

## ESPS PEER REVIEW REPORT

**Name of journal:** World Journal of Hepatology

**ESPS manuscript NO:** 15229

**Title:** Lesser celandine (pilewort) induced acute toxic liver injury

**Reviewer code:** 00722050

**Science editor:** Fang-Fang Ji

**Date sent for review:** 2014-11-16 22:10

**Date reviewed:** 2014-11-18 11:49

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	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"/> Existing	<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"/> No records	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejected	<input type="checkbox"/> Existing	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor		<input type="checkbox"/> No records	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Major revision

## COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Lesser celandine (pilewort) induced acute toxic liver injury by Bulent Yilmez et al. Is a relatively good and interesting report. However, some new information needs to be provided. Autoimmune markers are all negative is not acceptable. It needs to be indicated which one has been used and values. The sentence "Our case underscores that physicians should consider lesser celandine as a causative agent for hepatotoxicity" is not clear. The sentence should be better formulated, a figure of the liver biopsy if it has been performed should be provided and a sentence including the cysteine-rich components of this and other herbs should be added to the manuscript.

## ESPS PEER REVIEW REPORT

**Name of journal:** World Journal of Hepatology

**ESPS manuscript NO:** 15229

**Title:** Lesser celandine (pilewort) induced acute toxic liver injury

**Reviewer code:** 00008590

**Science editor:** Fang-Fang Ji

**Date sent for review:** 2014-11-16 22:10

**Date reviewed:** 2014-11-20 00:26

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	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"/> Existing	<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"/> No records	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejected	<input type="checkbox"/> Existing	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor		<input type="checkbox"/> No records	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision

## COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This is an interesting and important case report of herbal hepatotoxicity due to lesser Celandine (LC), presenting actually the first case in the world literature. This has to be clarified in more detail. Major points: 1. The title should read: ...liver injury: The first case report worldwide. 2. The text requires re-writing. It appears that the present case of LC hepatotoxicity actually is the first case published in the literature worldwide. The first para has to clarify this point. The authors refer to reference 1 that LC hepatotoxicity has been reported before, but this assumption is based on an incorrect information presented in the English abstract of reference 1. The original text in German describes that the female patient used for about 6 weeks prior to her admission 3 capsules (= 600 mg) of an extract containing "Sch?llkraut" for her meteorism. The report clarifies that "Sch?llkraut" grows in Germany and has the botanical name Chelidonium majus, commonly used to treat hepatobiliary diseases, being potentially hepatotoxic and referencing appropriate reports. The German abstract classifies the used herb again as "Sch?llkraut", but the English abstract mentions the use of "common (or lesser) celandine". So, lesser celandine was erroneously described in the English abstract, not mentioned in the full length paper. Consequently, the abstract is misleading. 3. The first para should start that numerous herbs may be hepatotoxic (quoting also: Teschke R, Wolff A, Frenzel C, Schulze J, Eickhoff A. Herbal hepatotoxicity: A tabular compilation of reported cases. Liver Int 2012; 32: 1543-1556; Teschke R, Schwarzenboeck A, Eickhoff A, Frenzel C, Wolff A, Schulze J. Clinical and causality assessment in herbal hepatotoxicity. Expert Opin Drug Saf 2013; 12: 339-366. Then it should

be mentioned that Greater Celandine is potentially hepatotoxic, referencing: Teschke R, Glass X, Schulze J. Herbal hepatotoxicity by Greater Celandine (*Chelidonium majus*): Causality assessment of 22 spontaneous reports. *Regul Toxicol Pharmacol* 2011; 61: 282-291; Teschke R, Glass X, Schulze J, Eickhoff A. Suspected Greater Celandine hepatotoxicity: Liver specific causality evaluation of published case reports from Europe. *Eur J Gastroenterol Hepatol* 2012; 24: 270-280. Then, please discuss that LC may easily be confused with Greater Celandine, discussing reference 1. For both kinds of Celandine you should provide references for their individual use. Then you continue with: We now present a case .... Minor point: 1. Please clarify in the text, how LC was used. Topical? As tea? 2. Second para: Please correct: consumption. Laboratory values, please include normal ranges. 3. A table with CIOMS items and scores for the individual patient should be included. 4. Clarify how types of liver injury are assessed and provide references. 5. Your patient did not receive a liver biopsy, this is ok. You should mention this and reference that liver histology is not essential for diagnosis: Teschke R, Frenzel C. Drug induced liver injury: do we still need a routine liver biopsy for diagnosis today? *Ann Hepatol* 2014; 13: 121-126 6. English needs improvement.