

ESPS Peer-review Report

Name of Journal: World Journal of Hepatology

ESPS Manuscript NO: 3957

Title: Severe Cholestatic Liver Disease Secondary to Adalimumab Treatment in a Crohns Patient: A Case Report

Reviewer code: 02444863

Science editor: Zhai, Huan-Huan

Date sent for review: 2013-06-05 09:44

Date reviewed: 2013-06-08 16:59

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A (Excellent)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority Publishing	Google Search:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accept
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B (Very good)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: minor language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Existed	<input type="checkbox"/> High priority for publication
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C (Good)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: a great deal of language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> No records	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D (Fair)		BPG Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E (Poor)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: rejected	<input type="checkbox"/> Existed	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		<input type="checkbox"/> No records	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

It is a very well written manuscript which describes a rare side effect of Adalimumab. It provides very useful information for clinicians who prescribes this relative new drug. The case is very well documented.

ESPS Peer-review Report

Name of Journal: World Journal of Hepatology

ESPS Manuscript NO: 3957

Title: Severe Cholestatic Liver Disease Secondary to Adalimumab Treatment in a Crohns Patient: A Case Report

Reviewer code: 00036318

Science editor: Zhai, Huan-Huan

Date sent for review: 2013-06-05 09:44

Date reviewed: 2013-06-11 18:48

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A (Excellent)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority Publishing	Google Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Accept
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B (Very good)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: minor language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Existed	<input type="checkbox"/> High priority for publication
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C (Good)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: a great deal of language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> No records	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D (Fair)		BPG Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E (Poor)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: rejected	<input type="checkbox"/> Existed	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		<input type="checkbox"/> No records	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This is an interesting and well-written case report of cholestatic liver disease secondary to adalimumab treatment in a patients with Crohn's disease. Some minor additions will further improve the paper. Major comments Please comment on the differences in structure between infliximab and adalimumab that might explain the apparently lower rate of hepatic side effects with the former. Or could it be that the lower frequency of hepatic side effects with adalimumab are because this agent is more novel and has not been used so extensively? Why was adalimumab selected in this patient instead of infliximab? Which is the place of adalimumab in the treatment of Crohns's disease? Are there any head to head trials comparing these antiTNF agents in terms of safety and efficacy? Minor comments 1) Please define ADA in the abstract.