Editor's Comment:

The authors of this paper presented a well-written manuscript of a well conducted study. However, the paper presented one pitfall that was pointed out by one of the reviewers. The authors did not fulfill this request.

Drug-induced liver injury (DILI) is common, and many substances can cause liver disease. Most cases of DILI are benign and improve after the withdrawal of the substance. It is important to recognize and remove the offending agent as quickly as possible to prevent the progression to chronic liver disease and acute liver failure.

The increased levels of alanine aminotransferase (ALT) and aspartate aminotransferase (AST) characterize the hepatocellular pattern because this laboratory findings reflects hepatocyte destruction, and it is potentially associated with a worse prognosis. Alkaline phosphatase elevation is the predominant laboratory feature of cholestatic DILI. Histopathological findings of DILI are not specific, but the extent of hepatocyte necrosis may foreshadow a worse outcome, while eosinophilia is potentially a marker of better prognosis. Therefore, I consider compelling the authors present histological findings, as the Reviewer 2 demanded.

Editor's Details:

Dr. Renato Borges Fagundes
Professor, Federal University of Santa Maria (RS), Brazil