

Review of: "Liver Function Test Abnormalities and Associated Factors Among Liver Disease Patients at the University of Gondar Comprehensive Specialized Hospital Northwest, Ethiopia: Cross Sectional Study"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

This is a significant clinical study. In this paper, the authors investigated the magnitude of liver function and its associated factors among liver disease patients at the University of Gondar Comprehensive Specialized Hospital. It found that patients with liver disease had substantial liver function test abnormalities, and that abnormal liver function was associated with nutritional and lifestyle characteristics such as lack of physical exercise and vegetable feeding habits. However, viral infection was associated with rising only ALT, and ALD was only associated with the increment of AST. There are several points that need to be noted about this paper:

1. A table can be added to analyze the factors associated with all liver function abnormalities using bivariable logistic regression.
2. LFT and ALD should be written as "liver function test (LFT)" and "Alcoholic Liver Disease (ALD)" when they first appear in this paper.
3. In the abstract, the authors mentioned "Among 307 patients, 117 (38.11%, 95% CI: 32.64%, 43.57%), 212 (69.06%; 95% CI: 63.85%, 74.25%), 168 (54.72%, 95% CI: 49.12%, 60.32%), 171 (55.70%, 95% CI: 50.11%, 61.28%) patients had abnormal ALT, AST, and total bilirubin respectively", but there is no mention of what "171 (55.70%, 95% CI: 50.11%, 61.28%)" refers to.
4. The description of "Table 2" in the article does not correspond to the data in the table.
5. This cross-sectional study involves various aspects of patients' information. Has an ethical review application been submitted?
6. The research includes patients with normal liver function for comparative analysis, thereby excluding selection bias.
7. The description of the study hospital in the study design section can be shortened, and the "Study Design" and "Population, Variables, and Sampling Techniques" sections can be combined.

This research lacks sufficient innovation. To improve, it is recommended to increase the number of cases. Additionally, incorporating strong correlation factors such as "exercise habits" and "vegetarian diet" in a long-term follow-up study could



be beneficial.