

PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Clinical Cases

Manuscript NO: 80243

Title: Sex dimorphism and metabolic profiles in management of metabolic-associated

fatty liver disease

Provenance and peer review: Invited Manuscript; Externally peer reviewed

Peer-review model: Single blind

Reviewer's code: 03793940

Position: Editorial Board

Academic degree: MD, PhD

Professional title: Director, Professor

Reviewer's Country/Territory: China

Author's Country/Territory: Spain

Manuscript submission date: 2022-09-20

Reviewer chosen by: AI Technique

Reviewer accepted review: 2022-10-06 01:16

Reviewer performed review: 2022-10-06 02:17

Review time: 1 Hour

Scientific quality	[] Grade A: Excellent [] Grade B: Very good [Y] Grade C: Good [] Grade D: Fair [] Grade E: Do not publish
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	Peer-Review: [Y] Anonymous [] Onymous
statements	Conflicts-of-Interest: [] Yes [Y] No

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The manuscript discussed a valuable topic. The description was informative. But, the arrangement of the manuscript should be polished. 1. In the introduction section, the conception of MAFLD was wrong. It should be "metabolic associated fatty liver disease" instead of "metabolic dysfunction associated fatty liver disease". 2. It is better to give the full diagnosis criterion for MAFLD in the introduction section. 3. The authors should use MAFLD instead of NAFLD in the subsequent description after the correct conception was given in the introduction section if not for comparison purpose. 4.

Do the authors think it is necessary to allocate an independent part of "BODY FAT DISTRIBUTION IS SEX DEPENDENT". 5. In the section of "MITOCHONDRIAL METABOLISM, THE LIVER, AND SEX HORMONES", the first paragraph is redundant and some descriptions were not precise enough. This section should pay more attention on the pathological roles of mitochondrial metabolism, e.g., but not limited to , the extra generation of ROS, the chronic inflammation of liver due to accumulation of FA (saturated and unsaturated), the hepatocellular apoptosis, and the other effects of dysregulated metabolism. 6. I can not agree with the notion of "metabolomics is more used for identifying relevant biomarkers and signatures and less used for providing mechanistic hints" in the "METABOLIC PROFILES TO CHARACTERIZE SEX DIMORPHISM IN NAFLD". Instead, metabolomics does aid to explore many mechanisms. 7. It is better to give a summary to indicate the protective and risk metabolite indicators to MAFLD in the "METABOLIC PROFILES TO CHARACTERIZE SEX DIMORPHISM IN NAFLD" section. 8. NAFLD is closely linked to gut flora. It is better to specify a section to discuss the relevant topic.



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Reviewer's code: 03656608

Position: Peer Reviewer

Academic degree: 博士, MD, PhD

Professional title: 教授, Professor

Reviewer's Country/Territory: China

Author's Country/Territory: Spain

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Reviewer accepted review: 2022-10-04 11:56

Reviewer performed review: 2022-10-11 14:33

Review time: 7 Days and 2 Hours

Scientific quality	[] Grade A: Excellent [] Grade B: Very good [Y] Grade C: Good [] Grade D: Fair [] Grade E: Do not publish
Language quality	 [] Grade A: Priority publishing [Y] Grade B: Minor language polishing [] Grade C: A great deal of language polishing [] Grade D: Rejection
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SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This paper reviews current evidence about the role of metabolic profiles in understanding mechanisms and identifying sex-dependent biomarkers, and how this evidence may help in the future management of the disease. This paper has some significance for clinicians and researchers working. However, it has some major issues: 1. A large part of the introduction is not related to the theme of the article (This is also true for the following section's first two paragraphs). The rationale of the study is not sufficiently explained. 2. The title does not accurately reflect the content of the study. There is no enough data to write a review article with this topic (Sex dimorphism and metabolic profiles in the management of MAFLD). In fact, the text failed to a great extent in this regard.