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ESPS Peer-review Report

Name of Journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

Ms: 2523

Title: EXPOSURE TO AMBIENT AIR PARTICULATE MATTER WITH AERODYNAMIC DIAMETERS < 2.5 MICROM AND NAFLD

Reviewer code: 00058696

Science editor: x.z.huang@wjgnet.com

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

COMMENTS

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS:

We have carefully evaluated this manuscript. This is an interesting manuscript addressing a novel hypothesis, of the potential effect of exposure to ambient air particulate matter, related to air pollution and tobacco use on non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD). Since NAFLD is rampant and a major cause of chronic liver disease in western populations due to the increasing incidence of obesity, insulin resistance and metabolic syndrome, it is useful to explore new possible etiologies for understanding the pathogenesis of fatty liver. This new hypothesis if correct could greatly impact our understanding of the natural history of patients with NAFLD, which in turn could help to reduce the down spiraling aftermaths of chronic liver disease. The authors compiled together varied available evidence for tobacco smoke accelerating steatogenesis, thereby promoting NAFLD. This manuscript addresses a novel concept that tobacco smoke may have an undiscovered regulatory effect on lipid metabolism, thus may prove to have a pivotal role in pathogenesis of NAFLD. By



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summarizing the findings from available experimental studies on the subject, the authors have provided a scientific query to readers, also provoking keen innovative researchers to further explore this novel idea. Further studies should investigate the long lasting effects tobacco smoking and ambient particulate matter secondary to air pollution on specific pathways of hepatic metabolism, favoring development of NAFLD.