

Format for ANSWERING REVIEWERS



Dear Editor,

Please find enclosed the edited manuscript in Word format (file name: revised manuscript.doc).

Title: Hepatocellular Carcinoma in Asia: Prevention strategy and Planning

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Name of Journal: *World Journal of Hepatology*

ESPS Manuscript NO: 14084

The manuscript has been improved according to the suggestions of reviewers:

1. Format has been updated
2. Revision has been made according to the suggestions of the reviewer:

First Reviewer: we would like to express our appreciation for your attention and your thorough understanding for need such as these studies. Based on your comments all spelling and expression mistakes were corrected.

Second Reviewer: we would like to thank you for your insightful comments. They gave us clear guidance and some positive critiques.

- Based on what you've asked about the brief information of concepts of mechanism of carcinogenesis of HBV and HCV, we added the new part in the manuscript accordingly. We wrote the brief description and information because the main theme of this study is epidemiology and etiology not molecular. And this is despite the fact that this issue is very controversial. You can find this paragraph with titled as **Concept of carcinogens in HBV and HCV** enclosed a revised version of the manuscript in which the changes are indicated by highlighted.

- About the obesity and NASH as you've asked, also we added the new part in the manuscript accordingly you can find enclosed a revised version of the manuscript in which the changes are indicated by highlighted.

Third Reviewer: Thanks for spending the time to read this paper

This paper is systematic review and it provides updated epidemiological data on hepatocellular carcinoma and its etiology in Asia, and we think that is useful for the medical world based on the other reviewer comments. In this study, our focus has been on the prevention of risk factors of HCC. Because currently available HCC therapies, chemotherapy, surgical are inefficient, mainly due to usually late diagnosis and high recurrence rates after surgical resection, and usually end with treatment failure. Liver transplantation also remains as a difficult strategy in patients with HCC. Thus prevention of HCC by treating and prevention HBV and HCV infection, the major causative agents of HCC, and the other risk factors such as aflatoxin, alcohol, obesity, diabetes and NAFLD is of a great medical importance, particularly in the light of 400 million chronic HBV and 170 million chronic HCV carriers worldwide.

The text was revised and tried to make it more functional.

3. References and typesetting were corrected

Thank you again for publishing our manuscript in the *World Journal of Hepatology*.

Sincerely yours,

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