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PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

Manuscript NO: 80354

Title: Metabolic dysfunction associated fatty liver disease: The new nomenclature and its

impact

Provenance and peer review: Invited Manuscript; Externally peer reviewed

Peer-review model: Single blind

Reviewer's code: 03765308 Position: Editorial Board Academic degree: MD, PhD

Professional title: Doctor, Professor

Reviewer's Country/Territory: Taiwan

Author's Country/Territory: Singapore

Manuscript submission date: 2022-09-24

Reviewer chosen by: AI Technique

Reviewer accepted review: 2022-10-01 06:47

Reviewer performed review: 2022-10-08 03:07

Review time: 6 Days and 20 Hours

Scientific quality	[] Grade A: Excellent [] Grade B: Very good [Y] Grade C: Good [] Grade D: Fair [] Grade E: Do not publish
Language quality	[] Grade A: Priority publishing [Y] 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	[]Yes [Y]No



Baishideng

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Peer-reviewer

Peer-Review: [Y] Anonymous [] Onymous

statements

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

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Summary This review included 31 articles that concerns about the different between MAFLD and NAFLD. Different in 5 major sections that included 1. Clinical data, 2. Steatosis and fibrosis, 3. Outcomes, 4 cardiovascular diseases and metabolic syndrome, 5. pathophysiology were discussed. The literature review may be great but mostly directly record the findings of publish article. It will be more helpful to add summary tables or figures on each section. Comments 1. Please give a Table to show the diagnosis different between MAFLD and NAFLD. 2. MAFLD is a complex phenotype shaped by the dynamic interaction of genetic predisposition with environmental factors and components of the metabolic syndrome. MAFLD includes a mixture of different etiologies of liver diseases. Prevalence of alcoholic liver disease, viral hepatitis could be different in the study areas. What we are concerned about is MAFLD could represent different diseases in different study. Is it possible to give us a general view about MAFLD of single etiology or dual etiologies. 3. Tables 1-5 list all the references studied. This is great to understand each paper but is difficult to produce a clear over all concept. Is it possible to put current Table 1-5 into supplementary Tables, and then give 1-2 new Tables and/or Figures to summarize the results of each Table. This will help the reader to catch the current knowledge easily. 4. Please add the criteria of obesity/overweight in the Figure 1. 5. Please use "different between MAFLD and NAFLD" in each Table.



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Provenance and peer review: Invited Manuscript; Externally peer reviewed

Peer-review model: Single blind

Reviewer's code: 03471631 Position: Editorial Board Academic degree: MD, PhD

Professional title: Professor

Reviewer's Country/Territory: China

Author's Country/Territory: Singapore

Manuscript submission date: 2022-09-24

Reviewer chosen by: AI Technique

Reviewer accepted review: 2022-10-16 01:53

Reviewer performed review: 2022-10-20 13:23

Review time: 4 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	[] Grade A: Priority publishing [Y] Grade B: Minor language polishing [] Grade C: A great deal of language polishing [] Grade D: Rejection
Conclusion	[] Accept (High priority) [] Accept (General priority) [Y] Minor revision [] Major revision [] Rejection
Re-review	[Y]Yes []No



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Peer-reviewer

Peer-Review: [] Anonymous [Y] Onymous

statements

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

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The review is well writen with new findings. Some minor issues shoud be reviesd before publication. In the last sentence of the results in the abstract, "Within the subtypes of MAFLD, patients with more metabolic conditions at the time of diagnosis had worse hepatic and liver injury compared to those with a single metabolic condition." worse hepatic and liver injury might be wrong. Page6, Line8: The sentence "noted that MAFLD patients have a 1.7-fold higher risk of all-cause mortality" does not make clear with which group of people. Page6, Line18-22: The sentence"Interestingly, the overweight (BMI BMI≥25.0 kg/m2) subgroup was not associated with cancer-related mortality while the metabolic dysregulation subgroup (lean individuals with ≥2 metabolic risk factors among non-diabetic participants) was only associated with all-cause mortality, suggesting that T2DM is the most multifaceted cause of mortality in MAFLD patients." Page6, Line24-26: The sentence "A suggested explanation is that on top of proinflammatory, pro-atherogenic and diabetogenic mediators released by livers of patients with NAFLD, the constant exposure to hyperglycaemia and raised concentrations of circulating insulin stimulated cancer progression". Does "NAFLD" mean "MAFLD"? Page6, Line27: The sentence "Age and gender seem to play an invariable role in the mortality risks of MAFLD patients too." What does"invariable" mean, please double check this sentence? Page7, Line28: The sentence "NAFLD is tied very closely to cardiovascular diseases (CVD), with cardiovascular diseases being the most important cause of death in NAFLD patients." Does "NAFLD" mean "MAFLD"?