



**PEER-REVIEW REPORT**

**Name of journal:** World Journal of Gastroenterology

**Manuscript NO:** 47537

**Title:** Pyrrolizidine alkaloids-induced hepatic sinusoidal obstruction syndrome: Pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment and outcomes

**Reviewer's code:** 00225294

**Reviewer's country:** Spain

**Science editor:** Jia-Ping Yan

**Reviewer accepted review:** 2019-05-12 18:36

**Reviewer performed review:** 2019-05-16 17:28

**Review time:** 3 Days and 22 Hours

SCIENTIFIC QUALITY	LANGUAGE QUALITY	CONCLUSION	PEER-REVIEWER STATEMENTS
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Accept	Peer-Review:
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language polishing	(High priority)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Anonymous
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accept	<input type="checkbox"/> Onymous
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: A great deal of language polishing	(General priority)	Peer-reviewer's expertise on the topic of the manuscript:
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Do not publish	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejection	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision	<input type="checkbox"/> Advanced
		<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General
		<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection	<input type="checkbox"/> No expertise
			Conflicts-of-Interest:
			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

**SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS**

The authors review in depth the toxicity of pyrrolizidine alkaloids (PAs), widely used in Chines herb medicine, that may cause hepatic sinusoidal obstruction syndrome, HSOS, a progressive hepatic dysfunction that needs to be identified ab initio in order to prevent



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cumulative toxic effects. The etiology of the HSOS is well described and the outcomes, including MRI are convincing. Potential pathogenic mechanisms of PAs are also discussed but essentially based on protein adducts formation and decreased GSH levels. Perhaps the pharmacology associated to reduce PAs toxicity and to prevent HSOS can be developed provided the authors have clinical or experimental evidence on it. The manuscript is clear and the ideas are provided in a logical order.

#### **INITIAL REVIEW OF THE MANUSCRIPT**

##### ***Google Search:***

- The same title
- Duplicate publication
- Plagiarism
- No

##### ***BPG Search:***

- The same title
- Duplicate publication
- Plagiarism
- No