

PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: *World Journal of Gastroenterology*

Manuscript NO: 90042

Title: Endoscopic ultrasonography-related diagnostic accuracy and clinical significance on small rectal neuroendocrine neoplasms

Provenance and peer review: Unsolicited Manuscript; Externally peer reviewed

Peer-review model: Single blind

Reviewer's code: 03732606

Position: Peer Reviewer

Academic degree: MD

Professional title: Doctor

Reviewer's Country/Territory: China

Author's Country/Territory: China

Manuscript submission date: 2023-11-21

Reviewer chosen by: AI Technique

Reviewer accepted review: 2023-11-23 14:25

Reviewer performed review: 2023-11-25 08:42

Review time: 1 Day and 18 Hours

Scientific quality	☒ Grade A: Excellent ☐ Grade B: Very good ☐ Grade C: Good ☐ Grade D: Fair ☐ Grade E: Do not publish
Novelty of this manuscript	☐ Grade A: Excellent ☐ Grade B: Good ☒ Grade C: Fair ☐ Grade D: No novelty
Creativity or innovation of this manuscript	☐ Grade A: Excellent ☐ Grade B: Good ☒ Grade C: Fair ☐ Grade D: No creativity or innovation

Scientific significance of the conclusion in this manuscript	☐ Grade A: Excellent ☒ Grade B: Good ☐ Grade C: Fair ☐ Grade D: No scientific significance
Language quality	☐ Grade A: Priority publishing ☒ 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 ☐ Major revision ☐ Rejection
Re-review	☒ Yes ☐ No
Peer-reviewer statements	Peer-Review: ☒ Anonymous ☐ Onymous
	Conflicts-of-Interest: ☐ Yes ☒ No

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This study retrospectively collected 108 cases of rectal subcutaneous lesions (SELs) and investigated the diagnostic accuracy and clinical significance of endoscopic ultrasound (EUS) for small neuroendocrine tumors (NENs) in the rectum. The prevalence of NENs in rectal SELs was found to be 78.7% (85/108). The sensitivity and specificity of EUS for detecting rectal NENs were 98.9% (84/85) and 52.2% (12/23), respectively. The research results suggest that EUS has good sensitivity but poor specificity in detecting small rectal NEN. In addition, EUS can also help doctors evaluate the depth of invasion of small rectal NEN before endoscopic resection. This study has certain clinical significance and can guide endoscopists to evaluate lesions before surgery, which has certain value in guiding surgery. However, the innovation of this study is average, and it is recommended to increase research comparing it with MRI. It is suggested that future research can introduce artificial intelligence