

ESPS PEER REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

ESPS manuscript NO: 12439

Title: NAFLD, spleen and psoriasis: a new aspect of low-grade chronic inflammation

Reviewer code: 00053727

Science editor: Ya-Juan Ma

Date sent for review: 2014-07-09 17:52

Date reviewed: 2014-07-28 18:03

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"/> Existing	<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"/> Existing	<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

There are studies showing a higher prevalence of metabolic syndrome in patients with psoriasis. In this paper, the authors wish to say that SLD of obese patients is greater in psoriatic patients and normal in non-obese individuals. This is an interesting study reflecting the role of BMI in Psoriasis. My few comments: 1. The authors have classified Hepatic steatosis based on ultrasound, I am concerned about it as Unfortunately, ultrasound cannot rule out steatohepatitis or fibrosis. A biopsy can correctly rule out the stages based on scoring. 2. I am concerned about the statistics. A statistician should be consulted to infer the results. 3. Representative photographs of SLD by ultrasound evaluation can be included. 4. Results (mean and SD) can be displayed in Tabular form for each subject for clear understanding.

ESPS PEER REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

ESPS manuscript NO: 12439

Title: NAFLD, spleen and psoriasis: a new aspect of low-grade chronic inflammation

Reviewer code: 02079515

Science editor: Ya-Juan Ma

Date sent for review: 2014-07-09 17:52

Date reviewed: 2014-07-09 18:33

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"/> Existing	<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"/> Existing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor		<input type="checkbox"/> No records	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The paper is interesting and confirms that psoriasis is not just a skin disease; it is a systemic disease that is linked with an increased risk of cardiovascular and metabolic disorders. However, authors should provide information on drugs possibly used by studied patients, such beta-blockers, lithium, and antimalarials, which can provoke or exacerbate psoriasis

ESPS PEER REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

ESPS manuscript NO: 12439

Title: NAFLD, spleen and psoriasis: a new aspect of low-grade chronic inflammation

Reviewer code: 00038721

Science editor: Ya-Juan Ma

Date sent for review: 2014-07-09 17:52

Date reviewed: 2014-07-22 21:28

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"/> Existing	<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	BPG Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor		<input type="checkbox"/> Existing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		<input type="checkbox"/> No records	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This is a well designed study demonstrating the usefulness of ultrasound techniques for determining correlations between spleen size, NASH, and the degree of psoriasis. However, while this study can predict the severity of the psoriasis based on spleen size and HS via ultrasound it doesn't address any biochemical tests confirming this observation. What were the AST/ALT levels of these patients? What serum markers of inflammation were increased in this cohort (IL6, CRP, TNF). Do they correlate with spleen size and HS? Were the patients evaluated for any viral or bacterial infections and cancer? This could increase spleen size and skew the results.