ANSWERING REVIEWERS

January 16, 2017

Dear Editor,

Please find enclosed the edited manuscript in Word format (file name: 31021-Edited)

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

Manuscript NO.: 31021

Column: Review

Title: Role of NSAIDs on Intestinal Permeability and NAFLD

Authors: Erika Utzeri, Paolo Usai

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Response to Reviewer Comments

1.Reviewed by 02444986

Authors reviewed the literature on possible mechanisms for initiating or progressing NAFLD/NASH by NSAID. It must be emphasized that this is a theory that NSAID induced enteropathy may accelarate NAFLD/NASH pathogenesis.

Answer

Since the NSAID-induced enteropathy that may accelerate NAFLD/NASH seems at the moment to be an interesting pathogenetic hypothesis, further prospective studies will be necessary in order to definitely confirm such theory.

2.Reviewed by 00187828

The manuscript entitled Role of NSAIDs on Intestinal Permeability and NAFLD by Erika Utzeri and Paolo Usai is a well-written and presented review. There is only might produces like grammetical errors which should be corrected. It is timely and gives different aspects of lifestyle and medication on the development of NAFLD and NASH.

Answer

We provided to the revision and correction of the language. The manuscript has been revised and we sent you the language certificate by professional English language editing companies.

3.Reviewed by 00398205

The is a comprehensive and well-written review on NSAID-induced enteropathy. As NSAIDs certainly exert negative effects, the authors should state also positive effects of NSAIDs, in particular their role on malignant transformation.

Answer

Despite being beyond the scope of the present work, the many positive effects of NSAIDs cannot be overlooked, primarily their role in malignant transformation. The long-term use of aspirin and other NSAIDs has been shown to reduce the risk of colon cancer and other gastrointestinal organs in addition to cancer of the breast, prostate, lung and skin. NSAIDs restore normal apoptosis and reduce cell proliferation in human adenomatous colorectal polyps. Moreover, NSAIDs, particularly selective cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) inhibitors, have been shown to inhibit angiogenesis in cell culture and in rodent models of angiogenesis.