World Journal of Hepatology

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We received the reviewers' comments on the manuscript entitled " Gut Dysbiosis and Systemic Inflammation Promote Cardiomyocyte Abnormalities in an Experimental Model of Steatohepatitis" (Submission ID: 66678). We are grateful for their valuable time and useful contribution.

Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) is a continuous spectrum of diseases characterized by excessive lipid accumulation in hepatocytes. Recently, a novel nomenclature, metabolic associated fatty liver disease (MAFLD) was suggested meaning that MAFLD is not only confined to the liver but might rather represent a major part of a multisystemic disease that includes cardiovascular manifestations. The putative pathophysiological mechanisms that connect steatohepatitis and CVD are still not completely explained. Recently, the intestinal microbiome and its highly complex and interdependent interaction with host metabolism, immunity and disease have opened a new horizon of investigations into the link between these clinical conditions. Therefore, the goal of this study was to assess the relationship between gut microbiota, steatohepatitis and cardiovascular risk, by means of the crosstalk among gut dysbiosis, its associated metabolic prediction, systemic inflammation, endothelial dysfunction, paracrine cell signaling, and, especially, the cardiomyocyte morphometry in an experimental steatohepatitis nutritional model that mimics the metabolic changes found in humans. An interesting and innovative analysis carried out in this study was the morphometric evaluation of cardiomyocytes.

The revised manuscript documents were entered for evaluation, as described by Reviewer-1.