

Reviewer #1:

Scientific Quality: Grade B (Very good)

Language Quality: Grade B (Minor language polishing)

Conclusion: Accept (General priority)

Specific Comments to Authors: Liver cancer is a life-threatening illness and one of the fastest-growing cancer types in the United States. In this retrospective study, the authors analyzed the clinical data of 110 patients with hepatitis B-related liver cancer who underwent hepatectomy and determined recurrence within three years after surgery. The correlation between preoperative serum oxidative stress level and serum uric acid, and recurrence of hepatitis B-related liver cancer was assessed. These findings provide a breakthrough in prognostic evaluation indicators of liver cancer. The study is set up correctly. The material studied allows to draw the conclusions. The paper is written well, the Introduction give a good overview about the study background and the authors raised clearly the hypothesis of the study. The description of material studied is accurate. The aim of the study is fulfilled. The material studied is large enough and allows to draw the conclusions. I have a minor suggestion; the results section should not only be described in the Tables and Figures but need to describe the important results in detail. In general, the article provides data

support for clinical improvement of treatment and the results are interesting and could be useful for other studies. I recommend that the manuscript can be published.

Reply: Thanks for your advice! We have made the results more detailed.

Reviewer #2:

Scientific Quality: Grade B (Very good)

Language Quality: Grade B (Minor language polishing)

Conclusion: Minor revision

Specific Comments to Authors: The manuscript written by Hou JX et al. investigate the preoperative serum oxidative stress level, serum uric acid (UA) level and their clinical significance in hepatitis B-related liver cancer. 110 Hepatitis B-related liver cancer patients who underwent hepatectomy from January 2016 to March 2019 were retrospectively analyzed. The logistic regression model and Pearson or Spearman correlation were used to analyze the correlation between oxidative stress level and UA, and the recurrence of hepatitis B-related liver cancer. Compared with the non-recurrence group, the levels of SOD and GSH in the recurrence group were lower and the levels of MDA and UA were higher. UA was positively correlated with MDA and negatively correlated with

GSH. Finally, they concluded that SOD, GSH, MDA, and UA were all risk factors for postoperative recurrence in patients with hepatitis B-related liver cancer. The experiment of the study is designed very well, aims are very clear. Methods are reasonable. Data in tables are very good, and well discussed. Finally, the manuscript also reviewed previous related literature. There are some other limitations of this study besides the small sample size, and I suggest adding a description of the limitations of this research. Thank you for giving opportunity to review your study.

Reply: Thanks for your suggestions! We have added the limitations of this study at the end of the discussion to make the analysis more complete.