

ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

ESPS manuscript NO: 18794

Title: Application of nucleoside analogues in liver transplant recipients

Reviewer's code: 00070310

Reviewer's country: Japan

Science editor: Ya-Juan Ma

Date sent for review: 2015-05-04 12:52

Date reviewed: 2015-07-21 06:50

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> The same title	<input type="checkbox"/> High priority for publication
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: A great deal of language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Duplicate publication	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		BPG Search:	
		<input type="checkbox"/> The same title	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Duplicate publication	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This paper reviews the role of nucleotide analogues in liver transplant recipients. This paper is interest, and well written and appropriate. It will be acceptable for publication except some points.

1, Please show how to select papers in this review. 2, Please shorten this manuscript.

ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

ESPS manuscript NO: 18794

Title: Application of nucleoside analogues in liver transplant recipients

Reviewer's code: 00068723

Reviewer's country: Japan

Science editor: Ya-Juan Ma

Date sent for review: 2015-05-04 12:52

Date reviewed: 2015-07-13 16:58

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> The same title	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High priority for publication
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: A great deal of language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Duplicate publication	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		BPG Search:	
		<input type="checkbox"/> The same title	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Duplicate publication	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This review focused on the prevention of de novo hepatitis B after liver transplantation. The information of this article is practical and useful. It was reasonable that combination of NAs and HBIG was useful for the prevention of de novo hepatitis B. References. Overall, most of the references were up-dated, but some of them seemed relatively old. Knowledge on NA to HBV has developed rapidly. It would be better to up-date some of the references.

ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

ESPS manuscript NO: 18794

Title: Application of nucleoside analogues in liver transplant recipients

Reviewer's code: 01685105

Reviewer's country: United States

Science editor: Ya-Juan Ma

Date sent for review: 2015-05-04 12:52

Date reviewed: 2015-07-02 23:29

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	Google Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Accept
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> The same title	<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"/> Duplicate publication	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor		[Y] No	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		BPG Search:	
		<input type="checkbox"/> The same title	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Duplicate publication	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	
		[Y] No	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Song et al. have presented a well-written and informative review on the use of nucleoside analogs to attenuate viral infections in liver transplant patients. The review does a good job of covering considerations of prophylactic use and post-surgical use. This is a valuable contribution and should be published; however some improvements are recommended, as follows: 1) the title is somewhat misleading. For clarity, it should refer either to "application of ... in liver transplantation" or "application...to liver transplant recipients". 2) The paper should have a list or table of abbreviations. Also, more care needs to be taken to use abbreviations uniformly. For example, HBIG and HBIg. 3) The analogs should be presented more comprehensively rather than treating each as a simple "black box" with a therapeutic output. A figure showing the structure of each analog is necessary, which nucleoside each is an analog to, and how it has been modified. Also, there should be presentation of the target enzymes of each analog (DNA pol, nucleoside kinases, etc), the mode of action (chain-termination, mis-match, enzyme kinetics, etc), and the quantitative interaction with host machinery. This is important because it will help inform better decisions about combinatorial treatment regimes, application for different viral statuses, risks to host, etc.