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ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

ESPS manuscript NO: 30371

Title: Sitagliptin in patients with non-alcoholic steatohepatitis: A randomized, placebo-controlled trial

Reviewer's code: 00037028

Reviewer's country: United States

Science editor: Jing Yu

Date sent for review: 2016-09-30 17:45

Date reviewed: 2016-10-18 03:50

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	CONCLUSION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	Google Search:	<input checked="" 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 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

Excellent paper. I have no recommendations for improvement.



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ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

ESPS manuscript NO: 30371

Title: Sitagliptin in patients with non-alcoholic steatohepatitis: A randomized, placebo-controlled trial

Reviewer's code: 03664964

Reviewer's country: Mexico

Science editor: Jing Yu

Date sent for review: 2016-09-30 17:45

Date reviewed: 2016-11-15 11:41

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 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 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

World Journal of Gastroenterology Manuscript number: 30371 Title: Sitagliptin in patients with non-alcoholic steatohepatitis: A randomized, placebo-controlled trial. Main concerns about this paper: This is an interesting manuscript describing a randomized, double-blinded, allocation-concealed, placebo-controlled clinical trial in patients with DM2 and biopsy-confirmed NASH treated with sitagliptin (100 mg daily) versus placebo for 24 weeks. As the authors pointed out sitagliptin did not significantly improve liver fibrosis or any parameter of NAS after 24 weeks of therapy, and this result is in agreement with previous literature. According to the authors, this is the first trial to document the validity of an imaging technique, such as the IDEAL technique for MRI, in relation to histologic changes in hepatic steatosis. The major concern, however, is the size of the sample, which was too small and could have limited the ability to assess for changes in the outcomes measured. Therefore, the conclusion (in abstract) in relation to propose that MRI IDEAL technique may be useful for non-invasive measurement of hepatic steatosis is overstate.