

PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

Manuscript NO: 88649

Title: Letter to the Editor: Hepatocellular carcinoma surveillance

Provenance and peer review: Invited Manuscript; Externally peer reviewed

Peer-review model: Single blind

Reviewer's code: 02527733 Position: Peer Reviewer Academic degree: MD, PhD

Professional title: Doctor, Professor, Surgeon

Reviewer's Country/Territory: China

Author's Country/Territory: Tunisia

Manuscript submission date: 2023-10-03

Reviewer chosen by: Jia-Ru Fan

Reviewer accepted review: 2023-11-16 12:17

Reviewer performed review: 2023-11-16 12:57

Review time: 1 Hour

	[] Grade A: Excellent [] Grade B: Very good [] Grade C:
Scientific quality	Good
	[Y] Grade D: Fair [] Grade E: Do not publish
Novelty of this manuscript	[] Grade A: Excellent [] Grade B: Good [Y] Grade C: Fair [] Grade D: No novelty
Creativity or innovation of this manuscript	[] Grade A: Excellent [] Grade B: Good [Y] Grade C: Fair [] Grade D: No creativity or innovation
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Scientific significance of the conclusion in this manuscript	[] Grade A: Excellent [] Grade B: Good [Y] Grade C: Fair [] Grade D: No scientific significance
Language quality	[] Grade A: Priority publishing [Y] Grade B: Minor language polishing [] Grade C: A great deal of language polishing [] Grade D: Rejection
Conclusion	[] Accept (High priority) [] Accept (General priority) [] Minor revision [Y] Major revision [] Rejection
Re-review	[]Yes [Y]No
Peer-reviewer statements	Peer-Review: [Y] Anonymous [] Onymous Conflicts-of-Interest: [] Yes [Y] No

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This is a letter to the editor. Several issues are described incorrectly. 1. AFP is recommended by several guidelines. Such as CNLC 2019 (Liver Cancer. 2020;9(6):682-720), AASLD 2023 (Singal AG, Llovet JM, Yarchoan M, Mehta N, Heimbach JK, Dawson LA, Jou JH, Kulik LM, Agopian VG, Marrero JA, Mendiratta-Lala M, Brown DB, Rilling WS, Goyal L, Wei AC, Taddei TH. AASLD Practice Guidance on prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of hepatocellular carcinoma. Hepatology. 2023 Dec 1;78(6):1922-1965). 2. In China, more than 60% of HCC in inital stages has high values of AFP, but not only 10% to 20%. 3. Contrast-enhanced ultrasound (CEUS) is a good surveillance option for patients with high risk of HCC in all of the HCC guidelines.



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Reviewer's code: 03198793 Position: Editorial Board Academic degree: MD, PhD

Professional title: Chief Physician, Dean, Professor

Reviewer's Country/Territory: China

Author's Country/Territory: Tunisia

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Reviewer chosen by: Jia-Ru Fan

Reviewer accepted review: 2023-11-21 12:27

Reviewer performed review: 2023-12-04 14:39

Review time: 13 Days and 2 Hours

	[] Grade A: Excellent [] Grade B: Very good [Y] Grade C:
Scientific quality	Good
	[] Grade D: Fair [] Grade E: Do not publish
Novelty of this manuscript	[] Grade A: Excellent [Y] Grade B: Good [] Grade C: Fair [] Grade D: No novelty
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SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This letter provided some opinions on Harris's article. I have read the the article by Harris PS et al about the surveillance of Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC). In my opinion, the first two comments should be reconsidered. 1. In Harris's original article, the comments regarding the role of AFP in HCC surveillance were presented objectively. Harris mentioned that an additional study looking strictly at patients with Child-Pugh classes A and B found that by combining AFP to US, the sensitivity increased from 32% to 65% for detecting early stage HCC. However, Harris also stated that adding AFP measurement to the US regimen did not provide a statistically significant increase in sensitivity. Therefore, I do not believe that Harris suggested that the addition of AFP to a surveillance regimen improves the sensitivity of HCC detection. 2. Harris said that MRI is not recommended as the primary imaging technique for HCC surveillance. CT or MRI may be utilized in select patients with inadequate US visualization or at high risk for inadequate US. Therefore, the use of abdominal computed tomography or magnetic resonance imaging is not as a primary screening modality in obese patients and those with non-alcoholic fatty liver disease. They should only be seen as alternative methods.