Reviewer 1:

1. Dear author, the role of "sodium-glucose cotransporter 2 inhibitors" in the management of NASH is newly come into interest. Please define the search strategy and inclusion and exclusion criteria of reported researches.

Authors' Reply:

We thank the reviewer for their comment.

MEDLINE search was conducted using the keywords "SGLT2 inhibitors" and "NAFLD" OR "NASH" and all the studies were included. There were no excluded articles. The studies were mainly focused on the role of SGLT2 inhibitors in NAFLD and were included up to December 2018.

It was added in a new section titled "Search Criteria".

2. Please highlight the unique features of the mentioned medications in the NASH treatment.

Authors' Reply:

The exact mechanism of SGLT2 inhibitors in NAFLD remains hypothesized. The hypothesized mechanism of SGLT2 inhibitors in NAFLD stems from their glycosuric effect leading to total loss of energy which results in increased pancreatic secretion of glucagon while supressing insulin secretion. Their unique features include possible benefits in NAFLD and patients with DMII. These medications have no risk of hypoglycemia, and have proven cardiovascular benefit in patients with DMII. Furthermore, they contribute to weight loss which is the cornerstone of therapy for NAFLD.

Reviewer 2:

1. The authors are to be congratulated for providing this important review. NAFLD is now the major cause of cirrhosis and its complications in Western countries. It is the hepatic manifestation of the metabolic syndrome. There is a clear link to diabetes mellitus and this is a significant prognostic factor. The authors are right to give prominence to the fact that weight loss and lifestyle changes are the most effective therapy and that pharmacologic therapies have poor quality of evidence supporting their use. The authors present an accurate review of the use of metformin, thaizolidinediones , and incretin-based therapy which do not have good quality evidence linking their use to an improvement in the outcome of NAFLD. The SGLT-2 inhibitors have been proven to prevent clinical end-points in DM and are a promising tool for treating NAFLD. The authors provide a comprehensive review of the subject. I think the manuscript should be accepted as is and have no significant criticisms to make.

Authors' Reply:

We thank the reviewer for their comment.