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## PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

Manuscript NO: 71160

Title: Association of maternal obesity and gestational diabetes mellitus with

overweight/obesity and fatty liver risk in offspring

Provenance and peer review: Unsolicited manuscript; Externally peer reviewed

Peer-review model: Single blind

Reviewer's code: 03906298 Position: Peer Reviewer

Academic degree: MD, PhD

Professional title: Associate Professor

Reviewer's Country/Territory: Russia

Author's Country/Territory: China

Manuscript submission date: 2021-08-29

Reviewer chosen by: AI Technique

Reviewer accepted review: 2021-09-02 10:32

Reviewer performed review: 2021-09-11 22:24

**Review time:** 9 Days and 11 Hours

Scientific quality	[ ] Grade A: Excellent [ ] Grade B: Very good [Y] Grade C: Good [ ] Grade D: Fair [ ] Grade E: Do not publish
Language quality	[Y] Grade A: Priority publishing [] Grade B: Minor language polishing [] Grade C: A great deal of language polishing [] Grade D: Rejection
Conclusion	[ ] Accept (High priority) [ ] Accept (General priority) [ ] Minor revision [ Y] Major revision [ ] Rejection
Re-review	[Y]Yes []No



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Peer-reviewer

Peer-Review: [Y] Anonymous [] Onymous

statements Conflicts-of-Interest: [ ] Yes [Y] No

#### SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

In this manuscript Zeng J and Colleagues describe the association of maternal obesity and GDM with overweight/obesity and fatty liver risk in offspring at 8 years of age. The topic is interesting. The major strength of this study relies on its clear aim and study design. However, some issues should be raised. Abstract The phrase «This study indicates that maternal BMI and GDM status both increase the odds of overweight/obesity and fatty liver in offspring» seems not quite correct. According to the described results, isolated GDM was not significantly associated with fatty liver (model 1 OR 2.39 (0.91-6.29). Work Definitions Please provide exact numbers (cutoffs) for the diagnosis of GDM, Offspring overweight/obesity and fatty liver. Results The authors write «Maternal GDM was also positively associated with childhood overweight/obesity, with an OR of ... Further adjusting for ... GDM status of the mother and birth weight (Model 3) did not change the associations.» It seems impossible to adjust for GDM if you explore the association of GDM with childhood overweight/obesity. Discussion The phrase «Our prospective cohort demonstrated that in the Chinese population, maternal obesity and GDM did not increase the risk of liver fibrosis in school-age children» contradict the results of the study. Maternal obesity did increase the risk of fatty liver. It would be good to provide a more comprehensive overview of possible mechanisms of the lasting impacts of maternal obesity and impaired glucose metabolism on offspring weight and hepatic health. Eg., the influence of intrauterine hyperglycemia via altered expression of predisposing genes (eg., doi.org/10.1155/2018/6481658, doi.org/10.1017/S0016672318000010). Table 4 looks disorderly. Please add visible lines in the table. It is unclear what for did the authors



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made adjustments listed in model 4.



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Peer-reviewer statements

Peer-Review: [ ] Anonymous [Y] Onymous

Conflicts-of-Interest: [ ] Yes [Y] No

### SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The paper has some interesting findings on the association between maternal overweight and GDM and fatty liver risk in offspring. This study will raise the awareness of complications associated with being overweight and GDM. The manuscript is well-written, technically sound, contains all the necessary information on the study. The study design is straightforward, statistical analysis is appropriate, limitations are listed, and conclusions are based on collected data. The references are sufficient and Minor comments: 1. The authors should specify the time frame of the study. The dates (at least a year and a month) of the first and last woman enrolled in the study should be listed as well as the time frame of the follow-up. 1. There was a particular number and date of the ethics committee decision on the study design; it could be included in the text (e.g., protocol N 119, 2021-11-19). 2. The sentence "The specific offspring characteristics were as follows: birth weight: 3.40 (0.48) kg and 210 (48.8%) boys." could be re-written for easier reading. 3. Table 1. The CAP abbreviation should be mentioned in the footnotes. 4. Table 2 lacks links to footnotes (a, b, c, d). 5. Tables 2, 4 would be easier to read with each value descended in the same value (e.g., one line for the value and one for CI in each row).