



PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastrointestinal Oncology

Manuscript NO: 43026

Title: Risk of cholangiocarcinoma in patients undergoing therapeutic endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography or cholecystectomy: A population based study

Reviewer's code: 03478568

Reviewer's country: China

Science editor: Fang-Fang Ji

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SCIENTIFIC QUALITY	LANGUAGE QUALITY	CONCLUSION	PEER-REVIEWER STATEMENTS
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Accept	Peer-Review:
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language polishing	(High priority)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Anonymous
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good		<input type="checkbox"/> Accept	<input type="checkbox"/> Onymous
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: A great deal of language polishing	(General priority)	Peer-reviewer's expertise on the topic of the manuscript:
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Do not publish	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejection	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Minor revision	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Advanced
		<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision	<input type="checkbox"/> General
		<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection	<input type="checkbox"/> No expertise
			Conflicts-of-Interest:
			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The topic of the current manuscript is interesting and is of worth in the practice of early diagnosis prognostic judgment and prevention of cholangiocarcinoma. However, there are some details to be further discussed. 1.Usually, ES/EPBD are conducted in the



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patients with symptoms, thus what is the effect of cholelithiasis without symptoms on the cholangiocarcinoma? 2.How to illustrate that it is ES/EPBD or ES/EPBD's complication to impact the incidence of cholangiocarcinoma? 3.Does the level of severity of cholelithiasis impact the consequent incidence of cholangiocarcinoma? It is better to divide the patients to various group with different levels of severity. 4.In Figure 2, cholecystectomy could decrease the incidence of cholangiocarcinoma through decreasing the requirement of ES/EPBD. Is it true? How to prove it? 5.As a retrospective cohort study, the prolonged time period may help to minimize the deviation. On the other hand, carcinoma needs time to develop. Thus it is better to prolong the observational period to 10-15 years.

INITIAL REVIEW OF THE MANUSCRIPT

Google Search:

- The same title
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- [Y] No

BPG Search:

- The same title
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- [Y] No