

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		Good		
Techn. Quality	Excellent			
Clarity	Excellent			
Significance	Excellent			

Reviewer's ID: Dr. Sumathi

Detailed Reviewer's Report

- 1. Body Mass Index (BMI) is a screening tool calculating body fat based on height and weight, with a healthy range defined as 18.5–24.9. An unhealthy BMI is generally defined as below 18.5 (underweight), 25.0–29.9 (overweight), or 30+ (obese). While primarily used for adults 20+, it does not differentiate between muscle and fat, and may be less accurate for some individuals.**
- 2. Vibration-controlled transient elastography (VCTE), commonly known as FibroScan, is a non-invasive, FDA-approved imaging technology used to measure liver stiffness and fat content to assess fibrosis and steatosis. It emits a shear wave to calculate liver stiffness in kilopascals (kPa), providing a painless, fast, and precise alternative to liver biopsy, especially for NAFLD/MASLD patients.**
- 3. Non-invasive tests are diagnostic procedures that do not require breaking the skin, inserting instruments, or taking tissue samples. They include imaging (X-rays, MRIs), electrical monitoring (ECGs), and blood tests, such as NIPT, to detect conditions without harming the patient or fetus.**

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- 4. The Fibrosis-4 (FIB-4) index is a noninvasive, blood-based formula used to estimate liver scarring (fibrosis) in patients with liver diseases like NAFLD/NASH and Hepatitis C. It uses age, ALT, AST, and platelet count to determine if a patient has a low or high risk of advanced fibrosis/cirrhosis. A score <1.45 (or <1.3 for some studies) suggests a low risk of advanced fibrosis, while >3.25 (or >2.67) indicates a high risk requiring further medical investigation.**
- 5. The NAFLD Fibrosis Score (NFS) is a non-invasive, validated tool used to estimate the amount of liver scarring (fibrosis) in patients with Non-Alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease (NAFLD). It calculates a score based on age, BMI, hyperglycemia (diabetes), AST/ALT ratio, platelet count, and albumin to identify low or high risks of advanced fibrosis.**
- 6. Metabolic Dysfunction-Associated Steatotic Liver Disease (MASLD), formerly known as NAFLD, is a common condition where excess fat builds up in the liver due to metabolic issues rather than alcohol, affecting 30–40% of U.S. adults. It is driven by obesity, type 2 diabetes, and insulin resistance, and can lead to cirrhosis or liver cancer (MASH). Reversible through weight loss, healthy diet (Mediterranean/DASH), and exercise.**
- 7. Key words are good.**
- 8. Abstract part is understandable.**
- 9. Result part is awesome with tables and graphs.**
- 10. Significant points are given appreciable!**
- 11. References can be made with alphabetical order.**
- 12. After a small changes good to publish in your journal.**