PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: *World Journal of Clinical Cases*

Manuscript NO: 85684

Title: Combining the age-male-albumin-bilirubin-platelets score and shear wave elastography stratifies carcinogenic risk in hepatitis C patients after viral clearance

Provenance and peer review: Unsolicited Manuscript; Externally peer reviewed

Peer-review model: Single blind

Reviewer's code: 03721089

Position: Peer Reviewer

Academic degree: MD

Professional title: Attending Doctor

Reviewer's Country/Territory: China

Author's Country/Territory: Japan

Manuscript submission date: 2023-05-10

Reviewer chosen by: AI Technique

Reviewer accepted review: 2023-05-15 15:12

Reviewer performed review: 2023-05-24 16:04

Review time: 9 Days

Scientific quality	[ ] Grade A: Excellent [ ] Grade B: Very good [Y] Grade C: Good [ ] Grade D: Fair [ ] Grade E: Do not publish
Novelty of this manuscript	[ ] Grade A: Excellent [ ] Grade B: Good [Y] Grade C: Fair [ ] Grade D: No novelty
Creativity or innovation of this manuscript	[ ] Grade A: Excellent [Y] Grade B: Good [ ] Grade C: Fair [ ] Grade D: No creativity or innovation

Scientific significance of the conclusion in this manuscript	[ ] Grade A: Excellent [ ] Grade B: Good [Y] Grade C: Fair [ ] Grade D: No scientific significance
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) [ ] Minor revision [Y] Major revision [ ] Rejection
Re-review	[Y] Yes [ ] No
Peer-reviewer statements	Peer-Review: [Y] Anonymous [ ] Onymous
	Conflicts-of-Interest: [ ] Yes [Y] No

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This study is innovative in that age-male-albumin-bilirubin-platelet (aMAP) scores can be used to stratify the risk of hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) in patients with chronic hepatitis, and the velocity of shear waves (Vs) can help diagnose the level of fibrosis progression in hepatitis C and predict carcinogenic risk. Combining the two to assess cancer risk is innovative.   This study has the following significant deficiencies: 1. This is a single-center study with limited sample size included in the study and too few carcinogenic events, so statistical analysis may be biased, and the difference between the results is not significant, which needs to be further confirmed by increasing the sample size and extending the study time.   2. Due to the small number of carcinogenic events, the Cox proportional risk model was not adopted in this study, but multiple regression analysis was adopted, which was insufficient in the establishment and evaluation of risk model. It is suggested to enlarge the sample size and increase the follow-up time, and use cox analysis to further illustrate the demonstration.

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Provenance and peer review: Unsolicited Manuscript; Externally peer reviewed

Peer-review model: Single blind

Reviewer's code: 02832130

Position: Peer Reviewer

Academic degree: MD

Professional title: Professor

Reviewer's Country/Territory: China

Author's Country/Territory: Japan

Manuscript submission date: 2023-05-10

Reviewer chosen by: AI Technique

Reviewer accepted review: 2023-05-10 07:18

Reviewer performed review: 2023-05-25 06:14

Review time: 14 Days and 22 Hours

Scientific quality	[ ] Grade A: Excellent [ ] Grade B: Very good [ ] Grade C: Good [Y] Grade D: Fair [ ] Grade E: Do not publish
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SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Name of Journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology Manuscript Type: ORIGINAL ARTICLE Title:Combining the age-male-albumin-bilirubin-platelets score and shear wave elastography stratifies carcinogenic risk in hepatitis C patients after viral clearance Comments The aim of this manuscript was to determine whether combining the aMAP score with Vs improves carcinogenic risk stratification in medium-to-high-risk hepatitis C patients. The subject of this manuscript is of value, but there are defects need to be modified. 1, INTRODUCTION section：Reported carcinogenic risk factors after SVR are high aminotransferase (ALT) and α-fetoprotein (AFP) levels and low platelet levels [9]. The authors have reported that the velocity of shear waves (Vs) measured by shear wave elastography (SWE) is useful for diagnosing the level of fibrotic progression in hepatitis C and predicting carcinogenic risk [10, 11]. SWE is a new technology that measures liver stiffness by measuring the propagation velocity of shear waves generated in hepatic tissue [12]. The author should briefly describe the correlation between SWE and HCC here (predicting carcinogenic risk). 2, MATERIALS AND METHODS/Patients section: Patients were treated with DAAs, and shear wave propagation velocity (Vs) was

measured before treatment (baseline), at the end of treatment (EOT), and 12 weeks (follow-up 12) and 24 weeks...... The dose of DAAs should be described. 3,Did the HCCs confirmed by pathological examination. 4, MATERIALS AND METHODS section: Identification of contributing factors for carcinogenesis in the medium-risk and high-risk groupsParameters in which significant differences were seen were taken as explanatory variables...... What statistical method was used to analyze these parameters, Univariate analyses? 5, The diagnostic performances of clinical parameters for predicting the presence of HCC were evaluated using receiver-operating characteristic (ROC) curve analyses. The statistical software "StatFlex version 7"was used in this study. Did the author want to establish a predictive model for predicting the occurrence of HCC based aMAP score and SWE? but after multiple regression analysis, a significant difference was seen only in Vs (P = 0.0296). 6, Insufficient expression of the superiority of combining aMAP score and SWE stratifies carcinogenic risk in hepatitis C patients after viral clearance. Simply, it is not meaningless if the newly proposed model or strategy is not superior to the conventional strategies. 7, CONCLUSION section: In hepatitis C patients after SVR, a strategy of combining the aMAP score and Vs and stratifying the risk of carcinogenesis is more efficient than uniform surveillance of all patients, and it is superior in terms of medical economics. It seems that the results of the article cannot support this conclusion. Or the author did not express it clearly. 8,The sample size (HCC group-the number of events of carcinogenesis) in this study was small. Name of Journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology Manuscript Type: ORIGINAL ARTICLE Title:Combining the age-male-albumin-bilirubin-platelets score and shear wave elastography stratifies carcinogenic risk in hepatitis C patients after viral clearance Comments The aim of this manuscript was to determine whether combining the aMAP score with Vs improves carcinogenic risk stratification in medium-to-high-risk hepatitis C patients. The subject of this manuscript is of value, but there are defects need to be

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Title: Combining the age-male-albumin-bilirubin-platelets score and shear wave elastography stratifies carcinogenic risk in hepatitis C patients after viral clearance Manuscript ID: 85684 Name of Journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology   Reviewer Comments: Overall, the article is informative and well written, and easy to understand. This is a new and very informative study for me. There are some minor mistakes that required to be removed to make it more comprehensive.