

October 19th, 2018

Dennis A Bloomfield.
Editor in Chief of the *World Journal of Clinical Cases*

Dear Dr. Bloomfield,

Enclosed for your consideration is an original article, entitled ***“The current trends of liver cirrhosis in Mexico: similitudes and differences with other world regions.”*** to submit in World Journal of Clinical Cases by Nahum Méndez-Sánchez, Felipe Zamarripa-Dorsey, Arturo Panduro, Emma Purón-González, Edgar Ulises Coronado-Alejandro, Carlos Alejandro Cortez-Hernández, Fátima Higuera, José Luis Pérez-Hernández, Eira Cerda-Reyes, Heriberto Rodríguez-Hernández, Vania César Cruz-Ramón, Oscar Lenin Ramírez-Pérez, Nancy Edith Aguilar-Olivos, Olga Fabiola Rodríguez-Martínez, Susel Salinas-Lopez, Samantha Cabrera-Palma, Guillermo Cabrera-Álvarez.

Previously, our manuscript was submitted to the World Journal of Gastroenterology (Manuscript NO: 42072). The editor suggested accept it in the World Journal of Clinical Cases. Moreover, we are pleased to inform that corrections made by previous reviewers were realized.

This manuscript has not been published and is not under consideration for publication elsewhere. We have no conflicts of interest to disclose.

Thank you for your consideration!

Sincerely,

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Answering reviewers

1. In this manuscript, rapid increase of NASH as an etiology of liver cirrhosis in Mexico is noted compared with the previous study. However, this study is somehow incomplete. More detailed investigation should be performed. #1; Table 1; Meaning of P value is unclear. Statistical analysis for differences in the distribution of etiology among different hospital is nonsense. #2; Table 2; Please make clear the meaning of P value. In addition, Table 2 is very confused. Please remake Table 2, in order to make clear the difference in the etiology of cirrhosis between male and female. #3; The authors emphasized that NASH related cirrhosis is increasing compared with 2004 study in Mexico. If so, please compare the ratio of sex, and distribution of the etiology in each according to men and women.

We have performed Statistical analysis for differences in the distribution of etiology among different hospital, because, these hospitals provide health care to people of diverse social classes in different areas of Mexico. On the other hand, we have emphasized that NASH related cirrhosis is secondary to, the rising prevalence of obesity and metabolic syndrome.

This manuscript helps to understand the epidemiology of liver cirrhosis in the general population in Mexico.

Thank you, so much for your consideration.