

ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

ESPS manuscript NO: 15257

Title: Noninvasive imaging assessment of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease: focus on liver scintigraphy

Reviewer's code: 00009221

Reviewer's country: Italy

Science editor: Ya-Juan Ma

Date sent for review: 2014-11-18 15:50

Date reviewed: 2014-12-30 19:12

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	PubMed Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Accept
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> The same title	<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"/> Duplicate publication	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor		BPG Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		<input type="checkbox"/> The same title	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Duplicate publication	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The paper is complete and well conducted. However, it should be improved by adding explicative tables that compare the sensitivity-specificity of the variuos imaging results

ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

ESPS manuscript NO: 15257

Title: Noninvasive imaging assessment of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease: focus on liver scintigraphy

Reviewer's code: 02447023

Reviewer's country: Japan

Science editor: Ya-Juan Ma

Date sent for review: 2014-11-18 15:50

Date reviewed: 2014-12-07 15:05

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	PubMed Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Accept
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> The same title	<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"/> Duplicate publication	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejected	<input type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		BPG Search:	
		<input type="checkbox"/> The same title	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Duplicate publication	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This manuscript was well written about the methods of non-invasive methods of NASH. But there are some problems in several parts. 1. In MRI explanation, MRS is the most famous measurement method of fat content. So more details about this method should be explained. 2. To quantify the fibrosis MRI were also widely used and MRE is the representative method but as you mention it is much expensive and are used in restrict facilities. There are several papers that try to evaluate the fibrous stages by using EOB enhanced MRI which widely used in general Hospitals. The authors must introduce these methods (there are a lot of papers and a lot of methods which use several portions as a control(ex, muscle, spleen vertebral disk etc. but the paper that evaluate the utility between several controls were published, 2013 J gastroenterology and hepatology). 3. About FDG-PET there are few scientific evidences because the data which the authors referred did not use certain NASH so the confidence is low. I think this part should be deleted. 4. About Technetium-99m colloid method the authors declared the usefulness of its method but all the papers that was referred had small data and there are no data which compare the methods and other



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previous one. So the authors should not say the usefulness so strongly. It seems to have some bias. 5.
There are a lot of paragraphs in the manuscripts. Please collect and combine some paragraphs.

ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

ESPS manuscript NO: 15257

Title: Noninvasive imaging assessment of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease: focus on liver scintigraphy

Reviewer's code: 02098400

Reviewer's country: Japan

Science editor: Ya-Juan Ma

Date sent for review: 2014-11-18 15:50

Date reviewed: 2014-12-11 10:49

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	PubMed Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Accept
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> The same title	<input type="checkbox"/> High priority for publication
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good		<input type="checkbox"/> Duplicate publication	
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade C: A great deal of language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejected	BPG Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		<input type="checkbox"/> The same title	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Duplicate publication	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

In this paper, the authors review imaging techniques used in diagnosis of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) with emphasis on liver scintigraphy. This topic is important because NAFLD is rapidly increasing worldwide, and imaging diagnosis is noninvasive. Furthermore, the manuscript is generally well written. However, the authors should consider the following points. 1. The quality of English is insufficient. The authors should seek assistance of a native English speaker. 2. I advise the authors to make a Table that summarizes advantages and disadvantages of each imaging modality to make the manuscript more intelligible.

ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

ESPS manuscript NO: 15257

Title: Noninvasive imaging assessment of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease: focus on liver scintigraphy

Reviewer's code: 02541357

Reviewer's country: Brazil

Science editor: Ya-Juan Ma

Date sent for review: 2014-11-18 15:50

Date reviewed: 2015-01-11 08:33

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	PubMed Search:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [Y] Accept
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [Y] Grade B: Very good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [Y] Grade B: Minor language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> [] The same title	<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"/> [] Duplicate publication	<input type="checkbox"/> [] Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> [] Grade D: Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> [] Grade D: Rejected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [Y] No	<input type="checkbox"/> [] Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> [] Grade E: Poor		BPG Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> [] Major revision
		<input type="checkbox"/> [] The same title	
		<input type="checkbox"/> [] Duplicate publication	
		<input type="checkbox"/> [] Plagiarism	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [Y] No	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

NAFLD has become one of the most prevalent chronic liver diseases nowadays. Its association with components of the metabolic syndrome and cardiovascular mortality has drawn attention of the scientific community. It has a broad spectrum ranging from simple steatosis to cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma making mandatory the staging of the disease. Liver biopsy is the reference standard, but it is an invasive method and may cause complications. The authors reviewed the contributions of imaging techniques in the diagnosis of NAFLD considering its applicability, efficiency and limitations. The approach is clear, objective and allows an interesting update on the issue.