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ESPS PEER REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology
ESPS manuscript NO: 11106
Title: NASH a precursor for HCC development
Reviewer code: 00182114
Science editor: Ya-Juan Ma
Date sent for review: 2014-05-05 23:09
Date reviewed: 2014-05-07 19:13

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	[ ] Existing	[ ] High priority for publication
[ ] Grade C: Good	[ ] Grade C: A great deal of language polishing	[ ] No records	
[Y] Grade D: Fair		BPG Search:	[ ] Rejection
[ ] Grade E: Poor	[ ] Grade D: Rejected	[ ] Existing	[ ] Minor revision
		[ ] No records	[Y] Major revision

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Dear Author This is very interesting paper. The pathogenesis of NASH remains unclear. Several observations have suggested that small intestinal bacterial overgrowth(SIBO) may play a role in NASH. I think gut bacteria contribute to the pathogenesis of NAFLD by increasing gut luminal ethanol production, metabolizing dietary choline and through production of LPS, which may activate proinflammatory cytokines in luminal epithelial cells,liver macrophages, or both. DCA,which is known to induce DNA damage,enhance HCC growth and progression. I ask question. 1.Please explain the etiology of SIBO in NASH. 2.Please tell me what kinds of bile acids could be a deciding step in the progression from NASH to HCC. 3.I think the use of FXR agonist help control SIBO. Please explain much more detail how to use FXR agonist to limit hepatic inflammation and NASH progression.

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ESPS PEER REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology
ESPS manuscript NO: 11106
Title: NASH a precursor for HCC development
Reviewer code: 01435993
Science editor: Ya-Juan Ma
Date sent for review: 2014-05-05 23:09
Date reviewed: 2014-05-23 02:27

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

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

It is good concept to review NASH as precursor for HCC development. However English needs to improve significantly. I have included the pdf file which I have inserted several notes. These notes may help you to improve English. But there is still a need to check English with a native English speaker.

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ESPS PEER REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology
ESPS manuscript NO: 11106
Title: NASH a precursor for HCC development
Reviewer code: 01550488
Science editor: Ya-Juan Ma
Date sent for review: 2014-05-05 23:09
Date reviewed: 2014-05-26 06:47

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	[ ] Existing	[ ] High priority for publication
[Y] Grade C: Good	[ ] Grade C: A great deal of language polishing	[ ] No records	
[ ] Grade D: Fair	[ ] Grade D: Rejected	BPG Search:	[ ] Rejection
[ ] Grade E: Poor		[ ] Existing	[Y] Minor revision
		[ ] No records	[ ] Major revision

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This is an interesting review on the linkage between inflammation in NAFLD and HCC development. It is reasonably well written but needs some polishing (typo's, minor English corrections, etc.). Specific comments: -the claim that NASH is now the most important cause of HCC is not substantiated by data; this statement should be removed -it is true that HCC can arise without cirrhosis and that inflammation is the driver; however, it hardly ever happens without advanced fibrosis, which is an indicator of long-standing inflammation; this should be mentioned -page 6: the explanation of removal of IKKb from hepatocytes vs. hepatocytes and immune cells should be improved: it is hard to understand why they lead to different phenotypes -Adiponectin: here, the authors should look in more detail on the effect of adiponectin in hepatocytes vs. inflammatory cells in relation to NF-kB activation