

ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

ESPS manuscript NO: 31814

Title: Infection does not increase long-term mortality in patients with acute severe alcoholic hepatitis treated with corticosteroids

Reviewer's code: 00058408

Reviewer's country: Bulgaria

Science editor: Ya-Juan Ma

Date sent for review: 2016-12-09 16:25

Date reviewed: 2016-12-18 23:15

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 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

Dear authors, many thanks for providing this interesting study. Alcoholic hepatitis is still a clinical challenge, despite improved nutrition management. The study carries important information also regarding the aetiology of infectious complications, which would provide help on proper antibacterial choice. The predictive value of urea is also very important in this setting. I would like to suggest only a small clarification regarding underline condition of the included patients. It would be interesting to know how many of them are cirrhotic and if there is any difference in infections and mortality between cirrhotic and non-cirrhotic patients (if any). Should there is not it would be good to comment.

ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

ESPS manuscript NO: 31814

Title: Infection does not increase long-term mortality in patients with acute severe alcoholic hepatitis treated with corticosteroids

Reviewer's code: 02444976

Reviewer's country: Israel

Science editor: Ya-Juan Ma

Date sent for review: 2016-12-09 16:25

Date reviewed: 2016-12-22 11:14

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	CONCLUSION
[Y] Grade A: Excellent	[Y] Grade A: Priority publishing	Google Search:	[Y] Accept
[] Grade B: Very good	[] Grade B: Minor language polishing	[] The same title	[] High priority for publication
[] Grade C: Good	[] Grade C: A great deal of language polishing	[] Duplicate publication	[] Rejection
[] Grade D: Fair	[] Grade D: Rejected	[Y] No	[] Minor revision
[] Grade E: Poor		BPG Search:	[] Major revision
		[] The same title	
		[] Duplicate publication	
		[] Plagiarism	
		[Y] No	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The authors have produced an excellent study that addresses the safety of steroid administration in cases of severe alcoholic hepatitis. The study is a prospective real life series of patients with acute alcoholic hepatitis in Bristol NHS Trust in the UK. The definitions used for the diagnosis and the diagnostic tests are robust. The statistical techniques seem appropriate. The paper is well written. 44 out of 116 patients were excluded due to inclusion in another trial. This raises a slight concern regarding inclusion bias. I do not know if it would be possible to examine the data including the patients who received steroids in the STOPAH trial. It seems that the patients were similar to those included in the STOPAH trial.