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## PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastrointestinal Pathophysiology

Manuscript NO: 91100

Title: Prevalence and outcome of sarcopenia in non-alcoholic fatty liver disease

Provenance and peer review: Invited Manuscript; Externally peer reviewed

Peer-review model: Single blind

Reviewer's code: 06008175 Position: Editorial Board Academic degree: MD, PhD

**Professional title:** Associate Professor

Reviewer's Country/Territory: Japan

Author's Country/Territory: India

Manuscript submission date: 2023-12-21

Reviewer chosen by: Meng-Liu Luo

Reviewer accepted review: 2024-01-27 06:06

Reviewer performed review: 2024-01-31 03:08

**Review time:** 3 Days and 21 Hours

	[ ] Grade A: Excellent [ ] Grade B: Very good [ ] Grade C:
Scientific quality	Good
	[Y] Grade D: Fair [] Grade E: Do not publish
Novelty of this manuscript	[ ] Grade A: Excellent [Y] Grade B: Good [ ] Grade C: Fair [ ] Grade D: No novelty
Creativity or innovation of this manuscript	[ ] Grade A: Excellent [ ] Grade B: Good [ Y] Grade C: Fair [ ] Grade D: No creativity or innovation
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Scientific significance of the conclusion in this manuscript	[ ] Grade A: Excellent [ ] Grade B: Good [ Y] Grade C: Fair [ ] Grade D: No scientific significance
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
Peer-reviewer statements	Peer-Review: [Y] Anonymous [ ] Onymous  Conflicts-of-Interest: [ ] Yes [Y] No

## SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Giri et al. are conducting a systemic review of the relationship between NAFLD and sarcopenia. While the chosen topic is timely and of significant importance, there are several concerns. A notable issue is the predominant inclusion of papers from Asian populations, particularly those from South Korea (approximately 45% of the 29 papers), with insufficient representation of data from Western populations (around 24% of the 29 papers). It is suggested to consider narrowing the focus to Asian populations in the synthesis of the review. Another concern arises from the evaluation of the study quality of the included papers, some of which were deemed to be of poor quality. There is skepticism regarding the rationale for incorporating studies with poor quality into this review. It raises questions about whether there is a necessity to include such studies and if they contribute meaningfully to the overall findings. Sarcopenia typically begins in the 40s but becomes more prevalent in individuals aged 60 and above. When selecting papers, is it necessary to consider age as a factor?