

ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Hepatology

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Title: Detection of hepatitis B virus infection: A systematic review

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CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	Google Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> [Y] Accept
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good	<input checked="" 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

In this manuscript, Ghosh et al reviewed published methods of Hepatitis B Virus (HBV) detection published in the last 10 years. They followed PRISMA guidelines and search keywords were either detection and Hepatitis B Virus or Hepatitis B Virus and infection. They reviewed 72 studies and found HBV was detected from various body fluids as well as tissues. ELISA and CLIA were the most common methods for detection. Molecular techniques were used for qualitative and quantitative detection of HBV and viral quantification was helpful for monitoring viral infection. Finally, they conclude that automated methods are highly sensitive for detection as well as quantification of HBV DNA and serological markers. Based on the prevalence/burden of this virus and role of viral detection/quantification in controlling infection of this virus, this topic is important so that a common and well established reproducible method could be followed for the same. Following comments/suggestions should be incorporated in this manuscript:-

1. Why did authors choose publications of only last 10 years?



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2. Authors should go through the manuscript again and correct spelling and grammatical mistakes.
3. Which one of the method(s) mentioned in the manuscript is (are) cost effective? And in addition to this authors should also mention about the time limit also for each of the discussed methods wherever it's available.
4. Authors should discuss about the HBV virion structure and significance of various antigens and HBV DNA in detection as well as monitoring of infection/treatment in the introduction part.
5. Most commonly used sample for HBV detection is the serum, so authors should discuss heading "Different methods for detection of Hepatitis B Virus infection" before "Detection of HBV from samples other than serum or whole blood"
6. On page 7, CLIA/CLEIA has been compared with ELISA and was very sensitive. Authors should compare these methods with all other methods discussed (including PCR), may be in table format which would be helpful to clinicians in decision making while selecting a method for diagnosis.
7. Why did authors discuss only one study (Page 10, first paragraph) comparing 4 different serological tests?
8. Molecular methods have not been discussed in detail as others. Provide background /Describe briefly about the principles of all the methods.
9. It would be nice to add a paragraph at an appropriate place regarding quantification of viral load and its role in disease/treatment monitoring.
10. Based on all above suggestions, please modify conclusion part also.