

**Reviewer #1:****Scientific Quality:** Grade D (Fair)**Language Quality:** Grade A (Priority publishing)**Conclusion:** Major revision

**Specific Comments to Authors:** In this article authors analyzed Brazilian studies reporting the drug-induced liver injury. „Hepatotoxicity can be induced both by non-prescription drugs and by those used for chronic diseases,, That sentence haven't sense - prescription or non-prescription, acute or chronic disease, not non-prescription or chronic. *Modified to "Hepatotoxicity can be induced both by non-prescription drugs and by prescription drugs used for chronic diseases." (line 27 and 28).*

DILI's-we haven't the full term before abbreviation. *Added in abstract, line 31*

Finally, the main criticism is too extensive discussion. I have a impression that authors wanted to analyze all tiny aspects of the problem. Some parts like „Clinical trials are not the best study design to assess drug safety...,, and „great cultural diversity make it difficult to carry out a single representative study in the country,, and „For this reason, it is important to encourage further regional studies,, are well knowing and didn't improve quality of the paper. By my opinion, first four or five passage are redundant. „Are researcher's unfamiliarity regarding algorithms?... to .. which would make possible to classify the liver injury and improve the knowledge of the outcomes... is really nor necessary. However this is a good try, authors made a grate effort and with some abbreviations and modifications this article can by a suitable for publishing. *The authors chose to analyze and discuss the findings they deemed relevant, which may have left the discussion extensive. We chose to keep it this way.*

**Reviewer #2:****Scientific Quality:** Grade B (Very good)**Language Quality:** Grade A (Priority publishing)**Conclusion:** Accept (General priority)

**Specific Comments to Authors:** The title of the manuscript corresponds to the content. The abstract reflects the content of the manuscript. Key words reflect the essence of the manuscript. Research methods are described in full. A review is made of a large number of publications devoted to medicinal liver damage. It has been revealed that a significant part of medicinal liver damage, including severe liver damage, is caused by drugs such as Isoniazid, Rifampicin and Pyrazinamide, Nevirapine, as well as methotrexate, propylthiouracil, azathioprine. The assessment of the criteria for hepatotoxicity of drugs was carried out. Twenty-two different strategies in the definition of liver injury were found, and also made it difficult to compare the findings. It is shown that the Roussel Uclaf Causality Assessment Method (RUCAM) algorithm for the diagnosis of medicinal liver lesions is rarely used. Shown in the Brazilian population, the frequency of clinical trials with data on hepatotoxicity of drugs is low. A cohort study and pharmacovigilance activity has been found to be the ideal plan for identifying drug side effects. It has been shown that the frequency of liver damage associated with certain drugs can vary depending on the region, on the characteristics of the studied populations and the profile of drug use. An important factor in potential drug damage to the liver is the use of large amounts of drugs. Attention is focused on such widely used drugs, including in pediatric practice, as Amoxicillin with clavulanate and other antimicrobials, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, as well as antineoplastic drugs.

**Reviewer #3:**

**Scientific Quality:** Grade C (Good)

**Language Quality:** Grade B (Minor language polishing)

**Conclusion:** Minor revision

**Specific Comments to Authors:** Here the authors provide an overview of the current situation in Brazil of drug-induced liver injury (DILI). After a careful analysis of literature using PubMed, Scielo, Science Direct, and the Brazilian thesis bank, they considered different variables as well as: age, gender, comorbidities, suspected drugs, immunodeficiency virus (HIV), tuberculosis (TB) or hepatitis C (HCV) infection, use of an algorithm to support diagnosis, classification criteria for hepatotoxicity, outcomes related to DILI, and so on. The authors reported that the drugs more implicated in DILI in Brazil are Isoniazid, Rifampicin, and Pyrazinamide, Nevirapine, in addition to methotrexate, propylthiouracil, azathioprine. However, the diversity of methods and criteria for the definition of hepatotoxicity did not allow obtaining frequency estimates. So, as the authors suggest, this review could be useful to make standardized criteria for the identification of DILI, leading to the creation of a wide national DILI monitoring network. In my opinion, the paper is generally well written and structured. The introduction is clear and also the other sections are adequately described. I suggest only a minor revision and the correction of some oversights and misspellings in the text that I have listed below.

- In the Abstract, in line 27, there is a double space within the word "non-prescription", please remove it. *Corrected*
- In the Abstract, in line 36, the verb "lead" sounds incorrect, please replace it with "led". *Corrected*
- The same error occurs in line 55, please replace "lead" with "led". - The keywords are left-aligned, please justify them. *Corrected*
- Sometimes the reference number appears after space, while other times it is attached to the word. Please standardize the references. *Corrected*
- In line 118, a full stop is missing at the end of the sentence, please add it. *Corrected*
- From lines 122 to 125 and from lines 148 to 150, please always use the comma as a punctuation in the list, removing the semicolon. *Corrected*
- In line 139, the word "cross-sectional" shows two different fonts, please correct it. *Corrected*
- Please revise the English language. *Revised*

**(1) Science editor:** 1 Scientific quality: The manuscript describes a review of the overview of drug induced liver injury in Brazil. The topic is within the scope of the WJG. (1) Classification: Grade B, Grade C and Grade D; (2) Summary of the Peer-Review Report: The title of the manuscript corresponds to the content. The abstract reflects the content of the manuscript. Key words reflect the essence of the manuscript. Research methods are described in full. A review is made of a large number of publications devoted to medicinal liver damage; and (3) Format: There are 4 tables and 1 figure. A total of 80 references are cited, including 7 references published in the last 3 years. There are no self-citations. 2 Language evaluation: Classification: Grade A, Grade A and Grade B. A language editing certificate issued by Tikinet was provided. 3 Academic norms and rules: Please provide the signed Conflict-of-Interest Disclosure Form and Copyright License Agreement. No academic misconduct was found in the Bing search. 4 Supplementary comments: This is an invited manuscript. The topic has not previously been published in the WJG. The corresponding author has not published articles in the BPG. Without financial support. 5 Issues raised: (1) I found the authors did not provide the original figures. Please provide the original figure documents. Please prepare and arrange the figures using PowerPoint to ensure that all graphs or arrows or text portions can be

reprocessed by the editor; (2) I found the authors did not add the PMID and DOI in the reference list. Please provide the PubMed numbers and DOI citation numbers to the reference list and list all authors of the references. Please revise throughout; and (3) the author should number the references in Arabic numerals according to the citation order in the text. The reference numbers will be superscripted in square brackets at the end of the sentence with the citation content or after the cited author's name, with no spaces. 6 Re-Review: Required. 7 Recommendation: Conditionally accepted.

*The formatting of the article was completely revised according to the rules of the periodical.*