

Reviewer's code: 03250867

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS 1:

Very interesting study about the albumin-to-alkaline phosphatase ratio in patients with cholangiocarcinoma. In this study, the authors clarify the prognostic significance of preoperative albumin-to-alkaline phosphatase ratio in cholangiocarcinoma subjects receiving surgery. About 303 cholangiocarcinoma patients were included. The patients' clinicopathological characteristics and albumin-to-alkaline phosphatase ratio were analyzed. The results indicated that albumin-to-alkaline phosphatase ratio was a potential valuable prognostic indicator in cholangiocarcinoma patients undergoing surgery. Overall, the study is well designed and the results are very interesting. The manuscript is very well written. Title reflects the main subject of the manuscript. The methods are described in detail. The results were well discussed. The data in tables should be checked again, and some minor language polishing should be corrected.

Answers to reviewer 1:

First, thank you very much for taking the time to review our study. Your review of our articles was very careful and serious, involving all aspects of the article. It is a great honor for us to be highly praised by you for the clinical guiding significance of our article. For the manuscript language quality, we turned to professional English language editing companies (AMERICAN JOURNAL EXPERT, AJE company) to further refine and polish the language of the articles to meet the requirements and standards of magazine publishing.

Thank you for your hard work again!

Reviewer's code: 03035546

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS 2:

Excellent study. Albumin-to-alkaline phosphatase ratio is a novel indicator for the prognosis of hepatocellular carcinoma, however, it has not been examined in cholangiocarcinoma. In this retrospective study, the authors identified the prognostic significance of albumin-to-alkaline phosphatase ratio in cholangiocarcinoma subjects, followed by investigation of the correlation of albumin-to-alkaline phosphatase

ration with other clinicopathological features. A list of cholangiocarcinoma patients diagnosed by utilizing the patient informatics dataset of PUMCH were obtained, and further enrolled those receiving curative resection and pathologically confirmed. The age, gender, HCV, HBV, ALP, serum ALB, tumor size, number of tumors, TNM stage and curative resection were examined. How about the follow up? The patients' clinical characteristics were well presented. And the significant indicators for RFS determined by univariate and multivariate analyses were demonstrated. The discussion is well organized. Manuscript requires an editing according to the journal's guides. And some minor language polishing should be revised.

Answers to reviewer 1:

Thank you very much for your hard work and great comments to our manuscript. We are very happy to receive your accurate and targeted assessment of every section of our article, which enhances our confidence in conducting relevant research in the future. Because the survival of cholangiocarcinoma is short, the statistical information of our manuscript not include follow-up. With the further development of medicine, when the survival time of cholangiocarcinoma increases dramatically, we will include follow-up in the future articles. At the same time, we also let professional language polish companies such as AJE (AMERICAN JOURNAL EXPERT) company to further polish the language of our article to achieve the publication requirements of the magazine. Thanks for your careful work again!