



PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

Manuscript NO: 46163

Title: Diuretic window hypothesis in cirrhosis: Changing the point of view

Reviewer's code: 00158194

Reviewer's country: Spain

Science editor: Jia-Ping Yan

Reviewer accepted review: 2019-03-23 09:53

Reviewer performed review: 2019-03-30 16:18

Review time: 7 Days and 6 Hours

SCIENTIFIC QUALITY	LANGUAGE QUALITY	CONCLUSION	PEER-REVIEWER STATEMENTS
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Accept	Peer-Review:
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language	(High priority)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Anonymous
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good	polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Accept	<input type="checkbox"/> Onymous
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: A great deal of	(General priority)	Peer-reviewer's expertise on the
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Do not	language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision	topic of the manuscript:
publish	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejection	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Major revision	<input type="checkbox"/> Advanced
		<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General
			<input type="checkbox"/> No expertise
			Conflicts-of-Interest:
			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Nonselective beta blockers (NSBB) have been associated with a reduced survival in patients with RA probably due to an increased incidence of PICD, suggesting a potential unfavorable mechanism linked with the worsening of central hemodynamics. However, these data were in contrast with those reported by several studies, in which NSBB were



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associated with lower rate of liver decompensation, higher transplant-free survival, and a reduced risk of developing spontaneous bacterial peritonitis. The deleterious effect in patients with refractory ascites in a few studies led to a U-turn in clinical practice, with some in the hepatology community withdrawing their usage in patients with advanced cirrhosis. This also led to the “window hypothesis” suggesting there may be only be a finite time frame when NSBBs have a beneficial effect in portal hypertension. In the present review the authors revised the state of the art of this subject. However, it lacks recent studies about this topic such as: Ferrarese A, Tikhonoff V, Casiglia E, Angeli P, Fasolato S, Faggian D, Zanetto A, Germani G, Russo FP, Burra P, Senzolo M. Hemodynamic Evaluation of Nonselective β -Blockers in Patients with Cirrhosis and Refractory Ascites. *Gastroenterol Res Pract*. 2018 May 9;2018:4098210, and recent reviews: Rajoriya N, Tripathi D Non-selective beta-blockers in cirrhosis: Current concepts and controversies. *World J Pharmacol*. Mar 9, 2016; 5(1): 15-31; Garcia-Tsao G. Beta blockers in cirrhosis: The window re-opens. *J Hepatol*.2016 Mar;64(3):532-4. I suggest including them and making the table updated.

INITIAL REVIEW OF THE MANUSCRIPT

Google Search:

- The same title
- Duplicate publication
- Plagiarism
- No

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[] Plagiarism

[Y] No