



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	Asian Journal of Medicine and Health
Manuscript Number:	Ms_AJMAH_45066
Title of the Manuscript:	The Investigation on the Correlation between Obesity Indicator and Hepatitis B and C
Type of the Article	

General guideline for Peer Review process:

This journal's peer review policy states that **NO** manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of '**lack of Novelty**', provided the manuscript is scientifically robust and technically sound. To know the complete guideline for Peer Review process, reviewers are requested to visit this link:

(<http://www.sciencedomain.org/page.php?id=sdi-general-editorial-policy#Peer-Review-Guideline>)

PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
Compulsory REVISION comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Which are different risk factors for chronic liver disease during HBV and HCV infections explain in percentage. ➤ Are these risk factors have similar effects in male and female explain with reference? ➤ What are vaccination status of HBV positive cases. ➤ HBV and HCV are two viral infection, which have specific routes of infection like, infected needle, contaminated medical devices, infected blood transfusion, sexual contact with infected persons etc, however, obesity can affect the diseases outcome, comment on it in your paper with references. ➤ Conclusion should re-write, a clear message should be given 	<p>Thank you for your comments.</p> <p>1.We have re-described this aspect of the study in the discussion section. We have described this aspect of the study on page 6, line 128-138.</p> <p>2.The vaccination status of HBV positive cases was not collected due to the fact that data is from the health examination database.</p> <p>3.Indeed, as the review committee said: “HBV and HCV are two viral infection, which have specific routes of infection like, infected needle, contaminated medical devices, infected blood transfusion, sexual contact with infected persons etc, “ because few journals use the three obesity indicators: waist circumference, waist-height ratio, and BMI to view the impact on B and C hepatitis respectively, therefore, it is difficult to compare directly in the literature comparison, only to present more similar studies to compare with.</p> <p>4.Since obesity is associated with many diseases and the deterioration of the disease, this study hopes to prevent obesity by finding the correlation between obesity indicators and HBV and HCV, which may help to reduce the progressive deterioration of HBV and HCV. There is also literature (32) pointed out that weight loss can help with the progression of chronic liver disease. We look forward to the future follow-up study to assess the effectiveness of weight loss to help us understand.</p> <p>5.In the conclusion section, We also have revised.</p>
Minor REVISION comments		
Optional/General comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Have you study the family history, genetical role may be point out? ➤ Graphical presentation of results if possible. 	<p><input type="checkbox"/>Because the data from the health examination database was not collected, family history and genetic factors could not be presented in the data, which is also a limitation of this study.</p>

PART 2:

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
Are there ethical issues in this manuscript?	(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)	