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315-321 Lockhart Road,
Wan Chai, Hong Kong, China

ESPS Peer-review Report

Name of Journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

ESPS Manuscript NO: 2518

Title: HEPATOTOXICITY ASSOCIATED WITH GLUCOSAMINE AND CHONDROITIN SULFATE IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE

Reviewer code: 00001097

Science editor: Huang, Xin-Zhen

Date sent for review: 2013-02-26 15:18

Date reviewed: 2013-02-26 16:14

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A (Excellent)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority Publishing	Google Search:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accept
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B (Very good)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: minor language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Existed	<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"/> No records	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D (Fair)		BPG Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E (Poor)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: rejected	<input type="checkbox"/> Existed	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		<input type="checkbox"/> No records	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This paper reveal the novel findings which are clinically very important.



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Title: HEPATOTOXICITY ASSOCIATED WITH GLUCOSAMINE AND CHONDROITIN SULFATE IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE

Reviewer code: 00503417

Science editor: Huang, Xin-Zhen

Date sent for review: 2013-02-26 15:18

Date reviewed: 2013-02-26 18:09

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A (Excellent)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority Publishing	Google Search:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accept
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B (Very good)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: minor language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Existed	<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"/> No records	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D (Fair)		BPG Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E (Poor)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: rejected	<input type="checkbox"/> Existed	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		<input type="checkbox"/> No records	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This is a good report drawing attention to the possibility of hepatotoxicity with these drugs, which may even be part of OTC formulations in some countries. Table 1 may be deleted as the proprietary names may not be of relevance around the world



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Title: HEPATOTOXICITY ASSOCIATED WITH GLUCOSAMINE AND CHONDROITIN SULFATE IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE

Reviewer code: 00503536

Science editor: Huang, Xin-Zhen

Date sent for review: 2013-02-26 15:18

Date reviewed: 2013-03-10 19:55

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	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"/> Existed	<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"/> No records	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D (Fair)		BPG Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E (Poor)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: rejected	<input type="checkbox"/> Existed	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		<input type="checkbox"/> No records	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The manuscript written by Cerda et al. describes hepatotoxicity of glucosamine and chondroitin sulfate in patients with chronic liver disease. They report two cases of liver injury possibly induced by those compounds. Because those supplements are recently often taken by mostly in aged persons, the data are important. However, there are some concerns that need to be addressed. Major points, 1. The clinical course after discontinuation of the supplements is unclear. Because those supplements are reported to cause hepatocellular injury rather than cholestasis, elevation of transaminase levels should have been promptly decreased to the normal range. However, there are no descriptions how the serum transaminase levels decreased after discontinuation of the supplement. 2. Did the authors exclude other etiology of liver injury? 3. The frequencies of liver injury (9%) induced by these supplements seem to be very high compared with other supplements or drugs. Do the authors have any information on the frequency of liver injury caused by other supplements? If these two supplements show higher frequency, how the difference can be explained. 4. Does the existence of chronic liver disease predispose the occurrence of liver injury caused by these supplements? Minor points, 1, There should be many additives in these supplements, and it is well known that the additives rather than the major compounds sometimes induce liver injury. The author should make some comments on that point.