

PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: *World Journal of Gastrointestinal Endoscopy*

Manuscript NO: 83024

Title: Effect of music on colonoscopy performance: A propensity score-matched analysis

Provenance and peer review: Unsolicited manuscript; Externally peer reviewed

Peer-review model: Single blind

Reviewer's code: 05701492

Position: Peer Reviewer

Academic degree: MD

Professional title: Doctor

Reviewer's Country/Territory: Japan

Author's Country/Territory: South Korea

Manuscript submission date: 2023-01-05

Reviewer chosen by: AI Technique

Reviewer accepted review: 2023-01-06 01:49

Reviewer performed review: 2023-01-06 08:02

Review time: 6 Hours

Scientific quality	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good <input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Do not publish
Novelty of this manuscript	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: No novelty
Creativity or innovation of this manuscript	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: No creativity or innovation

Scientific significance of the conclusion in this manuscript	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: No scientific significance
Language quality	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language polishing <input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: A great deal of language polishing <input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejection
Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/> Accept (High priority) <input type="checkbox"/> Accept (General priority) <input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Major revision <input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
Re-review	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Peer-reviewer statements	Peer-Review: <input type="checkbox"/> Anonymous <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Onymous
	Conflicts-of-Interest: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This is a retrospective observational study that examined whether the presence or absence of music during the examination changed colonoscopy performance. The following four outcomes were examined 1. polyp detection rate 2. Adenoma detection rate 3. Insertion time 4. Extraction time The study was a single-center study from June 2019 to March 2021, and all examinations were performed with music after June 2020. The results showed that music did not improve the endoscopist's performance during the colonoscopy. The paper itself is very well written and very clear. However, there are several problems. Major Revisions 1. the exposure was with and without music, but at the same time, the study was before and after the time series. It is possible that there were changes in endoscopic equipment during this period. Was there any change in the equipment during this period? It would be better to describe what kind of equipment was used as much as possible. 2. The most significant difference in outcome was the detection rate of polyps and adenomas. However, there was no indication that all patients underwent first-time endoscopy. The presence of a history of previous (recent) polypectomy or examination may have a significant impact on the polyp and



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adenoma detection rate. It is possible that strong confounding may occur if we do not restrict the analysis to the first examination only, or add the number of recent examinations or history of polypectomy to the covariates. 3. Only propensity score matching was used in the analysis method. Propensity score matching is only an evaluation of ATT (Average Treatment effect on the Treated), and there is a possibility that important outcomes were included in the excluded cases. For this reason, sensitivity analyses other than propensity score matching (e.g., ordinary regression analysis or IPTW) are recommended. Minor Revisions 1. Table 1 : Table 1: Please include the pre-matching data regarding the effect size d. 2. 2. introduction: I felt it was somewhat redundant. The purpose of this paper was to verify whether music improves the endoscopist's performance, and the part on the effect of music on patients was considered unnecessary.

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Reviewer's code: 06120334

Position: Peer Reviewer

Academic degree: MD

Professional title: Academic Research, Research Scientist, Surgeon

Reviewer's Country/Territory: Nicaragua

Author's Country/Territory: South Korea

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Scientific quality	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good <input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good <input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Do not publish
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	Conflicts-of-Interest: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Fascinating subject, I am a surgeon and, also, an endoscopist, and, when we do surgery, we always listen to music, that helps us to focus, however, when I do colonoscopy I really never listen to music. Excellent article.