

## PEER-REVIEW REPORT

**Name of journal:** *World Journal of Hepatology*

**Manuscript NO:** 66678

**Title:** Gut Dysbiosis and Systemic Inflammation Promote Cardiomyocyte Abnormalities in an Experimental Model of Steatohepatitis

**Reviewer's code:** 05867627

**Position:** Peer Reviewer

**Academic degree:** MD

**Professional title:** Doctor

**Reviewer's Country/Territory:** Portugal

**Author's Country/Territory:** Brazil

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**Reviewer chosen by:** AI Technique

**Reviewer accepted review:** 2021-04-03 14:33

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<b>Scientific quality</b>	[ <input checked="" type="radio"/> ] Grade A: Excellent [ <input type="radio"/> ] Grade B: Very good [ <input type="radio"/> ] Grade C: Good [ <input type="radio"/> ] Grade D: Fair [ <input type="radio"/> ] Grade E: Do not publish
<b>Language quality</b>	[ <input checked="" type="radio"/> ] Grade A: Priority publishing [ <input type="radio"/> ] Grade B: Minor language polishing [ <input type="radio"/> ] Grade C: A great deal of language polishing [ <input type="radio"/> ] Grade D: Rejection
<b>Conclusion</b>	[ <input type="radio"/> ] Accept (High priority) [ <input checked="" type="radio"/> ] Accept (General priority) [ <input type="radio"/> ] Minor revision [ <input type="radio"/> ] Major revision [ <input type="radio"/> ] Rejection
<b>Re-review</b>	[ <input checked="" type="radio"/> ] Yes [ <input type="radio"/> ] No
<b>Peer-reviewer statements</b>	Peer-Review: [ <input checked="" type="radio"/> ] Anonymous [ <input type="radio"/> ] Onymous Conflicts-of-Interest: [ <input type="radio"/> ] Yes [ <input checked="" type="radio"/> ] No



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## **SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS**

It is already scientific knowledge that the gut microbiota influences thousands of mechanisms in our body. It even influences the prognosis of diseases such as cardiovascular diseases (CVD), however much remains to be discovered. In this manuscript the authors tried to evaluate the relationship between the gut dysbiosis and CVD, in an experimental model of steatohepatitis, to prove that there is in fact a link between all of this. Through the chosen methods, the authors demonstrated an evident link in how MAFLD is a risk factor for the development of CVD, and that metabolites of the gut microbiota can translocate through the intestinal barrier to the liver, causing several inflammatory responses. This is a fascinating discovery, knowing that not only the microbial metabolites, but also the intestinal bacteria themselves can cross the intestinal barrier and reach the liver, is one of the key points to better understand how the intestinal microbiota can interfere in so many physiological and pathological situations in our organism. The choice of several different methods from each other allows a greater approach to the topic and one thus we can have better and more reliable results. The study's conclusions demonstrate with precision which checkpoints the authors reached and summarize the data this study provide. With all of this, here comes a great opportunity to start foccusing on new approaches aimed at directing the gut microbiota as a potencial therapeutical target.