

REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-57465

Title: Performance of Non Invasive Fibrosis Tests Across BMI Categories in Patients with MASLD

Recommendation:

Accept as it is

✓ **Accept after minor revision.....**

Accept after major revision

Do not accept (*Reasons below*)

Rating	Excel.	Good	Fair	Poor
Originality		✓		
Techn. Quality		✓		
Clarity		✓		
Significance		✓		

Reviewer Name: Dr S. K. Nath

Detailed Reviewer's Report

Strength of the study

- Prospective study design with clearly defined objectives and methodology
- Relevant clinical topic addressing MASLD and obesity related fibrosis assessment
- Comparison of FibroScan with serum based fibrosis scores adds practical value
- Use of standardized FibroScan protocol and experienced single operator improves consistency
- Good presentation of analytical data through tables and figures on pages 6 to 10
- Discussion supported with recent international literature comparisons

Weakness of the study

- Small sample size limits broader applicability of findings
- Single center study may reduce external validity
- Strong female predominance creates possible gender bias
- Absence of liver biopsy limits confirmation of fibrosis staging
- Ethical clearance and informed consent are not clearly mentioned
- Manuscript contains grammatical inconsistencies and formatting issues
- Some discussion sections are excessively detailed and repetitive

Reviewers Comments

This manuscript addresses an important clinical issue regarding the reliability of non invasive fibrosis assessment tools across different BMI categories in patients with MASLD. The prospective design and use of standardized FibroScan methodology strengthen the quality of the study. Tables and box plot figures on pages 6 to 10 clearly present the relationship between BMI and liver stiffness measurements, improving readability and interpretation. The comparison with existing international literature is also commendable. However, ethical clearance and informed consent procedures are not clearly described and should be included. The study is limited by its relatively small sample size, single center design, and marked female predominance, which may affect generalizability. The absence of liver biopsy as a gold standard comparison is another important limitation. The writing is understandable overall but requires grammatical correction and reduction of repetitive discussion content. Overall, the study provides clinically useful findings and contributes meaningful information to current MASLD research, but revisions are needed before publication.