

ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Hepatology

ESPS manuscript NO: 18324

Title: Histopathological differences utilizing the NAFLD Activity score criteria in diabetic (T2DM) and non-diabetic patients with NAFLD

Reviewer's code: 00187828

Reviewer's country: Turkey

Science editor: Yue-Li Tian

Date sent for review: 2015-04-18 18:01

Date reviewed: 2015-05-28 18:51

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	CONCLUSION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	Google Search:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accept
<input 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 type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor		[Y] No	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		BPG Search:	
		<input type="checkbox"/> The same title	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Duplicate publication	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	
		[Y] No	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The manuscript entitled Histopathological differences utilizing the NAS criteria in diabetic (T2DM) and non-diabetic patients with Nonalcoholic Fatty Liver Disease (NAFLD) by Bharat K Puchakayala et al., is well-written, presented and illuminating. The authors showed clearly the impact of T2DM on NAFLD. Comorbidity seems to be very important in converting the disease and determining the severity of the disease either ways.

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Name of journal: World Journal of Hepatology

ESPS manuscript NO: 18324

Title: Histopathological differences utilizing the NAFLD Activity score criteria in diabetic (T2DM) and non-diabetic patients with NAFLD

Reviewer's code: 02444959

Reviewer's country: Spain

Science editor: Yue-Li Tian

Date sent for review: 2015-04-18 18:01

Date reviewed: 2015-05-28 22:47

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 type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good	<input type="checkbox"/> [Y] 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"/> [] Duplicate publication	
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> [] Grade C: A great deal of language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> [] Plagiarism	<input type="checkbox"/> [] Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor		<input type="checkbox"/> [Y] No	<input type="checkbox"/> [] Minor revision
	<input type="checkbox"/> [] Grade D: Rejected	BPG Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> [] Major revision
		<input type="checkbox"/> [] The same title	
		<input type="checkbox"/> [] Duplicate publication	
		<input type="checkbox"/> [] Plagiarism	
		<input type="checkbox"/> [Y] No	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This is an excellent work dealing with a very interesting topic, the histopathological alterations in diabetic and non-diabetic patients with non-alcoholic liver disease (NAFLD). There are few studies describing the mentioned differences and this work constitutes a novel approach, although few limitations can be detected (sample size, limited data about the diabetic patients, etc.). However, this study is a nice piece of work that deserves to be published.

ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Hepatology

ESPS manuscript NO: 18324

Title: Histopathological differences utilizing the NAFLD Activity score criteria in diabetic (T2DM) and non-diabetic patients with NAFLD

Reviewer's code: 02462691

Reviewer's country: Malaysia

Science editor: Yue-Li Tian

Date sent for review: 2015-04-18 18:01

Date reviewed: 2015-04-26 10:30

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	Google Search:	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor		[Y] No	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		BPG Search:	
		<input type="checkbox"/> The same title	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Duplicate publication	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	
		[Y] No	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This is a well-written piece although not novel. However, authors did try to contrast their studies from others. Any data for HbA1c? This may give an idea about diabetic control for the past months, and whether this can be a factor for more fibrosis? Likewise, treatment of diabetes may be a confounding factor since patients who were treated and well-controlled may have less severe disease. Although a single pathologist is ideal but since ballooning is such ill-defined form of finding, would there variation if the pathologist were to read the same biopsy one or two weeks later?

ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Hepatology

ESPS manuscript NO: 18324

Title: Histopathological differences utilizing the NAFLD Activity score criteria in diabetic (T2DM) and non-diabetic patients with NAFLD

Reviewer's code: 02451447

Reviewer's country: United States

Science editor: Yue-Li Tian

Date sent for review: 2015-04-18 18:01

Date reviewed: 2015-05-20 22:19

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 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 checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor		[Y] No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		BPG Search:	
		<input type="checkbox"/> The same title	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Duplicate publication	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	
		[Y] No	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The authors compared the histopathologic features in NAFLD patients with or without T2DM. The manuscript is well written and the study is well designed. Comments: 1. The pathologic diagnosis of NAFLD in advanced fibrosis, especially cirrhosis is difficult sometimes, since the features such as ballooning, perisinusoidal fibrosis or inflammation often do not present. How the authors make a NAFLD (cirrhosis) diagnosis and give the scores in these patients without typical pathologic features. 2. Glycogenated nuclei of hepatocytes often indicate the condition such as diabetes/insulin resistance. Are there any difference between patients with NAFLD with or without T2DM. I would like to see the comparison between these 2 groups. 3. The authors showed low platelet in advanced fibrosis patients with NAFLD with T2DM comparing that without T2DM. What is the explanation of this finding?

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Name of journal: World Journal of Hepatology

ESPS manuscript NO: 18324

Title: Histopathological differences utilizing the NAFLD Activity score criteria in diabetic (T2DM) and non-diabetic patients with NAFLD

Reviewer's code: 00181536

Reviewer's country: Japan

Science editor: Yue-Li Tian

Date sent for review: 2015-04-18 18:01

Date reviewed: 2015-05-24 14:30

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	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"/> The same title	<input type="checkbox"/> High priority for publication
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
		BPG Search:	<input checked="" 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

This study reveals the histopathological differences of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) according to diabetic or non-diabetic. The authors found that complicating type2 diabetes was correlated with advanced fibrosis and should be extensively examined for such patients. The results are interesting, but several issues need to be addressed. Major comments 1. The criteria for the diagnosis of type 2 diabetes was too old as used on 2004. This criteria does not include the patients with high HbA1c that is included in the recent criteria (Diabetes Care Vol38, Sup1, 2015). As this article would be published in 2015, the criteria should be updated. 2. As the patients were corrected from 1995 to 2005, the longitudinal follow-up data for the patients should be added even for a part of them. Minimum ten years have passed since the liver biopsy correction. 3. One additional table showing the background data of NASH and NAFL is recommended to add. 4. As ALT is included in the variables in Table 3, the ALT data should be added in Table1. In addition, as AST/ALT ratio is regarded to be one marker to distinguish NAFL and NASH, the AST and the AST/ALT ratio should be added. Other NASH diagnostic marker such as Fib-4 index or APRI score should be added to



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acquire the patients' characters. Minor Comments 1. Table 1; the units of data should be added.