

ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

ESPS manuscript NO: 28299

Title: Prediction models of hepatocellular carcinoma development in chronic hepatitis B patients

Reviewer's code: 00068723

Reviewer's country: Japan

Science editor: Ze-Mao Gong

Date sent for review: 2016-06-29 16:58

Date reviewed: 2016-06-29 20:05

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	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"/> 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 presented models to predict development of HCC in patients with chronic HBV infection. The prediction of HCC is important in clinical practice to determine regular surveillance. The models are presented in detail, however, significance of each model was not clear. Most of the models were based on China and Korea. HBV infection and HCC are popular in the areas, but the models seemed localized and limited to China and Korea. Were there any models in the United States or European countries?

ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

ESPS manuscript NO: 28299

Title: Prediction models of hepatocellular carcinoma development in chronic hepatitis B patients

Reviewer's code: 00182114

Reviewer's country: Japan

Science editor: Ze-Mao Gong

Date sent for review: 2016-06-29 16:58

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CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	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"/> The same title	<input type="checkbox"/> High priority for publication
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good		<input type="checkbox"/> Duplicate publication	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair	<input 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 type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
		BPG Search:	<input checked="" 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

Dear author Liver biopsy is currently considered the gold standard for assessing hepatic fibrosis or cirrhosis. However, it is an invasive procedure, with rare but potentially life-threatening complications.¹ In addition, the accuracy of liver biopsy in assessing fibrosis has limitations because of well-known sampling errors and interobserver variability. Transient elastography [FibroScan(FS)] is a rapid, noninvasive, and reproducible method for measuring liver stiffness. FS examination can be performed in about 95% of patients but is problematic in those with ascites or a body mass index above 28 kg/m. A strong association of liver stiffness measured by FS and the degree of liver fibrosis could be demonstrated in patients with chronic hepatitis. According to your data, liver stiffness value from transient elastography is a valuable tool to detect the fibrosis in chronic liver disease. I ask some question. Please tell me the what kind of procedure in Transient elastography do you perform in ascites and obesity patients?

ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

ESPS manuscript NO: 28299

Title: Prediction models of hepatocellular carcinoma development in chronic hepatitis B patients

Reviewer's code: 00069630

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CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	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 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
		BPG Search:	
		<input type="checkbox"/> The same title	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Duplicate publication	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	
		<input type="checkbox"/> No	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This review summarizes recent prediction models of HCC development in CHB patients systematically. Based on the progression in antiviral therapy and the application of liver stiffness measurement, the authors introduced two new HCC prediction models: LSM-HCC and mREACH-B. By comparison with the traditional models, mREACH-B model has been shown better prediction advantage. Undoubtedly, making a HCC prediction model in CHB patients is a very meaningful work. It not only has the value of primary prevention and early diagnosis of HCC, but also obtains a benefit in clinical cost-effectiveness. However, HCC heterogeneity related to race, cause and region has been a mainly obstacle in making a consistent prediction model for all the CHB patients. In addition, the use of antiviral therapy, new biomarkers and test methods for liver related disease will also continuously promote the development of HCC prediction models. Therefore, many new prediction models for HCC in CHB patients are being searched for. The authors has done a lot of work in this field in recent years. Based on their work, they summarized the progression about these models exhaustively and comprehensively. I think it is a very important work and should be



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<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	Google Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Accept
<input checked="" 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
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		<input type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The article is very interesting and useful for clinicians. The authors have made an objective synthesis of the possibilities of predicting the evolution of chronic hepatitis B toward hepatocellular carcinoma. Their comments on scores and their value are correct. There are several grammatical errors that must be corrected (for example: have be proposed).