

ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Hepatology

ESPS manuscript NO: 29805

Title: Egg consumption and risk of Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease

Reviewer's code: 00036318

Reviewer's country: Greece

Science editor: Jin-Xin Kong

Date sent for review: 2016-08-29 16:17

Date reviewed: 2016-09-09 16:35

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 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"/> Duplicate publication	
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This is an interesting paper evaluating the association between egg consumption and NAFLD. The authors should add more details on the criteria used to diagnose NAFLD. Moreover, they should comment on the finding that moderate egg consumption was associated with NAFLD whereas higher was not. Language editing is also needed.

ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Hepatology

ESPS manuscript NO: 29805

Title: Egg consumption and risk of Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease

Reviewer's code: 02860618

Reviewer's country: Italy

Science editor: Jin-Xin Kong

Date sent for review: 2016-08-29 16:17

Date reviewed: 2016-09-10 20:30

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 type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language	<input type="checkbox"/> The same title	<input type="checkbox"/> High priority for
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good	polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Duplicate publication	publication
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade C: A great deal of	<input type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor	language polishing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejected	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

The paper by Azita Hekmatdoost is a case-control study demonstrating that consumption of 2 to 4 eggs per week is associated to NAFLD. I suggest to detail the diagnostic criteria for NAFLD in the methods (US? Biopsy?). Moreover, the discussion does not consider a recently published paper by Garcés-Rimón M et al. (PLoS ONE 2016), which may be considered for launching hypothesis on the reduced risk for NAFLD in higher egg consumption. Multivariate analysis data may be also represented by a forest plot. Finally, the manuscript needs to be revised by an English native speaker.