

**Reviewer's code: 00054465**

Thank you for the positive comments.

**Reviewer's code: 00920751**

We respectfully disagree with the Reviewer. Liver stiffness is generally used to stage liver fibrosis. It is well correlated with the stage of liver fibrosis assessed with a histological specimen; however, the gastroenterologist/hepatologist should be aware that the stiffness increase may be due also to other factors that are not related to fibrosis. These factors include congestive heart disease that may lead to liver fibrosis. Therefore, this influence should always be taken into account by a physician evaluating a patient with liver disease who also has heart disease.

Congestive heart disease may lead to organic liver disease, and this latter may be a "confounder" when the liver stiffness is used to non-invasively assess the central venous pressure. For that reason, in scientific studies aimed at evaluating the role of liver stiffness as a non-invasive alternative to CVP it is important to eliminate all the possible biases.

In the revised manuscript it has been added: " On the other hand, it should be highlighted that congestive heart disease may lead to organic liver disease, and this latter may be a "confounder" when the liver stiffness is used to non-invasively assess the central venous pressure. For that reason, it is of outmost importance to exclude cases with suspected organic liver disease in research studies".

**Reviewer's code: 03537349**

We'd like to thank you very much for your comments.

In the introduction, we have added few sentences that explain the different SWE techniques. As suggested, a Table has been added.

**Title** We have modified the title as suggested.

**Introduction 1st paragraph: A comment on the difference between TE and 2D SWE should be added.** Added as suggested.

**2nd paragraph, 1st sentence: A verb is missing ("are").** The verb has been added.

**Text p. 6: A subtitle "Right-sided heart disease" is missing (before the 3rd paragraph of p.6).** The title of this section is "Congestive Heart Disease", equivalent to "Right-sided heart disease".

**p.8: It is not clear whether  $r=0.68$  is the correlation found for the adults or children group (it says that the correlation is much higher in the adults so adults should have  $r=0.84$ ).** We have specified to which group each correlation belongs.

**p.10: Please specify the stiffness values of the Fontanilla study.** Added.

**p. 11, last paragraph: Please use only one decimal to be consistent with other study reports. Corrected.**

**p.12: Can you specify the LS increase. Added.**