

ESPS Peer-review Report

Name of Journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

ESPS Manuscript NO: 6872

Title: Focus on Alcoholic Liver Disease: from nosography to treatment

Reviewer code: 00722706

Science editor: Qi, Yuan

Date sent for review: 2013-10-30 14:33

Date reviewed: 2013-11-02 00:33

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A (Excellent)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority Publishing	Google Search:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accept
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B (Very good)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: minor language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Existed	<input type="checkbox"/> High priority for publication
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C (Good)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: a great deal of	<input type="checkbox"/> No records	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D (Fair)	language polishing	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

A well written work, even for non experts in liver pathology.

ESPS Peer-review Report

Name of Journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

ESPS Manuscript NO: 6872

Title: Focus on Alcoholic Liver Disease: from nosography to treatment

Reviewer code: 02539873

Science editor: Qi, Yuan

Date sent for review: 2013-10-30 14:33

Date reviewed: 2013-11-18 01:54

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	<input type="checkbox"/> No records	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D (Fair)	language polishing	BPG Search:	<input checked="" 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 represents a very brief review of literature describing different aspects of alcoholic liver disease (ALD). It highlights a wide spectrum of issues, which are relevant for the disease epidemiology, its global burden, pathogenesis, and treatment, which focused researchers attention during the last decade. It is a pity that many vital issues are not discussed in details, but I understand that the main goal of the manuscript, as a Topic Highlight, was only to signal a need of ALD update coming from recent reports of the world literature.

SPECIFIC COMMENTS

Page 5-

- Having described risky alcohol intake, the Authors should mention that according to the present knowledge there is no safe minimum for beverages containing ethanol;
- "The most important environmental risk factors of ALD development are (...) type of alcoholic beverage.."?- whether the type of alcoholic drink consumed influences the risk of ALD is still unclear;
- Higher susceptibility to ethanol toxicity observed in females is not associated only with sex hormones. Other factors are important as well. Please indicate them eg. gastric metabolism, gastric and hepatic dehydrogenases, body composition;

- “The pathogenesis of ALD involves many simultaneous pathways, dependent on disease stage^[30].” - what do you mean by dependent on disease stage ?

Page 6-

- “Increased of gamma glutamyltransferase (GGT) level **indicate** heavy alcohol use and liver injury^[4,30].” Rather **may** indicate, because it is not specific;
- Novel prognostic scoring systems are now available to grade the severity of AH and assess its prognosis as early in the disease course as possible. Although the Discriminant Function is the most established and widely used in clinical trials, it lacks specificity and (together with Child- Turcote- Pugh score) is the oldest one. More recent systems i.e. Model for End-stage Liver Disease (MELD), the Glasgow Alcoholic Hepatitis Score (GASH), Age, bilirubin, INR and creatinine (ABIC), and the Lille score have been introduced to identify severe AH with greater accuracy. Authors should address this issue.

Page 7-

- The goal of ALD therapy is to diminish steatosis ????????????
- In the treatment of ALD, not only vitamin administration is required, but first of all protein supplementation is essential for nutritional support. The role of antioxidants has not been proven effective (“controversial” seems not to be appropriate word in this context).

Page 9

- Please, be consistent in presenting page numbers in references, correct and unify them. : eg. 2. Am J Gastroenterol. 2010; **105**(8):**1782-1787**. and 3. Lancet 2009; **373**:**2223-33**.
- In addition following references should be corrected :19, 30, 55, 57, 59, 61, 62.

Minor language polishing is required

eg:

“may coexist with of alcoholic hepatitis findings...”

“Regular heavy drinking alcohol intake...”

“release of for proinflammatory and antiinflammatory cytokine...”

“and there and there are (?) few evidence..”

“New targets for ALD includes CXC chemokines..” rather “New targets for ALD therapy includes CXC chemokines..”

etc.



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Conclusion :

The manuscript should be revised according to above presented hints and may be reconsidered after minor changes.