

Reply to reviewer's comments:

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<p>Add several pieces of research in 2019 and complete table 1.</p> <p>Moreover, the following references can be used:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Designing a sustainable closed-loop supply chain network of face masks during the COVID-19 pandemic: Pareto-based algorithms. <i>Journal of Cleaner Production</i>, 130056. 2. Developing a sustainable operational management system using hybrid Shapley value and Multimoorra method: case study petrochemical supply chain. <i>Environment, Development and Sustainability</i>, 1-30. 3. A Covering Tour Approach for Disaster Relief Locating and Routing with Fuzzy Demand. <i>International Journal of Intelligent Transportation Systems Research</i>, 18(1), 140-152. 4. Sustainable supply chain network design using products' life cycle in the aluminum industry. <i>Environmental Science and Pollution Research</i>, 1-25. 5. Hybrid artificial intelligence and robust optimization for a multi-objective product portfolio problem Case study: The dairy products industry. <i>Computers & industrial engineering</i>, 137, 106090. 	<p>- All the references suggested by the reviewer have been reviewed thoroughly. Suggested papers are neither related to colorectal cancer nor it's role in surgical decision making. However, they are being briefly mentioned in review and also included in table 1 as per suggestion of the editorial board/reviewer.</p> <p>Hence, the title of table 1 has been changed to "Subfields of AI and its application in day to day human life" instead of "Fields of AI and it's application in medicine"</p> <p>Following sentence in introduction has been modified.</p> <p>A machine can think, was first hypothesized by Mr. Alan Turing back in 1950, when he published the book "Computing Machinery and Intelligence". [1] The term "Artificial intelligence (AI)" was coined by John McCarthy in a summer workshop "Dartmouth summer research project". [1,2] AI has evolved from simple task to more complex algorithms which can work like a human brain. [1] AI has proven its worth in various fields of day-to-day life including, health care (health tracking devices) [3], automobile (autopilot) [4], banking and finances (chatbots, robo-traders)[5], surveillance (CCTV cameras), social media, entertainment, education, space exploration, industries (aluminum, dairy)[6,7,8], disaster management[9,10], and even efficient production of facemasks used during COVID-19 pandemic[11](Table 1). Its potential has been exploited in various fields</p>

6. A comprehensive model of demand prediction based on hybrid artificial intelligence and metaheuristic algorithms: A case study in dairy industry. An integrated approach based on artificial intelligence and novel meta-heuristic algorithms to predict demand for dairy products: a case study. Network: Computation in Neural Systems, 1-35.

of medicine including online appointment scheduling, online check-in in hospitals, digitalization of medical records, follow-up and immunization reminder, drug dosage algorithm and adverse effect warnings during prescription of multidrug combinations. Besides this, its application in the field of oncology is immense. AI is assisting in generating new approaches for cancer detection, screening of healthy subjects, diagnosis, classification of cancers using genomics, tumor microenvironment analysis, prognostication, follow-up, and new drug discovery [12,13,14,15].

AI has been used to facilitate screening, diagnosis (colonoscopy, advanced endoscopic modalities, imaging), genetic testing, treatment (chemotherapy, radiotherapy, robotic assisted surgery)^[18].

Added references has been highlighted with red colour.