ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Hepatology
ESPS manuscript NO: 33249
Title: Usefulness of the MESH score in a European hepatocellular carcinoma cohort
Reviewer's code: 00068723
Reviewer's country: Japan
Science editor: Yuan Qi
Date sent for review: 2017-02-09 08:13
Date reviewed: 2017-02-09 14:11

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	CONCLUSION
[ ] Grade A: Excellent	[ ] Grade A: Priority publishing	Google Search:	[ ] Accept
[ ] Grade B: Very good	[Y] Grade B: Minor language	[ ] The same title	[ ] High priority for
[Y] Grade C: Good	polishing	[ ] Duplicate publication	publication
[ ] Grade D: Fair	[ ] Grade C: A great deal of	[ ] Plagiarism	[ ] Rejection
[ ] Grade E: Poor	language polishing	[Y] No	[Y] Minor revision
	[ ] Grade D: Rejected	BPG Search:	[ ] Major revision
		[ ] The same title	
		[ ] Duplicate publication	
		[ ] Plagiarism	
		[Y] No	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The authors compared performance of scoring systems of hepatocellular carcinoma, focusing on MESH and BCLC. They found that MESH was more useful for selection of treatment, or management. Table 1 and table 2 were interesting.   It would be more appropriate to emphasize the limitation of BCLC citing references. With the information, performance of MESH would be more convincing.

ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Hepatology
ESPS manuscript NO: 33249
Title: Usefulness of the MESH score in a European hepatocellular carcinoma cohort
Reviewer's code: 03646554
Reviewer's country: China
Science editor: Yuan Qi
Date sent for review: 2017-02-09 08:13
Date reviewed: 2017-02-13 21:51

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	CONCLUSION
[ ] Grade A: Excellent	[ ] Grade A: Priority publishing	Google Search:	[ ] Accept
[ ] Grade B: Very good	[Y] Grade B: Minor language	[ ] The same title	[Y] High priority for
[Y] Grade C: Good	polishing	[ ] Duplicate publication	publication
[ ] Grade D: Fair	[ ] Grade C: A great deal of	[ ] Plagiarism	[ ] Rejection
[ ] Grade E: Poor	language polishing	[Y] No	[ ] Minor revision
	[ ] Grade D: Rejected	BPG Search:	[ ] Major revision
		[ ] The same title	
		[ ] Duplicate publication	
		[ ] Plagiarism	
		[Y] No	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The authors illustrated the value of the new scoring systems of hepatocellular carcinoma, through the comparison with other scoring systems. They found that MESH was more effective for the HCC management especially they can provide us with good prognostic information. Tables are great. It would be more clear if making the table of information of the European HCC cohort.

ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Hepatology
ESPS manuscript NO: 33249
Title: Usefulness of the MESH score in a European hepatocellular carcinoma cohort
Reviewer's code: 03538749
Reviewer's country: China
Science editor: Yuan Qi
Date sent for review: 2017-02-09 08:13
Date reviewed: 2017-02-18 23:29

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	CONCLUSION
[ ] Grade A: Excellent	[ ] Grade A: Priority publishing	Google Search:	[ ] Accept
[ ] Grade B: Very good	[Y] Grade B: Minor language	[ ] The same title	[ ] High priority for
[Y] Grade C: Good	polishing	[ ] Duplicate publication	publication
[ ] Grade D: Fair	[ ] Grade C: A great deal of	[ ] Plagiarism	[ ] Rejection
[ ] Grade E: Poor	language polishing	[Y] No	[ ] Minor revision
	[ ] Grade D: Rejected	BPG Search:	[Y] Major revision
		[ ] The same title	
		[ ] Duplicate publication	
		[ ] Plagiarism	
		[Y] No	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) staging system is still a controversial issue. So this letter gave me an interesting news for future prediction. However, I can not know what is MESH and How the authors have used it in this letter. In addition ,how to compare these staging systems? Finally, I can not get the following paper so as to know its detail.   Hsu CY, Liu PH, Hsia CY, Lee YH, Al Juboori A, Lee RC, et al. Nomogram of the Barcelona Clinic Liver Cancer system for individual prognostic prediction in hepatocellular carcinoma. Liver Int. 2016;36(10):1498-506. doi: 10.1111/liv.13114. PubMed PMID: 26972815