

**ESPS Peer-review Report****Name of Journal:** World Journal of Gastroenterology**ESPS Manuscript NO:** 10307**Title:** CLIF-SOFA IS BETTER THAN THE APASL CRITERIA FOR DEFINING ACUTE-ON-CHRONIC LIVER FAILURE AND PREDICTING OUTCOME**Reviewer code:** 00742516**Science editor:** Yuan Qi**Date sent for review:** 2014-03-26 08:26**Date reviewed:** 2014-03-27 01:22

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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Major revision

**COMMENTS TO AUTHORS**

Moreau et al. established a diagnostic criteria for ACLF using CLIF-SOFA score and high 28-day mortality rate (2013 Gastroenterology). With great interest, I read the paper "CLIF-SOFA IS BETTER THAN THE APASL CRITERIA FOR DEFINING ACUTE-ON-CHRONIC LIVER FAILURE AND PREDICTING OUTCOME" by Radha K Dhiman et al. In this work, the authors compared the CLIF-SOFA criteria and the APASL criteria for defining ACLF and concluded that the CLIF-SOFA criteria was better when predicting the 28-day mortality. However, the authors just showed that the mortality rate was significantly different between ACLF and Non-ACLF as per CLIF-SOFA criteria and was not significantly different as per APASL criteria. Can this prove that one criteria is really better than the other criteria in identifying who will die within 28 days? I think more analysis will be needed. The authors should prove that the two filters are different not by chance.

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CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	CONCLUSION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade A (Excellent)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority Publishing	Google Search:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accept
<input 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 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 TO AUTHORS**

This is an outstanding paper! Editorial suggestions are as follows: insert into the article under Materials and Methods the APASL and CLIF-SOFA criteria for classification of ACLF for the benefit of the readers. in the Materials and Methods section the first sentence should be rewritten as "Consecutive cirrhotic patients with..." The third sentence should be changed to read "patients were followed up for 3 months from inclusion or until mortality, whichever was earlier." in the section entitled "Characteristics of patients with acute decompensation, change the word once to "...one acute precipitating cause..." on page 14 at the end of the first paragraph insert "to " into "hence fails TO identify many patients at high risk of mortality" after that, it is ready to go! :-)

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**ESPS Manuscript NO:** 10307

**Title:** CLIF-SOFA IS BETTER THAN THE APASL CRITERIA FOR DEFINING ACUTE-ON-CHRONIC LIVER FAILURE AND PREDICTING OUTCOME

**Reviewer code:** 02444883

**Science editor:** Yuan Qi

**Date sent for review:** 2014-03-26 08:26

**Date reviewed:** 2014-04-23 05:54

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A (Excellent)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority Publishing	Google Search:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accept
<input checked="" 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
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<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 TO AUTHORS**

In the current manuscript, Radha K Dhiman et al compared the CLIF-SOFA criteria and the APASL criteria in predicting short-term prognosis of patients with ACLF (acute on chronic liver failure). They conclude that the CLIF-SOFA criteria is better than the APASL criteria in predicting the outcome of ACLF patients. The study is interesting and well written and no major criticism can be raised.