

## ESPS Peer-review Report

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

**ESPS Manuscript NO:** 5108

**Title:** Hispanics of Mexican Origin Have a Higher Prevalence of Non-Alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease than Hispanics of Caribbean Origin: The Multi- Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis (MESA)

**Reviewer code:** 00006682

**Science editor:** Qi, Yuan

**Date sent for review:** 2013-08-15 15:19

**Date reviewed:** 2013-08-19 13:30

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A (Excellent)	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D (Fair)		BPG Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input checked="" 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

In this paper the authors report that U.S. Hispanics of Mexican origin had a significantly higher prevalence of NAFLD when compared to Hispanics of Dominican or Puerto Rican origin. They concluded that care should be taken when performing risk assessment in Hispanic populations not to make assumptions of homogeneity. 1. They defined significant alcohol consumption as >14 drinks/week in men and >7 drinks/week in women, but alcohol percentage of popular drinks in Hispanics of Mexican origin and that in non-Mexican origin may be different. 2. Did the authors compare triglyceride, HDL and HOMA levels between Hispanics of Mexican and non-Mexican origins with NAFLD? It is important to know if the characteristics of NAFLD are different between Mexican and non-Mexican origins or not. 3. Abstract (Results). MESA must be defined at their first mention in the abstract. 4. Page 8, line 13. "...lower HDL and HOMA..." should be "...lower HDL and higher HOMA...". 5. Page 9, line 8. "NALFD" should be "NAFLD".

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**Title:** Hispanics of Mexican Origin Have a Higher Prevalence of Non-Alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease than Hispanics of Caribbean Origin: The Multi- Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis (MESA)

**Reviewer code:** 00507910

**Science editor:** Qi, Yuan

**Date sent for review:** 2013-08-15 15:19

**Date reviewed:** 2013-08-28 09:42

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	CONCLUSION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade A (Excellent)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority Publishing	Google Search:	<input checked="" 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**

Well done. Good study design. Wish you would have also looked at AST and ALT Values in the different subpopulations too Very good discussion and overall a fine paper

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**Title:** Hispanics of Mexican Origin Have a Higher Prevalence of Non-Alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease than Hispanics of Caribbean Origin: The Multi- Ethnic Study of Atherosclerosis (MESA)

**Reviewer code:** 00742517

**Science editor:** Qi, Yuan

**Date sent for review:** 2013-08-15 15:19

**Date reviewed:** 2013-08-28 12:17

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)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: rejected	<input type="checkbox"/> Existed	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E (Poor)		<input type="checkbox"/> No records	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision

## COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This is a cross-sectional observational study to compare prevalence rates of NAFLD between the two largest subpopulations of Hispanics. NAFLD was diagnosed by CT. The results of this study show that Hispanics of Mexican origin had a significantly higher prevalence of NAFLD than Dominican or Puerto Rican origin. The paper was easy to follow and understand, but there are some problems as follows: 1. In Table 4, some data is inconsistent with the previous. Please check. 2. To see if merging Tables 2, 3 and 4 that represents the data more clearly. 3. How to select multiple regression parameters? Statistical software? 4. Table 1 "Mean  $\pm$ SD" or "Mean  $\pm$ SD or number (%)".