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ESPS Peer-review Report
Name of Journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology
ESPS Manuscript NO: 6218
Title: Pediatric fatty liver disease: role of ethnicity and genetics
Reviewer code: 02444852
Science editor: Wen, Ling-Ling
Date sent for review: 2013-10-09 23:31
Date reviewed: 2013-12-06 16:56

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

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The paper by Marzuillo and colleagues summarizes the present knowledge of the role of ethnicity and genetics in pathogenesis of pediatric fatty liver. During the last years comprehensive literature reviews on different aspects of pediatric fatty liver have been regularly published. However, no report dealing with ethnicity and genetics of this disease has been published thus far. With their manuscript the authors bridge this gap. Overall the authors present a well reasoned and designed short review. In my opinion the paper in the current version is suitable for publication in World Journal of Gastroenterology.

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ESPS Peer-review Report
Name of Journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology
ESPS Manuscript NO: 6218
Title: Pediatric fatty liver disease: role of ethnicity and genetics
Reviewer code: 00158197
Science editor: Wen, Ling-Ling
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CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	CONCLUSION
[Y] Grade A (Excellent)	[Y] Grade A: Priority Publishing	Google Search:	[Y] Accept
[ ] Grade B (Very good)	[ ] Grade B: minor language polishing	[ ] Existed	[ ] High priority for publication
[ ] Grade C (Good)	[ ] Grade C: a great deal of language polishing	[ ] No records	
[ ] Grade D (Fair)		BPG Search:	[ ]Rejection
[ ] Grade E (Poor)	[ ] Grade D: rejected	[ ] Existed	[ ] Minor revision
		[ ] No records	[ ] Major revision

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

1. Introduction. It is worth mentioning that the criteria for diagnosis of NAFLD in children is same as of or different from adult. 2. Several of the references were studies conducted in adult population; therefore the author may consider mentioning limitation of the review in regards to this matter, either in the introduction or discussion section. 3. Page 11, line 2 "…..are need…. " should be "…..are needed…. " 4. Table 1: addition a column of number of subject studied may be helpful. 5. Having an additional Table (Table 2) summarizing proposed mechanism of each genetic variant would be useful to the audiences.

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

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The paper is interesting and well written. NAFLD is an extremely important disease at present, in adults as well as in children. The authors concentrate on the ethnicity and the genetic background of NAFLD. NAFLD is seen in unselected population studies in 30% of cases and in nearly 50% of adult patients visiting the outpatient clinics in the general practice. The increasing prevalence in the pediatric population has been especially alarming. My major concern about the paper is that unfortunately the paper of Anstee and Day: The genetics of NAFLD has just recently been published in Nat Rev Gastroenterol Hepatol 10, 645–655 (2013); published online 24 September 2013. The focus of these two papers is very much the same. The only significant difference is that the present paper handles with the pediatric population. However, as far as the ethnicity and the genetics are concerned the basic principles are the same regardless of the age. Minor remarks: 1. Only in the Introduction and the Risk factors the focus of the paper is merely in the pediatric patients. 2. Page 3. ...can detect the disease when steatosis involves >30%...This finding has been commonly accepted to the clinical practice. However, the equipment has evolved since year 2002, and in fact in the paper of Shannon et al 2011 the detection limit was 20%. 3. Page 4. The fact that NAFLD is more common in male population is mentioned twice. 4. Pages 4 and 5. The finding that African-Americans have a higher degree of IR is mentioned repetitively. Similarly, lower intraperitoneal fat accumulation in African-Americans has also men-tioned twice.

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

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Marzuillo etal has done a commendable job on this review article and has highlighted the role of genetic polymorphisms among ethnicities and several metabolic genes. The review article throws new light on the direction of liver research, especially in context with the pediatric form of the disease. However there are some minor concerns. Please organize the manuscript with the help of a professional English editorial assistant. Please incorporate some data from the emerging economies like China and India