

ANSWERING REVIEWERS

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastrointestinal Oncology

ESPS manuscript NO: 27708

Title: The current noninvasive tests for colorectal cancer screening

Dear reviewers and editor,

Thank you very much for reviewing this article. We found that your comments are really encouraging and we appreciate your help in improving the quality of the article. After carefully reading your review reports, we noticed that there is no specific correcting or revising comments regarding the article, we therefore kept the article intact. If you have any further comments, please let me know as soon as possible. Thank you again for your time in reviewing this work.

Reviewer's code: 03003414

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Colorectal cancer (CRC) has become the third most common cancer in the world. Regular screening can achieve early CRC detection and early treatment. However, 60–70% of patients are found at middle- or late-stage CRC when they are diagnosed. Approximately 60% CRC deaths could be avoided and the average 5-year survival rate could be increased from 46 to 73% if healthy people carry out a regular periodic screening each year. Therefore, an effective early screening method for CRC can reduce CRC morbidity and mortality. This review provide a detailed analysis on the performance of four noninvasive in vitro diagnostic (IVD) screening method currently available or CRC screening, including the fecal occult blood test (FOBT), the fecal immunochemical test (FIT), the fecal DNA test and the plasma SEPT9 gene methylation test. and compare their merits and drawbacks in CRC screening. The author of this review provide objective suggestions for both the public and clinicians in choosing the appropriate method for CRC screening.

Reviewer's code: 02546253

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Dear Drs. Lele Song and Yuemin Li, In the manuscript entitled "The current noninvasive tests for

colorectal cancer screening ---An overview of CRC screening tests”, the authors focused on the performance of the current noninvasive in vitro diagnostic tests that have been used for colorectal cancer screening. The merits and drawbacks for these screening methods were well described regarding the techniques, usage and costs. I believe this review will provide suggestions for both the public and clinicians in choosing the appropriate methods for colorectal cancer screening. Sincerely yours, Hirokazu Noshiro

Reviewer’s code: 03478911

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Colorectal cancer (CRC) is the third most common cause of cancer death worldwide. Treatment alternatives currently include cytotoxic chemotherapy and radiation if the tumor progressed to an advanced stage. However, anticancer drugs prolong survival without eliminating the cancer, and they frequently have adverse effects. Therefore, early screen methods are required in clinical. This review introduces the potential early screening methods for CRC using the IVD, FOBT, FIT, fecal DNA test, and plasma SEPT9 gene methylation test. This review would be able to contribute to decide the appropriate methods for colorectal cancer screening in early time.