

PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Hepatology

Manuscript NO: 79618

Title: Metabolic associated fatty liver disease: The new nomenclature and approach with

the hot debate

Provenance and peer review: Invited Manuscript; Externally peer reviewed

Peer-review model: Single blind

Reviewer's code: 06060788

Position: Peer Reviewer

Academic degree: PhD

Professional title: Research Scientist

Reviewer's Country/Territory: Singapore

Author's Country/Territory: Egypt

Manuscript submission date: 2022-08-29

Reviewer chosen by: Dong-Mei Wang

Reviewer accepted review: 2022-11-04 10:47

Reviewer performed review: 2022-11-04 15:48

Review time: 5 Hours

Scientific quality	[] Grade A: Excellent [] Grade B: Very good [Y] Grade C: Good [] Grade D: Fair [] Grade E: Do not publish
Language quality	 [] Grade A: Priority publishing [Y] Grade B: Minor language polishing [] Grade C: A great deal of language polishing [] Grade D: Rejection
Conclusion	 [] Accept (High priority) [] Accept (General priority) [Y] Minor revision [] Major revision [] Rejection
Re-review	[Y]Yes []No



Peer-reviewer	Peer-Review: [Y] Anonymous [] Onymous
statements	Conflicts-of-Interest: [] Yes [Y] No

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This manuscript proposes to push for a change in nomenclature of "NAFLD" to MAFLD", as the clinical criteria for "MAFLD" more readily predicts for patients at high risk of complications. The manuscript summarizes organizations that support this nomenclature, but does not provide rationale for groups that do not support this change. It is unclear if the term "MAFLD" would exclude some patients with fatty liver, who might have milder disease, and if such patients should be concerned about the condition of their liver. The acceptance of the term "MAFLD" only in specific regions may segregate groups of clinicians and scientists, complicating communications. Thus the underlying definitions for these terms and consequences of acknowledging 1 or both terms only in specific regions need to be very clear.



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Title: Metabolic associated fatty liver disease: The new nomenclature and approach with

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Provenance and peer review: Invited Manuscript; Externally peer reviewed

Peer-review model: Single blind

Reviewer's code: 05851552

Position: Peer Reviewer

Academic degree: MD

Professional title: Doctor

Reviewer's Country/Territory: Reviewer_Country

Author's Country/Territory: Egypt

Manuscript submission date: 2022-08-29

Reviewer chosen by: Dong-Mei Wang

Reviewer accepted review: 2022-11-07 09:55

Reviewer performed review: 2022-11-07 10:33

Review time: 1 Hour

Scientific quality	[] Grade A: Excellent [] Grade B: Very good [Y] Grade C: Good [] Grade D: Fair [] Grade E: Do not publish
Language quality	[] Grade A: Priority publishing [] Grade B: Minor language polishing [Y] Grade C: A great deal of language polishing [] Grade D: Rejection
Conclusion	 [] Accept (High priority) [] Accept (General priority) [] Minor revision [] Major revision [Y] Rejection
Re-review	[]Yes [Y]No



Peer-reviewer	Peer-Review: [Y] Anonymous [] Onymous
statements	Conflicts-of-Interest: [] Yes [Y] No

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The authors highlight the endorsement of the new name by different societies and groups and the outcome of different studies on the new nomenclature in addition to a short discussion of the debate arisen by some experts. Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease and Metabolic associated fatty liver disease are not explain and their mechanism is not discussed detailed. The main topic is not explain very well.NAFLD and MAFLD are should be explained in detail. For example; the author said that Eslam et al paper a new name changing the traditional NAFLD to MAFLD. Which factors were discussed by Eslam et al?



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Peer-review model: Single blind

Reviewer's code: 04015916

Position: Editorial Board

Academic degree: MD, PhD

Professional title: Professor

Reviewer's Country/Territory: China

Author's Country/Territory: Egypt

Manuscript submission date: 2022-08-29

Reviewer chosen by: Dong-Mei Wang

Reviewer accepted review: 2022-11-07 01:06

Reviewer performed review: 2022-11-10 02:05

Review time: 3 Days

Scientific quality	[] Grade A: Excellent [] Grade B: Very good [Y] Grade C: Good [] Grade D: Fair [] Grade E: Do not publish
Language quality	 [] Grade A: Priority publishing [Y] Grade B: Minor language polishing [] Grade C: A great deal of language polishing [] Grade D: Rejection
Conclusion	[] Accept (High priority)[] Accept (General priority)[Y] Minor revision[] Major revision[] Pejection
Re-review	[]Yes [Y]No



Peer-reviewer	Peer-Review: [Y] Anonymous [] Onymous
statements	Conflicts-of-Interest: [] Yes [Y] No

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The modification of any disease name needs sufficient evidence based on evidence-based medicine and the support of a large number of direct clinical evidence. To replace NAFLD with MAFLD, it is necessary to provide more in-depth and extensive clinical data, such as the latest diagnostic criteria, treatment plan, drugs, judgment of results, outcome and prognosis, etc. adopted according to the progress of science and technology. There are forerunners in every era, and their behavior may not be perfect.