

## ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

**Name of journal:** World Journal of Gastroenterology

**ESPS manuscript NO:** 16790

**Title:** ALCOHOL LIVER DISEASE. A REVIEW OF CURRENT THERAPEUTIC APPROACHES TO ACHIEVE LONG-TERM ABSTINENCE

**Reviewer's code:** 00008736

**Reviewer's country:** Germany

**Science editor:** Ya-Juan Ma

**Date sent for review:** 2015-01-29 10:09

**Date reviewed:** 2015-04-01 01:02

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	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"/> 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"/> 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"/> No	

## COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This is an interesting and comprehensive review on the management of alcoholic liver disease with a focus on alcohol disease related treatment options. The authors highlight current treatment options and provide a good algorithm. There are no major concerns against publication of this article. The paper needs language editing as some typos are found and some sentences are difficult to understand, e.g. "The efficacy of brief intervention has been demonstrated in many studies in patient with non-alcohol dependent [16]." Also, the authors should check if the AUDIT-C given in Table 1 is correct as the last items seems to be repeated several times.

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**Title:** ALCOHOL LIVER DISEASE. A REVIEW OF CURRENT THERAPEUTIC APPROACHES TO ACHIEVE LONG-TERM ABSTINENCE

**Reviewer's code:** 00503536

**Reviewer's country:** Japan

**Science editor:** Ya-Juan Ma

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CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	Google 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"/> 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 type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
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		<input type="checkbox"/> The same title	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Duplicate publication	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	
		<input type="checkbox"/> No	

## COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The review manuscript written by Garcia et al. summarized the current therapeutic approaches for alcoholic liver disease. They insist on the importance of alcohol abstinence for the treatment and show practical approaches including screening of alcohol-dependency, brief intervention for abstinence in the primary care setting, or drug therapy. The review is well-organized and well-written. There is one point that need to be revised; In the INTRODUCTION, the authors describe that consumption levels above 25g/day ethanol significantly increased the risk of mortality from liver cirrhosis. However, it is generally thought that the average intake of alcohol in male cirrhotic patients is 160g/day for 8 years, and the risk of developing alcoholic liver disease begins >80g alcohol daily (Sherlock's textbook, 12th Ed).