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Flat C, 23/F., Lucky Plaza, 315-321 Lockhart Road, Wan Chai, Hong Kong, China

ESPS Peer-review Report

Name of Journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

ESPS Manuscript NO: 6576

Title: Deep vein thrombosis and pulmonary embolism in cirrhotic patients: systematic review

Reviewer code: 00289527 **Science editor:** Ma, Ya-Juan

Date sent for review: 2013-10-25 18:16

Date reviewed: 2013-12-11 17:33

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	CONCLUSION
[] Grade A (Excellent)	[] Grade A: Priority Publishing	Google Search:	[Y] Accept
[Y] Grade B (Very good)	[Y] Grade B: minor language polishing	[] Existed	[] High priority for
[] Grade C (Good)	[] Grade C: a great deal of	[] No records	publication
[] Grade D (Fair)	language polishing	BPG Search:	[]Rejection
[] Grade E (Poor)	[] Grade D: rejected	[] Existed	[] Minor revision
		[] No records	[] Major revision

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This is a literature review on the incidence and management of venous thromboembolic disease in patients with liver cirrhosis. It appears quite complete, given that there is a relatively scarce literature dealing specifically with these patients. As such it is of potential interest to the readership. The abstracts is non structured, and may benefit from a structured approach. Keywords are lacking and should be given at the bottom of the abstract. The mechanisms paragraph could benefit from some artwork. It should be possible to draw the main coagulation pathways and highlights those factors that are directly implicated in the dysbalance caused by liver cirrhosis. The paragraph on prevalence and risk factors is clearly written and the studies are well summarized. The paragraph on risk factors is a reasonable overview. By the very nature of the limited literature, it is difficult to go into too much detail. Clearly, cirrhotics will suffer from greater hospitalization as well as have more frequent episodes resulting in inactivity, and those are independently associated with VTE. The paragraph on management is interesting, as it clearly shows the conundrum that physicians have to face due to the perceived risks of bleeding vs the risk of thrombosis. I agree with the authors that its would require a randomised (multicenter) study to resolve in my opinion, as current adequate data is lacking. The conclusion is probably correct, and there are clearly risk factors for VTE (and these are more important that those for bleeding). Ultimately, a well designed clinical trial seems the appropriate way forward.



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Title: Deep vein thrombosis and pulmonary embolism in cirrhotic patients: systematic review

Reviewer code: 00502932 **Science editor:** Ma, Ya-Juan

Date sent for review: 2013-10-25 18:16

Date reviewed: 2013-12-19 04:45

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	CONCLUSION
[] Grade A (Excellent)	[] Grade A: Priority Publishing	Google Search:	[] Accept
[] Grade B (Very good)	[Y] Grade B: minor language polishing	[] Existed	[] High priority for
[Y] Grade C (Good)	[] Grade C: a great deal of	[] No records	publication
[] Grade D (Fair)	language polishing	BPG Search:	[]Rejection
[] Grade E (Poor)	[] Grade D: rejected	[] Existed	[Y] Minor revision
		[] No records	[] Major revision

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Nicely done summary of thrombosis risk in cirrhosis, which seems to be somewhat overlooked clinically.