

This is a timely and useful review, the relevance of which is related to the increasing burden of metabolic disorders such as metabolic syndrome and NAFLD. The role of racial differences in NAFLD is still poorly understood, although a higher prevalence of NAFLD and NASH has been reported among Hispanics. The authors emphasized the influence of other factors, including individual variables of metabolic syndrome, on the prevalence, severity, complications, and mortality in NAFLD, which can overestimate the contribution of race. The authors confirmed that NAFLD is more common in Hispanics and less in Blacks (due to differences in key genetic polymorphisms associated with liver fat storage). However, the authors concluded that there is currently insufficient evidence to believe that race itself plays a role in the development of liver fibrosis, complications, and mortality. This is an important conclusion that will facilitate further research on the role of race in NAFLD with an emphasis on the co-contribution of diet, exercise, and individual parameters of metabolic syndrome. Subsequent findings will be able to adjust, individualize, and personalize the management of patients with NAFLD. The manuscript is informative, contains the latest literary references and can be recommended for publication.

Reply: The reviewers found the paper acceptable for publication.