



PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: *World Journal of Hepatology*

Manuscript NO: 102034

Title: Research hotspots and trends in gut microbiota and nonalcoholic fatty liver disease: A bibliometric study

Provenance and peer review: Unsolicited Manuscript; Externally peer reviewed

Peer-review model: Single blind

Reviewer's code: 08148839

Position: Peer Reviewer

Academic degree: MD, Professor

Professional title: Doctor

Reviewer's Country/Territory: China

Author's Country/Territory: China

Manuscript submission date: 2024-10-06

Reviewer chosen by: AI Editor

Reviewer accepted review: 2024-10-09 07:40

Reviewer performed review: 2024-10-14 09:17

Review time: 5 Days and 1 Hour

Scientific quality	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good <input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Do not publish
Novelty of this manuscript	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Good <input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: No novelty
Creativity or innovation of this manuscript	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Good <input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: No creativity or innovation



Scientific significance of the conclusion in this manuscript	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Good <input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: No scientific significance
Language quality	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language polishing <input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: A great deal of language polishing <input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejection
Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/> Accept (High priority) <input type="checkbox"/> Accept (General priority) <input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Major revision <input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
Re-review	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Peer-reviewer statements	Peer-Review: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Anonymous <input type="checkbox"/> Onymous
	Conflicts-of-Interest: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

By analyzing highly cited literature and keyword outbreaks, this study revealed the hot spots and trends in gut microbiota and NAFLD research. For example, studies have identified metabolic syndrome, hepatic steatosis, insulin resistance, hepatocellular carcinoma, cardiovascular disease, intestinal permeability, and intestinal bacterial overgrowth as hot areas of current research. The main aspects are as follows: This study used a bibliometric analysis method to evaluate the current research trends and key research areas regarding gut microbiota and non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD). Tools such as VOSviewer 1.6.20 and CiteSpace 6.1R 6Basic are used for knowledge graph construction and bibliometric analysis, which is a novel approach in the field. The study not only focused on the relationship between gut microbiota and NAFLD, but also specifically focused on the role of gut microbiota in the pathogenesis of NAFLD and its impact on treatment. This in-depth study provides a new perspective for understanding the pathogenesis of NAFLD, and provides new ideas and methods for treatment. Innovation in research findings: The study found that the number of research papers on gut microbiota and NAFLD showed an upward trend from 2013 to 2023, with China



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being the country with the most published papers and the United States leading in citations. These results reveal the global distribution of interest and influence in gut microbiota and NAFLD research. Innovation in research perspective: This study revealed the hot spots and trends of gut microbiota and NAFLD research by analyzing highly cited literature and keyword outbreaks. For example, studies have identified metabolic syndrome, hepatic steatosis, insulin resistance, hepatocellular carcinoma, cardiovascular disease, intestinal permeability, and intestinal bacterial overgrowth as hot areas of current research. In summary, this study is innovative in methods, contents, results and perspectives, providing new data and insights for the study of intestinal microbiota and NAFLD. The shortcomings of the research mentioned in the document are mainly reflected in the following aspects: 1. Limitations of database selection: The study only analyzed data from the Web of Science Core Collection (WoSCC) database and was limited to English literature. This can lead to a certain selection bias in the findings, as there may be other important studies published in other databases or in other languages. 2. The time frame of the study is from 2013 to 2023, and while this time span covers nearly a decade of research, it may not fully reflect the latest research progress, especially given the lag time of research publication and citations. 3. Although tools such as VOSviewer and CiteSpace are used for knowledge graph construction and bibliometric analysis, the use of these tools and the interpretation of results may be affected by the subjective judgment of researchers, so there may be some subjectivity. 4. The research is mainly based on bibliometric analysis, which may not fully consider the complexity and individual differences in clinical practice, which may limit the universality of the research results in practical clinical applications. The author needs further elaboration.



RE-REVIEW REPORT OF REVISED MANUSCRIPT

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Title: Research hotspots and trends in gut microbiota and nonalcoholic fatty liver disease: A bibliometric study

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Peer-review model: Single blind

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Position: Peer Reviewer

Academic degree: MD, Professor

Professional title: Doctor

Reviewer's Country/Territory: China

Author's Country/Territory: China

Manuscript submission date: 2024-10-06

Reviewer chosen by: Xin-Liang Qu

Reviewer accepted review: 2024-11-21 07:10

Reviewer performed review: 2024-11-21 09:29

Review time: 2 Hours

Scientific quality	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good <input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good <input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Do not publish
Novelty of this manuscript	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Good <input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: No novelty
Creativity or innovation of this manuscript	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Good <input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: No creativity or innovation



Scientific significance of the conclusion in this manuscript	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Good <input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: No scientific significance
Language quality	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing <input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language polishing <input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: A great deal of language polishing <input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejection
Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/> Accept (High priority) <input type="checkbox"/> Accept (General priority) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Minor revision <input type="checkbox"/> Major revision <input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
Peer-reviewer statements	Peer-Review: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Anonymous <input type="checkbox"/> Onymous Conflicts-of-Interest: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Comment: By analyzing highly cited literature and keyword outbreaks, this study revealed the hot spots and trends in gut microbiota and NAFLD research. For example, studies have identified metabolic syndrome, hepatic steatosis, insulin resistance, hepatocellular carcinoma, cardiovascular disease, intestinal permeability, and intestinal bacterial overgrowth as hot areas of current research. The main aspects are as follows: The study not only focused on the relationship between gut microbiota and NAFLD, but also specifically focused on the role of gut microbiota in the pathogenesis of NAFLD and its impact on treatment. This in-depth study provides a new perspective for understanding the pathogenesis of NAFLD, and provides new ideas and methods for treatment. Bibliometric research showed that publications on gut microbiota and NAFLD are increasing worldwide, and this disease is receiving significant attention. The results showed that China was the most prolific country in terms of the number of publications, the United States was the most influential country, Shanghai University of Traditional Chinese Medicine had a greater number of publications, and the University of California, San Diego was the most cited institution. The journal *Nutrients* was the most published journal, and *Hepatology* was the most cited journal. Suk Ki Tae from



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South Korea was the most prolific author. The relationship between gut microbiota and its influence on the development and management of NAFLD has emerged as a key area of research. Studies in this domain aim to elucidate the function of gut microbiota in the initiation and progression of NAFLD, as well as its potential role in the therapeutic approach to NAFLD. These investigations not only advance our comprehension of NAFLD's etiology but also propose innovative strategies and techniques for its treatment. After modification and further elaboration by the author, the quality has been greatly improved, and it can be considered to be accepted after minor modification: 1. Authors can cite references such as 10.1007/s11694-024-02697-2 when introducing NAFLD. 2. Intestinal microbiome for reference to relatively latest literatures: 10.1016/j.ijbiomac.2024.136744; 10.1016/j.ijbiomac.2023.128588 3. A large number of diagrams and figures are in the main text, and the authors may consider including some in supplementary materials or appendices.