



PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastrointestinal Oncology

Manuscript NO: 57834

Title: Cholecystectomy Reduces Subsequent Cholangiocarcinoma Risk in
Choledocholithiasis Patients Who Underwent Endoscopic Intervention

Reviewer's code: 05226098

Position: Editorial Board

Academic degree: MD, PhD

Professional title: Associate Professor, Director

Reviewer's Country/Territory: Japan

Author's Country/Territory: Taiwan

Manuscript submission date: 2020-07-04

Reviewer chosen by: Ya-Juan Ma

Reviewer accepted review: 2020-08-24 03:22

Reviewer performed review: 2020-08-24 03:55

Review time: 1 Hour

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 Grade E: Do not publish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



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SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This is an interesting retrospective article showing that cholecystectomy after endoscopic intervention may reduce the incidence of cholangiocarcinoma in the long term. Please provide the number of patients required to statistically prove this result. Please describe why the incidence of cholangiocarcinoma is not reduced in the cholecystectomy group within 18 months.



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Manuscript submission date: 2020-07-04

Reviewer chosen by: Ya-Juan Ma

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Reviewer performed review: 2020-09-01 09:56

Review time: 8 Days and 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
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SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This manuscript is an original article that investigated cholecystectomy can reduce a risk of subsequent cholangiocarcinoma after endoscopic intervention for choledocholithiasis using the Taiwan National Health Insurance Research Database. The authors demonstrated that the incidence of subsequent cholangiocarcinoma in the patients after endoscopic intervention was higher than those after endoscopic intervention and cholecystectomy or those without any intervention. Furthermore, the authors stated that the recurrent biliary events may induce subsequent cholangiocarcinoma. This study was conducted well, and the methods are appropriate. The data are presented clearly. In general, this is a well-written paper that presents interesting data. The results will be of interest to clinicians in the field. The following minor issues require clarification: Minor 1. (P8L17) Please explain in detail why the authors defined subsequent cholangiocarcinoma as cholangiocarcinoma that occurred after the first 18 months but not after the first 6 months after endoscopic intervention or biliary event. 2. The authors should describe the definition of the recurrent biliary event. 3. (Figure 2) Is the information regarding number of cholangiocarcinoma after first 6 months necessary?