



PEER-REVIEW REPORT

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Title: Prevalence and risk factors of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease in patients with inflammatory bowel diseases: A cross-sectional and longitudinal analysis

Reviewer's code: 03552168

Position: Peer Reviewer

Academic degree: MD, PhD

Professional title: Associate Professor, Doctor

Reviewer's Country/Territory: South Korea

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Scientific quality	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good <input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Do not publish
Language quality	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language polishing <input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: A great deal of language polishing <input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejection
Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/> Accept (High priority) <input type="checkbox"/> Accept (General priority) <input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Major revision <input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
Re-review	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
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SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

1. Metabolic disorders related to nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) include abdominal obesity, hyperglycemia, dyslipidemia, and hypertension. In this study, body mass index (BMI) and diabetes mellitus are present in baseline characteristics of inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) patients, but there is no information on dyslipidemia (TG, HDL) and hypertension, so it is necessary to supplement them. And, it is advisable to add information on alcohol intake and smoking that may affect metabolic syndrome. In addition, it would be better that information about abdominal circumference was added besides BMI.

2. Adipokine is a cytokine secreted from adipose tissue and is a mediator of the biological function of the endocrine system. Excessive adipokine can cause vascular endothelial dysfunction, abnormalities in lipid profile, hypertension, and vascular inflammation. In this paper, adipokine is mentioned as a proinflammatory factor, but further explanation is needed on how adipokine affects NAFLD.

3. It would be more meaningful to compare the characteristics of IBD patients with NAFLD to those of non-IBD patients with NAFLD as controls.