



**Baishideng
Publishing
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PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: *World Journal of Gastroenterology*

Manuscript NO: 68205

Title: Gut dysbiosis and small intestinal bacterial overgrowth as independent forms of gut microbiota disorders in cirrhosis

Provenance and peer review: Invited manuscript; Externally peer reviewed

Peer-review model: Single blind

Reviewer's code: 00503243

Position: Editor-in-Chief

Academic degree: MD

Professional title: Professor

Reviewer's Country/Territory: Italy

Author's Country/Territory: Russia

Manuscript submission date: 2021-05-15

Reviewer chosen by: AI Technique

Reviewer accepted review: 2021-05-15 10:11

Reviewer performed review: 2021-05-16 14:20

Review time: 1 Day and 4 Hours

Scientific quality	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good <input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good <input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Do not publish
Language quality	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing <input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accept (General priority) <input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision <input type="checkbox"/> Major revision <input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
Re-review	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No



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**Peer-reviewer
statements**

Peer-Review: [] Anonymous [] Onymous

Conflicts-of-Interest: [] Yes [] No

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This is a complete and well done analysis of the gut dysbiosis and the small intestine bacterial overgrowth that occur in cirrhotic patients. The study is complete. The hypothesis of bile metabolism change is new and interesting and merit to be confirmed in further studies



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Reviewer's code: 03120111

Position: Peer Reviewer

Academic degree: MD

Professional title: Doctor

Reviewer's Country/Territory: China

Author's Country/Territory: Russia

Manuscript submission date: 2021-05-15

Reviewer chosen by: AI Technique

Reviewer accepted review: 2021-05-16 13:36

Reviewer performed review: 2021-05-23 13:48

Review time: 7 Days

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
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Conflicts-of-Interest: [] Yes [] No

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This submission is about the gut dysbiosis and small intestinal bacterial overgrowth as independent forms of gut microbiota disorders in cirrhosis. The author combines gut dysbiosis and SIBO together to analyze, the results showed SIBO was found in 24/47 (51.1%) patients. Patients with SIBO had a higher abundance of Firmicutes ($p=0.017$) and Fusobacteria ($p=0.011$), and a lower abundance of Bacteroidetes ($p= 0.013$) than patients without SIBO. The design and technique route is scientific and valuable, Thus, for the conclusion, the author should illustrate the clinical value for the difference in gut dysbiosis.



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Reviewer's code: 05867627

Position: Peer Reviewer

Academic degree: MD

Professional title: Doctor

Reviewer's Country/Territory: Portugal

Author's Country/Territory: Russia

Manuscript submission date: 2021-05-15

Reviewer chosen by: AI Technique

Reviewer accepted review: 2021-05-15 17:49

Reviewer performed review: 2021-05-25 23:54

Review time: 10 Days and 6 Hours

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



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statements**

Peer-Review: [] Anonymous [] Onymous

Conflicts-of-Interest: [] Yes [] No

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Gut microbiota plays a crucial role in the pathogenesis of liver diseases and in the past decade microbiome research in liver disease has evolved significantly. Accumulating evidence suggests that progression of dysbiosis can be associated with worsening of liver disease. New therapeutic strategies are expected to be established and there remains a need for more studies in this interesting area. In this manuscript the authors tried to evaluate the relationship between gut dysbiosis and SIBO in patients with cirrhosis. The methods used in this manuscript are the gold standard in these areas to evaluate the gut microbiome analysis and SIBO assessment. Through the chosen methods, the authors demonstrated the differences between microbiota in patients with and without SIBO, and the difference in the levels of Firmicutes and Bacteroidetes between the group with and without SIBO was as expected. As the authors explained the limitation of this study is its small size, which could be a major limitation at the statistical level, however from the results obtained we can see that many are statistically significant, with p values within the required parameters. A new door to science is thus opened allowing new studies and breakthrough discoveries to start focusing on new approaches aimed at directing the gut microbiota as a potential therapeutical target.