

Format for ANSWERING REVIEWERS



March 6, 2014

Dear Editor,

Please find enclosed the edited manuscript in Word format (file name: 6317-review.doc).

Title: Diagnostic pitfall of sebaceous gland metaplasia of the esophagus

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Name of Journal: *World Journal of Clinical Cases*

ESPS Manuscript NO: 6317

The manuscript has been improved according to the suggestions of reviewers:

1 Format has been updated

2 Revision has been made according to the suggestions of the reviewer

- (1) Reviewer 1 suggested to supplement discussion with recent literature of the topic such as: 1. Marín-Serrano et al., Ectopic sebaceous glands in the esophagus. *Rev Esp Enferm Dig* 2010; 102: 141-142 2. Suttorp et al. Talgdrüsenheterotopie im ?sophagus. *Der Pathologe* 2013; 34: 162-164 (in German, abstract in English)

Ans: We have supple discussion with this two recent literature of the topic.

- (2) Reviewer 2 suggested he not sure if this journal is the right place to publish such article. Doubt many of the readers of such journal will be interested. It might be better resent to GI journal.

Ans: Thank you for the comment.

- (3) Reviewer 3:

Thank you for reviewer's comments: Although the sebaceous gland metaplasia (SGM) of the esophagus is very rare (incidence around 0.00465%); the authors of this study demonstrated that 57.1% of senior endoscopists identified 8 episodes of SGM in contrast with 7.7% of junior endoscopists. Also demonstrated that the senior endoscopists had more motivation to look for SGM than did junior endoscopists. The author concluded that SGM of the esophagus is rare condition that is easily and not recognized in endoscopy studies omitting pathological review.

1. **Methodology:** If the object of study was the sebaceous gland metaplasia (SGM) of the esophagus (864 esophagoscopies). It would be of interest to know why the researchers were interested in assessing nasoendoscopies 650, 213.532 and gastroscopies?

Ans: Sure, 650 nasoendoscopies can put into the 213532 gastroscopies than equal to 214182 gastroscopies. In this section, we want to make the readers clear that we also have the nasoendoscopic study in out hospital. Finally, we corrected that 214182 gastroscopies included 650 nasoendoscopies.

2. it would be of interest to know what was the reason why the researchers considered as a senior endoscopist when these completed 20 years of experience?. As a recommendation, it could be possible that the authors classify the endoscopist into three groups: 1) seniors with experience more than 20 years; 2) endoscopists with 10-19 years of experience, and 3) endoscopists with less than 10 years of experience?. In this way, they could have more subjects per group.

Ans: As we know, the total cases of SGM just only 6 in number. The endoscopic experience is impacted the biopsy attempt in our recent report (Chiu KW et al. Plos one 2013 Nov 12;8(11): e78557). If classify the endoscopist into three groups, the seniors is the same, but also none case can put into the endoscopist with less than 10 years of experience due to this small case number presentation.

3. **Results:** It is recommended that the authors drafted more clearly the second paragraph of results, which is a bit confusing to understand. It is advisable to record the legend of each of the figures, and explain in more detail the findings of these figures.

Ans: Yes we have corrected the second paragraph of results more clearly, and record the legends and explain in more detail the findings of these figures.

4. **Discussion:** The purpose of this study was the diagnosis of sebaceous gland metaplasia (SGM) of the esophagus. It is recommended that the authors describe and explain a little more about the following aspects:

- a) The historical background of the discovery of the SGM cells in the human esophagus.
- b) The reasons why, senior endoscopists are more interested than junior endoscopist, in look for the esophagus SGM cells.
- c) Explain the causes related with sebaceous gland metaplasia (SGM) of the esophagus, and the morbidity and mortality associated with this pathology.

Ans:

- a) The histogenesis of ectopic sebaceous glands in the esophagus is unknown; whilst it could be a congenital abnormality, a majority of authors defined it like an acquired metaplastic process.
- b) In our recent study found that senior endoscopists are more interested than junior endoscopist, in look for the esophagus SGM cells as well as the attempt for endoscopic biopsy
- c) No malignant transformation has yet been reported. From the pathologists' point of view an inflammatory or neoplastic process has to be excluded as the cause of the non-distinctive endoscopic findings

3 References and typesetting were corrected

Thank you again for publishing our manuscript in the *World Journal of Clinical Cases*

Sincerely yours,

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