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PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Hepatology

Manuscript NO: 51023

Title: HEPATOTOXICITY ASSOCIATED WITH GARCINIA CAMBOGIA

Reviewer's code: 00038362

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This is an interesting case study by Yousaf and co-workers that reports the case of a female patient who developed acute liver toxicity after consuming the herbal supplement Garcinia Cambogia (GC) for weight loss. Since the patient had a full recovery and resolution of liver damage after discontinuation of GC, the authors should not refer to the case as a liver failure case; failure can be interpreted as an irreversible health outcome. Also, it would be useful if there is information as to whether the patient consumed the GC supplement at recommended doses or if her intake was higher than what is recommended. The authors should pay attention to some grammatical errors and correct them.

Dear Reviewer:

Thanks for providing us your valuable comments to improve quality of this manuscript.

Please find authors' responses as below.

RESPONSES:

Patient was using Garcinia Cambogia extract at recommended dose which is 1400 mg tablet daily. we added this dose in the manuscript.



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This patient still fulfills the criteria of acute liver failure according to current guidelines

(AASLD and AGA). Acute liver failure is defined as the development of severe acute liver injury with encephalopathy and impaired synthetic function (INR of 1.5 or higher) in a patient without cirrhosis or preexisting liver disease and with an illness of fewer than 26 weeks duration. This patient fulfills all above mentioned criteria.

Acute liver failure may be reversed by treating underline etiology. It also requires liver transplantation if supportive care and treating underling etiology doesn't improve liver function. There are number of case reports which we referenced in our manuscript indicating supportive care and stopping GC resulted in full recovery of patient and does not require liver transplant.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28065578>

<https://aasld2014.uberflip.com/i/406990-acute-liver-failure/55?>

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK482374/>

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27959298>



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Reviewer's code: 00189256

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Herbal and dietary supplements are the second most common cause of drug-induced liver injury (DILI) in the many countries. These case reports reinforce the potential toxic effects of *Garcinia Cambogia* for weight loss contributing to hepatotoxicity. A promising direction in the study of DILI is the synthesis of data on the effects of herbs and supplements, as well as the development of new approaches to early diagnosis and prophylaxis.

Dear Reviewer:

Thanks for providing us your encouraging and valuable comments to improve quality of this manuscript. We made changes according to the reviewer's and editors' suggestions.

Thanks