Infarction Registry’, Inge Kirchberger, et al. were to examine if daylight saving time transitions are associated with acute myocardial infarction (AMI) incidence. The study sample included 25,499 coronary deaths and non-fatal AMI cases aged 25-74 years. And the study showed that no significant changes of AMI risk during the first 3 days or 1 week after the transition to and from DST were found. But, the study revealed significantly increased risks for men in the first 3 days after spring transition, and patients with a prior infarction had an increased risk to have a re-infarction after the clock shift in autumn.

Overall, the manuscript is interesting and well written. The study design is fine, the result presentation is clear and the manuscript is well referenced.

Level of interest: An article of importance in its field

Quality of written English: Acceptable

Statistical review: No, the manuscript does not need to be seen by a statistician.

Declaration of competing interests:

I declare that I have no competing interests.