

7041 Koll Center Parkway, Suite 160, Pleasanton, CA 94566, USA **Telephone:** +1-925-399-1568 **E-mail:** bpgoffice@wjgnet.com https://www.wjgnet.com

## CHECKLIST OF RESPONSIBILITIES FOR SCIENTIFIC EDITORS

Manuscript	page	number:	13
-		·-	

Manuscript word count: 2628

	Manuscript word count	
		Comm ents
Trans NI-		Yes=[Y
Item No.	Specific items for verification	]
		No=
		[N]
	General Information of the Manuscript	
	Name of journal: World Journal of Clinical Cases	
	Manuscript NO.: 63208	
	Column: Case Report	
	Title: Dynamic changes in the radiologic manifestation of a recurrent	
1	checkpoint inhibitor related pneumonitis in a non-small cell lung cancer	[3/]
1	patient : a case report	[Y]
	Authors: Peixin Tan, Wei Huang, Pingping Liu, Yi Pan and Yanhai Cui	
	Reviewer code: 02493006	
	First decision: 2021-08-18 02:14	
	Scientific Editor: Jing-Jie Wang (Online Science Editor)	
	Date of signature: 9/13/2021 (month/day/year)	
	Editorial Office's Comments	
2	Science Editor: Science editor (Jing-Jie Wang): There are some issues need to be	[7/]
	addressed. 1.Please offer the audio core tip, the requirement are as follows: In	[Y]
	order to attract readers to read your full-text article, we request that the first	



# **Baishideng Publishing**

7041 Koll Center Parkway, Suite 160, Pleasanton, CA 94566, USA

**Telephone:** +1-925-399-1568 **E-mail:** bpgoffice@wjgnet.com

https://www.wjgnet.com

author make an audio file describing your final core tip. This audio file will be published online, along with your article. Please submit audio files according to the following specifications: Acceptable file formats: .mp3, .wav, or .aiff Maximum file size: 10 MB 2.We are very pleased to receive your revised manuscript (No. 63208). However, after our verification, we found that the language editing company mentioned in your submitted language certificate only polished the initial manuscript. Following the many changes that were introduced into the content of your manuscript during the revision process, some language problems exist in the revised manuscript. Further language polishing is required to fix all grammatical, syntactical, formatting and other related errors, in order to meet the publication requirement (Grade A). Now, you are requested to send the revised manuscript to a professional English language editing company or a native English-speaking expert to polish the language further. When you submit the subsequent polished manuscript to us, you must provide a new language certificate along with it. Once this step is completed, your manuscript will be quickly accepted and published online. Please visit the following website for the professional English language editing companies we recommend: https://www.wignet.com/bpg/gerinfo/240. 3.Please download the Conflict of Interest, fill it in, and then upload the completed PDF version to the system. Note: The Corresponding Author is responsible for filling out a Conflict-of-Interest Form. Please add Conflict-of-interest statement. 4. Please sign the Copyright License Agreement on the line system;we had send tpxsaxin@163.com;huangwei\_0118@163.com;liupingping\_gpph@163.com;panyi ff011@163.com;cuiyanhai\_gpph@163.com



**Telephone:** +1-925-399-1568 **E-mail:** bpgoffice@wjgnet.com

https://www.wjgnet.com

	Company Editor-in-Chief: I have reviewed the Peer-Review Report, full text of	
	the manuscript, and the relevant ethics documents, all of which have met the	
	basic publishing requirements of the World Journal of Clinical Cases, and the	
	manuscript is conditionally accepted. I have sent the manuscript to the	
	author(s) for its revision according to the Peer-Review Report, Editorial Office's	
	comments and the Criteria for Manuscript Revision by Authors. Please provide	
	the original figure documents. Please prepare and arrange the figures using	
	PowerPoint to ensure that all graphs or arrows or text portions can be	
	reprocessed by the editor.	
3	The fixed headings are copied.	[Y]
	The title concisely summarizes the main topic of the study and is not too long	
4	(no more than 18 words). Words such as 'exploration', 'research', 'analysis',	F2/1
4	'observation', and 'investigation' are avoided. The title does not start with 'The'	[Y]
	and does not include any Arabic numbers or uncommon abbreviations.	
5	A short running title is provided (no more than 6 words).	[Y]
	The authors' full family (sur)names and full/abbreviated first names are listed	
6	on the title page and are consistent with those listed in the signed BPG	[Y]
	Copyright License Agreement form.	
	The 'Author contributions' passage describes the specific contribution(s) made	
	by each author. The author's names are listed in the following format: full	
	family (sur)name followed by abbreviated first and middles names.	
	e.g., "Wang CL and Liang L contributed equally to this work; Wang CL, Liang	
7	L, Fu JF, Zou CC, Hong F and Wu XM designed the research study; Wang CL,	[Y]
	Zou CC, Hong F and Wu XM performed the research; Xue JZ and Lu JR	
	contributed new reagents and analytic tools; Wang CL, Liang L and Fu JF	
	analyzed the data; and Wang CL, Liang L and Fu JF wrote the manuscript. All	
	authors have read and approve the final manuscript."	



The 'Supported by' statement describes the source(s) of financial support and includes the corresponding identification number(s) and program ID(s) if available, and contains no spelling errors.  The 'Corresponding author' passage provides the corresponding author's full first and family (sur)names, abbreviated title (e.g., MD, PhD), affiliated institute's name and complete postal address (including zip code) and e-mail (written in all lowercase), and contains no spelling errors.  The Manuscript Tracking information (i.e., Received, Peer review started, First decision, Revised, Accepted, Article in press, and Published online) are provided along with the corresponding editor and date for each item, and contain no spelling errors.  The Abstract section is formatted according to the article-specific style (structured vs unstructured) and word count thresholds, as follows:  Commentary, Frontier, Diagnostic Advances, Medical Ethics, Minireview, Review, Therapeutics Advances, and Topic Highlight: Non-structured abstract that is no less than 120 words.  Research articles: Structured abstract with subsections for AIM (no more than 20 words); METHODS (no less than 80 words); RESULTS (no less than 120 words); and CONCLUSION (no more than 26 words).  The 'Key words' list provides 5-10 keywords that reflect the main content of the study. The first letter of each keyword is capitalized, and each keyword is separated by a semicolon.  The "citation" contains authors' names and manuscript title. The name of the first author should be typed in bold letters; the family (sur) name of all authors should be typed with the first letter capitalized, followed by their abbreviated first and middle initials. For example, an article by Jae Moon Yoon, Ki Young Son, Chun Sick Eom, Daniel Durrance, Sang Min Park will be written as Yoon JM, Son KY, Eom CS, Durrance D, Park SM. Pre-existing diabetes mellitus			
available, and contains no spelling errors.  The 'Corresponding author' passage provides the corresponding author's full first and family (sur)names, abbreviated title (e.g., MD, PhD), affiliated institute's name and complete postal address (including zip code) and e-mail (written in all lowercase), and contains no spelling errors.  The Manuscript Tracking information (i.e., Received, Peer review started, First decision, Revised, Accepted, Article in press, and Published online) are provided along with the corresponding editor and date for each item, and contain no spelling errors.  The Abstract section is formatted according to the article-specific style (structured vs unstructured) and word count thresholds, as follows:  Commentary, Frontier, Diagnostic Advances, Medical Ethics, Minireview, Review, Therapeutics Advances, and Topic Highlight: Non-structured abstract that is no less than 200 words.  Field of Vision, Case Report and Letter to the Editor: Non-structured abstract that is no less than 150 words.  Research articles: Structured abstract with subsections for AIM (no more than 20 words); METHODS (no less than 80 words); RESULTS (no less than 120 words); and CONCLUSION (no more than 26 words).  The 'Key words' list provides 5-10 keywords that reflect the main content of the study. The first letter of each keyword is capitalized, and each keyword is separated by a semicolon.  The "citation" contains authors' names and manuscript title. The name of the first author should be typed in bold letters; the family (sur) name of all authors should be typed with the first letter capitalized, followed by their abbreviated first and middle initials. For example, an article by Jae Moon Yoon, Ki Young Son, Chun Sick Eom, Daniel Durrance, Sang Min Park will be written as Yoon		The 'Supported by' statement describes the source(s) of financial support and	
The 'Corresponding author' passage provides the corresponding author's full first and family (sur)names, abbreviated title (e.g., MD, PhD), affiliated institute's name and complete postal address (including zip code) and e-mail (written in all lowercase), and contains no spelling errors.  The Manuscript Tracking information (i.e., Received, Peer review started, First decision, Revised, Accepted, Article in press, and Published online) are provided along with the corresponding editor and date for each item, and contain no spelling errors.  The Abstract section is formatted according to the article-specific style (structured vs unstructured) and word count thresholds, as follows:  Commentary, Frontier, Diagnostic Advances, Medical Ethics, Minireview, Review, Therapeutics Advances, and Topic Highlight: Non-structured abstract that is no less than 200 words.  Field of Vision, Case Report and Letter to the Editor: Non-structured abstract that is no less than 150 words.  Research articles: Structured abstract with subsections for AIM (no more than 20 words); METHODS (no less than 80 words); RESULTS (no less than 120 words); and CONCLUSION (no more than 26 words).  The 'Key words' list provides 5-10 keywords that reflect the main content of the study. The first letter of each keyword is capitalized, and each keyword is separated by a semicolon.  The "citation" contains authors' names and manuscript title. The name of the first author should be typed in bold letters; the family (sur) name of all authors should be typed with the first letter capitalized, followed by their abbreviated first and middle initials. For example, an article by Jae Moon Yoon, Ki Young Son, Chun Sick Eom, Daniel Durrance, Sang Min Park will be written as Yoon	8	includes the corresponding identification number(s) and program ID(s) if	[N]
first and family (sur)names, abbreviated title (e.g., MD, PhD), affiliated institute's name and complete postal address (including zip code) and e-mail (written in all lowercase), and contains no spelling errors.  The Manuscript Tracking information (i.e., Received, Peer review started, First decision, Revised, Accepted, Article in press, and Published online) are provided along with the corresponding editor and date for each item, and contain no spelling errors.  The Abstract section is formatted according to the article-specific style (structured vs unstructured) and word count thresholds, as follows:  Commentary, Frontier, Diagnostic Advances, Medical Ethics, Minireview, Review, Therapeutics Advances, and Topic Highlight: Non-structured abstract that is no less than 200 words.  Field of Vision, Case Report and Letter to the Editor: Non-structured abstract that is no less than 150 words.  Research articles: Structured abstract with subsections for AIM (no more than 20 words); METHODS (no less than 80 words); RESULTS (no less than 120 words); and CONCLUSION (no more than 26 words).  The 'Key words' list provides 5-10 keywords that reflect the main content of the study. The first letter of each keyword is capitalized, and each keyword is separated by a semicolon.  The "citation" contains authors' names and manuscript title. The name of the first author should be typed in bold letters; the family (sur) name of all authors should be typed with the first letter capitalized, followed by their abbreviated first and middle initials. For example, an article by Jae Moon Yoon, Ki Young Son, Chun Sick Eom, Daniel Durrance, Sang Min Park will be written as Yoon		available, and contains no spelling errors.	
institute's name and complete postal address (including zip code) and e-mail (written in all lowercase), and contains no spelling errors.  The Manuscript Tracking information (i.e., Received, Peer review started, First decision, Revised, Accepted, Article in press, and Published online) are provided along with the corresponding editor and date for each item, and contain no spelling errors.  The Abstract section is formatted according to the article-specific style (structured vs unstructured) and word count thresholds, as follows:  Commentary, Frontier, Diagnostic Advances, Medical Ethics, Minireview, Review, Therapeutics Advances, and Topic Highlight: Non-structured abstract that is no less than 200 words.  Field of Vision, Case Report and Letter to the Editor: Non-structured abstract that is no less than 150 words.  Research articles: Structured abstract with subsections for AIM (no more than 20 words); METHODS (no less than 80 words); RESULTS (no less than 120 words); and CONCLUSION (no more than 26 words).  The 'Key words' list provides 5-10 keywords that reflect the main content of the study. The first letter of each keyword is capitalized, and each keyword is separated by a semicolon.  The "citation" contains authors' names and manuscript title. The name of the first author should be typed in bold letters; the family (sur) name of all authors should be typed with the first letter capitalized, followed by their abbreviated first and middle initials. For example, an article by Jae Moon Yoon, Ki Young Son, Chun Sick Eom, Daniel Durrance, Sang Min Park will be written as Yoon		The 'Corresponding author' passage provides the corresponding author's full	
institute's name and complete postal address (including zip code) and e-mail (written in all lowercase), and contains no spelling errors.  The Manuscript Tracking information (i.e., Received, Peer review started, First decision, Revised, Accepted, Article in press, and Published online) are provided along with the corresponding editor and date for each item, and contain no spelling errors.  The Abstract section is formatted according to the article-specific style (structured vs unstructured) and word count thresholds, as follows:  Commentary, Frontier, Diagnostic Advances, Medical Ethics, Minireview, Review, Therapeutics Advances, and Topic Highlight: Non-structured abstract that is no less than 200 words.  Field of Vision, Case Report and Letter to the Editor: Non-structured abstract that is no less than 150 words.  Research articles: Structured abstract with subsections for AIM (no more than 20 words); METHODS (no less than 80 words); RESULTS (no less than 120 words); and CONCLUSION (no more than 26 words).  The 'Key words' list provides 5-10 keywords that reflect the main content of the study. The first letter of each keyword is capitalized, and each keyword is separated by a semicolon.  The "citation" contains authors' names and manuscript title. The name of the first author should be typed in bold letters; the family (sur) name of all authors should be typed with the first letter capitalized, followed by their abbreviated first and middle initials. For example, an article by Jae Moon Yoon, Ki Young Son, Chun Sick Eom, Daniel Durrance, Sang Min Park will be written as Yoon	0	first and family (sur)names, abbreviated title (e.g., MD, PhD), affiliated	[3/]
The Manuscript Tracking information (i.e., Received, Peer review started, First decision, Revised, Accepted, Article in press, and Published online) are provided along with the corresponding editor and date for each item, and contain no spelling errors.  The Abstract section is formatted according to the article-specific style (structured vs unstructured) and word count thresholds, as follows:  Commentary, Frontier, Diagnostic Advances, Medical Ethics, Minireview, Review, Therapeutics Advances, and Topic Highlight: Non-structured abstract that is no less than 200 words.  Field of Vision, Case Report and Letter to the Editor: Non-structured abstract that is no less than 150 words.  Research articles: Structured abstract with subsections for AIM (no more than 20 words); METHODS (no less than 80 words); RESULTS (no less than 120 words); and CONCLUSION (no more than 26 words).  The 'Key words' list provides 5-10 keywords that reflect the main content of the study. The first letter of each keyword is capitalized, and each keyword is separated by a semicolon.  The "citation" contains authors' names and manuscript title. The name of the first author should be typed in bold letters; the family (sur) name of all authors should be typed with the first letter capitalized, followed by their abbreviated first and middle initials. For example, an article by Jae Moon Yoon, Ki Young Son, Chun Sick Eom, Daniel Durrance, Sang Min Park will be written as Yoon	9	institute's name and complete postal address (including zip code) and e-mail	[ Y ]
decision, Revised, Accepted, Article in press, and Published online) are provided along with the corresponding editor and date for each item, and contain no spelling errors.  The Abstract section is formatted according to the article-specific style (structured vs unstructured) and word count thresholds, as follows:  Commentary, Frontier, Diagnostic Advances, Medical Ethics, Minireview, Review, Therapeutics Advances, and Topic Highlight: Non-structured abstract that is no less than 200 words.  Field of Vision, Case Report and Letter to the Editor: Non-structured abstract that is no less than 150 words.  Research articles: Structured abstract with subsections for AIM (no more than 20 words); METHODS (no less than 80 words); RESULTS (no less than 120 words); and CONCLUSION (no more than 26 words).  The 'Key words' list provides 5-10 keywords that reflect the main content of the study. The first letter of each keyword is capitalized, and each keyword is separated by a semicolon.  The "citation" contains authors' names and manuscript title. The name of the first author should be typed in bold letters; the family (sur) name of all authors should be typed with the first letter capitalized, followed by their abbreviated first and middle initials. For example, an article by Jae Moon Yoon, Ki Young Son, Chun Sick Eom, Daniel Durrance, Sang Min Park will be written as Yoon		(written in all lowercase), and contains no spelling errors.	
provided along with the corresponding editor and date for each item, and contain no spelling errors.  The Abstract section is formatted according to the article-specific style (structured vs unstructured) and word count thresholds, as follows:  Commentary, Frontier, Diagnostic Advances, Medical Ethics, Minireview, Review, Therapeutics Advances, and Topic Highlight: Non-structured abstract that is no less than 200 words.  Field of Vision, Case Report and Letter to the Editor: Non-structured abstract that is no less than 150 words.  Research articles: Structured abstract with subsections for AIM (no more than 20 words); METHODS (no less than 80 words); RESULTS (no less than 120 words); and CONCLUSION (no more than 26 words).  The 'Key words' list provides 5-10 keywords that reflect the main content of the study. The first letter of each keyword is capitalized, and each keyword is separated by a semicolon.  The "citation" contains authors' names and manuscript title. The name of the first author should be typed in bold letters; the family (sur) name of all authors should be typed with the first letter capitalized, followed by their abbreviated first and middle initials. For example, an article by Jae Moon Yoon, Ki Young Son, Chun Sick Eom, Daniel Durrance, Sang Min Park will be written as Yoon		The Manuscript Tracking information (i.e., Received, Peer review started, First	
provided along with the corresponding editor and date for each item, and contain no spelling errors.  The Abstract section is formatted according to the article-specific style (structured vs unstructured) and word count thresholds, as follows:  Commentary, Frontier, Diagnostic Advances, Medical Ethics, Minireview, Review, Therapeutics Advances, and Topic Highlight: Non-structured abstract that is no less than 200 words.  Field of Vision, Case Report and Letter to the Editor: Non-structured abstract that is no less than 150 words.  Research articles: Structured abstract with subsections for AIM (no more than 20 words); METHODS (no less than 80 words); RESULTS (no less than 120 words); and CONCLUSION (no more than 26 words).  The 'Key words' list provides 5-10 keywords that reflect the main content of the study. The first letter of each keyword is capitalized, and each keyword is separated by a semicolon.  The "citation" contains authors' names and manuscript title. The name of the first author should be typed in bold letters; the family (sur) name of all authors should be typed with the first letter capitalized, followed by their abbreviated first and middle initials. For example, an article by Jae Moon Yoon, Ki Young Son, Chun Sick Eom, Daniel Durrance, Sang Min Park will be written as Yoon	10	decision, Revised, Accepted, Article in press, and Published online) are	F2/1
The Abstract section is formatted according to the article-specific style (structured vs unstructured) and word count thresholds, as follows:  Commentary, Frontier, Diagnostic Advances, Medical Ethics, Minireview, Review, Therapeutics Advances, and Topic Highlight: Non-structured abstract that is no less than 200 words.  Field of Vision, Case Report and Letter to the Editor: Non-structured abstract that is no less than 150 words.  Research articles: Structured abstract with subsections for AIM (no more than 20 words); METHODS (no less than 80 words); RESULTS (no less than 120 words); and CONCLUSION (no more than 26 words).  The 'Key words' list provides 5-10 keywords that reflect the main content of the study. The first letter of each keyword is capitalized, and each keyword is separated by a semicolon.  The "citation" contains authors' names and manuscript title. The name of the first author should be typed in bold letters; the family (sur) name of all authors should be typed with the first letter capitalized, followed by their abbreviated first and middle initials. For example, an article by Jae Moon Yoon, Ki Young Son, Chun Sick Eom, Daniel Durrance, Sang Min Park will be written as Yoon	10	provided along with the corresponding editor and date for each item, and	[ Y ]
(structured vs unstructured) and word count thresholds, as follows:  Commentary, Frontier, Diagnostic Advances, Medical Ethics, Minireview, Review, Therapeutics Advances, and Topic Highlight: Non-structured abstract that is no less than 200 words.  Field of Vision, Case Report and Letter to the Editor: Non-structured abstract that is no less than 150 words.  Research articles: Structured abstract with subsections for AIM (no more than 20 words); METHODS (no less than 80 words); RESULTS (no less than 120 words); and CONCLUSION (no more than 26 words).  The 'Key words' list provides 5-10 keywords that reflect the main content of the study. The first letter of each keyword is capitalized, and each keyword is separated by a semicolon.  The "citation" contains authors' names and manuscript title. The name of the first author should be typed in bold letters; the family (sur) name of all authors should be typed with the first letter capitalized, followed by their abbreviated first and middle initials. For example, an article by Jae Moon Yoon, Ki Young Son, Chun Sick Eom, Daniel Durrance, Sang Min Park will be written as Yoon		contain no spelling errors.	
Commentary, Frontier, Diagnostic Advances, Medical Ethics, Minireview, Review, Therapeutics Advances, and Topic Highlight: Non-structured abstract that is no less than 200 words. Field of Vision, Case Report and Letter to the Editor: Non-structured abstract that is no less than 150 words. Research articles: Structured abstract with subsections for AIM (no more than 20 words); METHODS (no less than 80 words); RESULTS (no less than 120 words); and CONCLUSION (no more than 26 words).  The 'Key words' list provides 5-10 keywords that reflect the main content of the study. The first letter of each keyword is capitalized, and each keyword is separated by a semicolon.  The "citation" contains authors' names and manuscript title. The name of the first author should be typed in bold letters; the family (sur) name of all authors should be typed with the first letter capitalized, followed by their abbreviated first and middle initials. For example, an article by Jae Moon Yoon, Ki Young Son, Chun Sick Eom, Daniel Durrance, Sang Min Park will be written as Yoon		The Abstract section is formatted according to the article-specific style	
Review, Therapeutics Advances, and Topic Highlight: Non-structured abstract that is no less than 200 words.  Field of Vision, Case Report and Letter to the Editor: Non-structured abstract that is no less than 150 words.  Research articles: Structured abstract with subsections for AIM (no more than 20 words); METHODS (no less than 80 words); RESULTS (no less than 120 words); and CONCLUSION (no more than 26 words).  The 'Key words' list provides 5-10 keywords that reflect the main content of the study. The first letter of each keyword is capitalized, and each keyword is separated by a semicolon.  The "citation" contains authors' names and manuscript title. The name of the first author should be typed in bold letters; the family (sur) name of all authors should be typed with the first letter capitalized, followed by their abbreviated first and middle initials. For example, an article by Jae Moon Yoon, Ki Young Son, Chun Sick Eom, Daniel Durrance, Sang Min Park will be written as Yoon		(structured $vs$ unstructured) and word count thresholds, as follows:	
that is no less than 200 words.  Field of Vision, Case Report and Letter to the Editor: Non-structured abstract that is no less than 150 words.  Research articles: Structured abstract with subsections for AIM (no more than 20 words); METHODS (no less than 80 words); RESULTS (no less than 120 words); and CONCLUSION (no more than 26 words).  The 'Key words' list provides 5-10 keywords that reflect the main content of the study. The first letter of each keyword is capitalized, and each keyword is separated by a semicolon.  The "citation" contains authors' names and manuscript title. The name of the first author should be typed in bold letters; the family (sur) name of all authors should be typed with the first letter capitalized, followed by their abbreviated first and middle initials. For example, an article by Jae Moon Yoon, Ki Young Son, Chun Sick Eom, Daniel Durrance, Sang Min Park will be written as Yoon		Commentary, Frontier, Diagnostic Advances, Medical Ethics, Minireview,	
Field of Vision, Case Report and Letter to the Editor: Non-structured abstract that is no less than 150 words.  Research articles: Structured abstract with subsections for AIM (no more than 20 words); METHODS (no less than 80 words); RESULTS (no less than 120 words); and CONCLUSION (no more than 26 words).  The 'Key words' list provides 5-10 keywords that reflect the main content of the study. The first letter of each keyword is capitalized, and each keyword is separated by a semicolon.  The "citation" contains authors' names and manuscript title. The name of the first author should be typed in bold letters; the family (sur) name of all authors should be typed with the first letter capitalized, followed by their abbreviated first and middle initials. For example, an article by Jae Moon Yoon, Ki Young Son, Chun Sick Eom, Daniel Durrance, Sang Min Park will be written as Yoon		Review, Therapeutics Advances, and Topic Highlight: Non-structured abstract	
Field of Vision, Case Report and Letter to the Editor: Non-structured abstract that is no less than 150 words.  Research articles: Structured abstract with subsections for AIM (no more than 20 words); METHODS (no less than 80 words); RESULTS (no less than 120 words); and CONCLUSION (no more than 26 words).  The 'Key words' list provides 5-10 keywords that reflect the main content of the study. The first letter of each keyword is capitalized, and each keyword is separated by a semicolon.  The "citation" contains authors' names and manuscript title. The name of the first author should be typed in bold letters; the family (sur) name of all authors should be typed with the first letter capitalized, followed by their abbreviated first and middle initials. For example, an article by Jae Moon Yoon, Ki Young Son, Chun Sick Eom, Daniel Durrance, Sang Min Park will be written as Yoon	11	that is no less than 200 words.	LV1
Research articles: Structured abstract with subsections for AIM (no more than 20 words); METHODS (no less than 80 words); RESULTS (no less than 120 words); and CONCLUSION (no more than 26 words).  The 'Key words' list provides 5-10 keywords that reflect the main content of the study. The first letter of each keyword is capitalized, and each keyword is separated by a semicolon.  The "citation" contains authors' names and manuscript title. The name of the first author should be typed in bold letters; the family (sur) name of all authors should be typed with the first letter capitalized, followed by their abbreviated first and middle initials. For example, an article by Jae Moon Yoon, Ki Young Son, Chun Sick Eom, Daniel Durrance, Sang Min Park will be written as Yoon	11	Field of Vision, Case Report and Letter to the Editor: Non-structured abstract	[1]
20 words); METHODS (no less than 80 words); RESULTS (no less than 120 words); and CONCLUSION (no more than 26 words).  The 'Key words' list provides 5-10 keywords that reflect the main content of the study. The first letter of each keyword is capitalized, and each keyword is separated by a semicolon.  The "citation" contains authors' names and manuscript title. The name of the first author should be typed in bold letters; the family (sur) name of all authors should be typed with the first letter capitalized, followed by their abbreviated first and middle initials. For example, an article by Jae Moon Yoon, Ki Young Son, Chun Sick Eom, Daniel Durrance, Sang Min Park will be written as Yoon		that is no less than 150 words.	
words); and CONCLUSION (no more than 26 words).  The 'Key words' list provides 5-10 keywords that reflect the main content of the study. The first letter of each keyword is capitalized, and each keyword is separated by a semicolon.  The "citation" contains authors' names and manuscript title. The name of the first author should be typed in bold letters; the family (sur) name of all authors should be typed with the first letter capitalized, followed by their abbreviated first and middle initials. For example, an article by Jae Moon Yoon, Ki Young Son, Chun Sick Eom, Daniel Durrance, Sang Min Park will be written as Yoon		Research articles: Structured abstract with subsections for AIM (no more than	
The 'Key words' list provides 5-10 keywords that reflect the main content of the study. The first letter of each keyword is capitalized, and each keyword is separated by a semicolon.  The "citation" contains authors' names and manuscript title. The name of the first author should be typed in bold letters; the family (sur) name of all authors should be typed with the first letter capitalized, followed by their abbreviated first and middle initials. For example, an article by Jae Moon Yoon, Ki Young Son, Chun Sick Eom, Daniel Durrance, Sang Min Park will be written as Yoon		20 words); METHODS (no less than 80 words); RESULTS (no less than 120	
study. The first letter of each keyword is capitalized, and each keyword is separated by a semicolon.  The "citation" contains authors' names and manuscript title. The name of the first author should be typed in bold letters; the family (sur) name of all authors should be typed with the first letter capitalized, followed by their abbreviated first and middle initials. For example, an article by Jae Moon Yoon, Ki Young Son, Chun Sick Eom, Daniel Durrance, Sang Min Park will be written as Yoon		words); and CONCLUSION (no more than 26 words).	
separated by a semicolon.  The "citation" contains authors' names and manuscript title. The name of the first author should be typed in bold letters; the family (sur) name of all authors should be typed with the first letter capitalized, followed by their abbreviated first and middle initials. For example, an article by Jae Moon Yoon, Ki Young Son, Chun Sick Eom, Daniel Durrance, Sang Min Park will be written as Yoon		The 'Key words' list provides 5-10 keywords that reflect the main content of the	
The "citation" contains authors' names and manuscript title. The name of the first author should be typed in bold letters; the family (sur) name of all authors should be typed with the first letter capitalized, followed by their abbreviated first and middle initials. For example, an article by Jae Moon Yoon, Ki Young Son, Chun Sick Eom, Daniel Durrance, Sang Min Park will be written as Yoon	12	study. The first letter of each keyword is capitalized, and each keyword is	[Y]
first author should be typed in bold letters; the family (sur) name of all authors should be typed with the first letter capitalized, followed by their abbreviated first and middle initials. For example, an article by Jae Moon Yoon, Ki Young Son, Chun Sick Eom, Daniel Durrance, Sang Min Park will be written as Yoon		separated by a semicolon.	
should be typed with the first letter capitalized, followed by their abbreviated first and middle initials. For example, an article by Jae Moon Yoon, Ki Young Son, Chun Sick Eom, Daniel Durrance, Sang Min Park will be written as Yoon		The "citation" contains authors' names and manuscript title. The name of the	
first and middle initials. For example, an article by Jae Moon Yoon, Ki Young Son, Chun Sick Eom, Daniel Durrance, Sang Min Park will be written as Yoon	13	first author should be typed in bold letters; the family (sur) name of all authors	
first and middle initials. For example, an article by Jae Moon Yoon, Ki Young Son, Chun Sick Eom, Daniel Durrance, Sang Min Park will be written as Yoon		should be typed with the first letter capitalized, followed by their abbreviated	[Y]
		first and middle initials. For example, an article by Jae Moon Yoon, Ki Young	
JM, Son KY, Eom CS, Durrance D, Park SM. Pre-existing diabetes mellitus		Son, Chun Sick Eom, Daniel Durrance, Sang Min Park will be written as Yoon	
		JM, Son KY, Eom CS, Durrance D, Park SM. Pre-existing diabetes mellitus	



increases the risk of gastric cancer: A meta-analysis. World ] Gastroenterol 2019; In press  The 'Core tip' provides a summary (less than 100 words) of the study that outlines the most innovative and important arguments and core contents of the paper and will serve to effectively attract readers.  The 'INTRODUCTION' section clearly describes the relevant background information for the study. Only the most relevant and current (within the past 5 years) literature is cited, with the exception of rare instances of seminal literature citations. All technical terms and/or abbreviations are explained and/or defined, with the full name of abbreviations given upon first appearance in the text and the abbreviation presented in parentheses [i.e., "computed tomography (CT)"]. First-person pronouns (e.g., T., 'we') are used appropriately to clearly indicate the work performed by the author(s). When weaknesses of previous studies are described in the text to highlight the innovations related to the current study, the information is presented carefully.  The 'MATERIALS AND METHODS' section clearly and accurately describes all materials and methods used to obtain the data presented in the article and is adequate for a reader to repeat the study.  The 'RESULTS' section concisely describes the observational and experimental results. Representative data and data that have scientific significance are emphasized. Data is presented in either the text, a table or figure (i.e., chart, diagram, graph or image), but is not repeated among each. Information presented in the tables and figures clearly describes the trends, meaning, and inferences. Results described in textual form are accurate, concise and clear.  Statistical symbols are accurate. Statistical significance is expressed as *P < 0.05, bP < 0.01 (P > 0.05 usually does not need to be denoted). If there are other series of P values, \$\particle{P}\$ values, \$\particle{P}\$ < 0.05 and \$\particle{P}\$ < 0.01 are used, and a third series of P values is expressed as *P < 0.05 and *P			
The 'Core tip' provides a summary (less than 100 words) of the study that outlines the most innovative and important arguments and core contents of the paper and will serve to effectively attract readers.  The 'INTRODUCTION' section clearly describes the relevant background information for the study. Only the most relevant and current (within the past 5 years) literature is cited, with the exception of rare instances of seminal literature citations. All technical terms and/or abbreviations are explained and/or defined, with the full name of abbreviations given upon first appearance in the text and the abbreviation presented in parentheses [i.e., "computed tomography (CT)"]. First-person pronouns (e.g., T, 'we') are used appropriately to clearly indicate the work performed by the author(s). When weaknesses of previous studies are described in the text to highlight the innovations related to the current study, the information is presented carefully.  The 'MATERIALS AND METHODS' section clearly and accurately describes all materials and methods used to obtain the data presented in the article and is adequate for a reader to repeat the study.  The 'RESULTS' section concisely describes the observational and experimental results. Representative data and data that have scientific significance are emphasized. Data is presented in either the text, a table or figure (i.e., chart, diagram, graph or image), but is not repeated among each. Information presented in the tables and figures clearly describes the trends, meaning, and inferences. Results described in textual form are accurate, concise and clear.  Statistical symbols are accurate. Statistical significance is expressed as *P < 0.05, *P < 0.01 (P > 0.05 usually does not need to be denoted). If there are other series of P values is expressed as *P < 0.05 and *P < 0.01 are used, and a third series of P values is expressed as *P < 0.05 and *P < 0.01. Statistical data is expressed as mean ± 5D		increases the risk of gastric cancer: A meta-analysis. World J Gastroenterol 2019;	
outlines the most innovative and important arguments and core contents of the paper and will serve to effectively attract readers.  The 'INTRODUCTION' section clearly describes the relevant background information for the study. Only the most relevant and current (within the past 5 years) literature is cited, with the exception of rare instances of seminal literature citations. All technical terms and/or abbreviations are explained and/or defined, with the full name of abbreviations given upon first appearance in the text and the abbreviation presented in parentheses [i.e., "computed tomography (CT)"]. First-person pronouns (e.g., T., 'we') are used appropriately to clearly indicate the work performed by the author(s). When weaknesses of previous studies are described in the text to highlight the innovations related to the current study, the information is presented carefully.  The 'MATERIALS AND METHODS' section clearly and accurately describes all materials and methods used to obtain the data presented in the article and is adequate for a reader to repeat the study.  The 'RESULTS' section concisely describes the observational and experimental results. Representative data and data that have scientific significance are emphasized. Data is presented in either the text, a table or figure (i.e., chart, diagram, graph or image), but is not repeated among each. Information presented in the tables and figures clearly describes the trends, meaning, and inferences. Results described in textual form are accurate, concise and clear.  Statistical symbols are accurate. Statistical significance is expressed as *P < 0.05, *P < 0.01 (P > 0.05 usually does not need to be denoted). If there are other series of P values, *P < 0.05 and *P < 0.01 are used, and a third series of P values is expressed as *P < 0.05 and *P < 0.05 and *P < 0.01 are used, and a third series of P values is expressed as *P < 0.05 and *P < 0.05 and *P < 0.01 are used, and a third series of P values is expressed as *P < 0.05 and *P < 0.05 and *P < 0.01 ar		In press	
paper and will serve to effectively attract readers.  The 'INTRODUCTION' section clearly describes the relevant background information for the study. Only the most relevant and current (within the past 5 years) literature is cited, with the exception of rare instances of seminal literature citations. All technical terms and/or abbreviations are explained and/or defined, with the full name of abbreviations given upon first appearance in the text and the abbreviation presented in parentheses [i.e., "computed tomography (CT)"]. First-person pronouns (e.g., 'T., 'we') are used appropriately to clearly indicate the work performed by the author(s). When weaknesses of previous studies are described in the text to highlight the innovations related to the current study, the information is presented carefully.  The 'MATERIALS AND METHODS' section clearly and accurately describes all materials and methods used to obtain the data presented in the article and is adequate for a reader to repeat the study.  The 'RESULTS' section concisely describes the observational and experimental results. Representative data and data that have scientific significance are emphasized. Data is presented in either the text, a table or figure (i.e., chart, diagram, graph or image), but is not repeated among each. Information presented in the tables and figures clearly describes the trends, meaning, and inferences. Results described in textual form are accurate, concise and clear.  Statistical symbols are accurate. Statistical significance is expressed as "P < 0.05 usually does not need to be denoted). If there are other series of P values, "P < 0.05 usually does not need to be denoted). If there are other series of P values, "P < 0.05 and "P < 0.01 are used, and a third series of P values is expressed as "P < 0.05 and "P < 0.01 are used, and a third series of a series of P values is expressed as "P < 0.05 and "P < 0.01 are used, and a third series of P values is		The 'Core tip' provides a summary (less than 100 words) of the study that	
The 'INTRODUCTION' section clearly describes the relevant background information for the study. Only the most relevant and current (within the past 5 years) literature is cited, with the exception of rare instances of seminal literature citations. All technical terms and/or abbreviations are explained and/or defined, with the full name of abbreviations given upon first appearance in the text and the abbreviation presented in parentheses [i.e., "computed tomography (CT)"]. First-person pronouns (e.g., T, 'we') are used appropriately to clearly indicate the work performed by the author(s). When weaknesses of previous studies are described in the text to highlight the innovations related to the current study, the information is presented carefully.  The 'MATERIALS AND METHODS' section clearly and accurately describes all materials and methods used to obtain the data presented in the article and is adequate for a reader to repeat the study.  The 'RESULTS' section concisely describes the observational and experimental results. Representative data and data that have scientific significance are emphasized. Data is presented in either the text, a table or figure (i.e., chart, diagram, graph or image), but is not repeated among each. Information presented in the tables and figures clearly describes the trends, meaning, and inferences. Results described in textual form are accurate, concise and clear.  Statistical symbols are accurate. Statistical significance is expressed as <sup>a</sup> P < 0.05, <sup>b</sup> P < 0.01 (P > 0.05 usually does not need to be denoted). If there are other series of P values, <sup>c</sup> P < 0.05 and <sup>d</sup> P < 0.01 are used, and a third series of P values is expressed as <sup>e</sup> P < 0.05 and <sup>d</sup> P < 0.01. Statistical data is expressed as mean ± SD	14	outlines the most innovative and important arguments and core contents of the	[Y]
information for the study. Only the most relevant and current (within the past 5 years) literature is cited, with the exception of rare instances of seminal literature citations. All technical terms and/or abbreviations are explained and/or defined, with the full name of abbreviations given upon first appearance in the text and the abbreviation presented in parentheses [i.e., "computed tomography (CT)"]. First-person pronouns (e.g., T., 'we') are used appropriately to clearly indicate the work performed by the author(s). When weaknesses of previous studies are described in the text to highlight the innovations related to the current study, the information is presented carefully.  The 'MATERIALS AND METHODS' section clearly and accurately describes all materials and methods used to obtain the data presented in the article and is adequate for a reader to repeat the study.  The 'RESULTS' section concisely describes the observational and experimental results. Representative data and data that have scientific significance are emphasized. Data is presented in either the text, a table or figure (i.e., chart, diagram, graph or image), but is not repeated among each. Information presented in the tables and figures clearly describes the trends, meaning, and inferences. Results described in textual form are accurate, concise and clear.  Statistical symbols are accurate. Statistical significance is expressed as "P < 0.05, bP < 0.01 (P > 0.05 usually does not need to be denoted). If there are other series of P values, cP < 0.05 and dP < 0.01 are used, and a third series of P values is expressed as "P < 0.05 and dP < 0.01. Statistical data is expressed as mean ± SD		paper and will serve to effectively attract readers.	
years) literature is cited, with the exception of rare instances of seminal literature citations. All technical terms and/or abbreviations are explained and/or defined, with the full name of abbreviations given upon first appearance in the text and the abbreviation presented in parentheses [i.e., "computed tomography (CT)"]. First-person pronouns (e.g., 'T., 'we') are used appropriately to clearly indicate the work performed by the author(s). When weaknesses of previous studies are described in the text to highlight the innovations related to the current study, the information is presented carefully.  The 'MATERIALS AND METHODS' section clearly and accurately describes all materials and methods used to obtain the data presented in the article and is adequate for a reader to repeat the study.  The 'RESULTS' section concisely describes the observational and experimental results. Representative data and data that have scientific significance are emphasized. Data is presented in either the text, a table or figure (i.e., chart, diagram, graph or image), but is not repeated among each. Information presented in the tables and figures clearly describes the trends, meaning, and inferences. Results described in textual form are accurate, concise and clear.  Statistical symbols are accurate. Statistical significance is expressed as "P < 0.05 usually does not need to be denoted). If there are other series of P values, "P < 0.05 and "P < 0.01 are used, and a third series of P values is expressed as "P < 0.05 and "P < 0.01. Statistical data is expressed as mean ± SD		The 'INTRODUCTION' section clearly describes the relevant background	
literature citations. All technical terms and/or abbreviations are explained and/or defined, with the full name of abbreviations given upon first appearance in the text and the abbreviation presented in parentheses [i.e., "computed tomography (CT)"]. First-person pronouns (e.g., 'T, 'we') are used appropriately to clearly indicate the work performed by the author(s). When weaknesses of previous studies are described in the text to highlight the innovations related to the current study, the information is presented carefully.  The 'MATERIALS AND METHODS' section clearly and accurately describes all materials and methods used to obtain the data presented in the article and is adequate for a reader to repeat the study.  The 'RESULTS' section concisely describes the observational and experimental results. Representative data and data that have scientific significance are emphasized. Data is presented in either the text, a table or figure (i.e., chart, diagram, graph or image), but is not repeated among each. Information presented in the tables and figures clearly describes the trends, meaning, and inferences. Results described in textual form are accurate, concise and clear.  Statistical symbols are accurate. Statistical significance is expressed as "P < 0.05, bP < 0.01 (P > 0.05 usually does not need to be denoted). If there are other series of P values, 'P < 0.05 and 'P < 0.01 are used, and a third series of P values is expressed as "P < 0.05 and 'P < 0.01. Statistical data is expressed as mean ± SD		information for the study. Only the most relevant and current (within the past 5	
and/or defined, with the full name of abbreviations given upon first appearance in the text and the abbreviation presented in parentheses [i.e., "computed tomography (CT)"]. First-person pronouns (e.g., T, 'we') are used appropriately to clearly indicate the work performed by the author(s). When weaknesses of previous studies are described in the text to highlight the innovations related to the current study, the information is presented carefully.  The 'MATERIALS AND METHODS' section clearly and accurately describes all materials and methods used to obtain the data presented in the article and is adequate for a reader to repeat the study.  The 'RESULTS' section concisely describes the observational and experimental results. Representative data and data that have scientific significance are emphasized. Data is presented in either the text, a table or figure (i.e., chart, diagram, graph or image), but is not repeated among each. Information presented in the tables and figures clearly describes the trends, meaning, and inferences. Results described in textual form are accurate, concise and clear.  Statistical symbols are accurate. Statistical significance is expressed as *P < 0.05, *P < 0.01 (P > 0.05 usually does not need to be denoted). If there are other series of P values, *P < 0.05 and *P < 0.01 are used, and a third series of P values is expressed as *P < 0.05 and *P < 0.01. Statistical data is expressed as mean ± SD		years) literature is cited, with the exception of rare instances of seminal	
appearance in the text and the abbreviation presented in parentheses [i.e., "computed tomography (CT)"]. First-person pronouns (e.g., T, 'we') are used appropriately to clearly indicate the work performed by the author(s). When weaknesses of previous studies are described in the text to highlight the innovations related to the current study, the information is presented carefully.  The 'MATERIALS AND METHODS' section clearly and accurately describes all materials and methods used to obtain the data presented in the article and is adequate for a reader to repeat the study.  The 'RESULTS' section concisely describes the observational and experimental results. Representative data and data that have scientific significance are emphasized. Data is presented in either the text, a table or figure (i.e., chart, diagram, graph or image), but is not repeated among each. Information presented in the tables and figures clearly describes the trends, meaning, and inferences. Results described in textual form are accurate, concise and clear.  Statistical symbols are accurate. Statistical significance is expressed as aP < 0.05, bP < 0.01 (P > 0.05 usually does not need to be denoted). If there are other series of P values, cP < 0.05 and dP < 0.01 are used, and a third series of P values is expressed as aP < 0.05 and tP < 0.01. Statistical data is expressed as mean ± SD		literature citations. All technical terms and/or abbreviations are explained	
appearance in the text and the abbreviation presented in parentheses [i.e.,  "computed tomography (CT)"]. First-person pronouns (e.g., T, 'we') are used appropriately to clearly indicate the work performed by the author(s). When weaknesses of previous studies are described in the text to highlight the innovations related to the current study, the information is presented carefully.  The 'MATERIALS AND METHODS' section clearly and accurately describes all materials and methods used to obtain the data presented in the article and is adequate for a reader to repeat the study.  The 'RESULTS' section concisely describes the observational and experimental results. Representative data and data that have scientific significance are emphasized. Data is presented in either the text, a table or figure (i.e., chart, diagram, graph or image), but is not repeated among each. Information presented in the tables and figures clearly describes the trends, meaning, and inferences. Results described in textual form are accurate, concise and clear.  Statistical symbols are accurate. Statistical significance is expressed as *P < 0.05, *P < 0.01 (P > 0.05 usually does not need to be denoted). If there are other series of P values, *P < 0.05 and *P < 0.01 are used, and a third series of P values is expressed as *P < 0.05 and *P < 0.01. Statistical data is expressed as mean ± SD	15	and/or defined, with the full name of abbreviations given upon first	LV1
appropriately to clearly indicate the work performed by the author(s). When weaknesses of previous studies are described in the text to highlight the innovations related to the current study, the information is presented carefully.  The 'MATERIALS AND METHODS' section clearly and accurately describes all materials and methods used to obtain the data presented in the article and is adequate for a reader to repeat the study.  The 'RESULTS' section concisely describes the observational and experimental results. Representative data and data that have scientific significance are emphasized. Data is presented in either the text, a table or figure (i.e., chart, diagram, graph or image), but is not repeated among each. Information presented in the tables and figures clearly describes the trends, meaning, and inferences. Results described in textual form are accurate, concise and clear.  Statistical symbols are accurate. Statistical significance is expressed as <sup>a</sup> P < 0.05, <sup>b</sup> P < 0.01 (P > 0.05 usually does not need to be denoted). If there are other series of P values, <sup>c</sup> P < 0.05 and <sup>d</sup> P < 0.01 are used, and a third series of P values is expressed as <sup>e</sup> P < 0.05 and <sup>f</sup> P < 0.01. Statistical data is expressed as mean ± SD	15	appearance in the text and the abbreviation presented in parentheses [i.e.,	[1]
weaknesses of previous studies are described in the text to highlight the innovations related to the current study, the information is presented carefully.  The 'MATERIALS AND METHODS' section clearly and accurately describes all materials and methods used to obtain the data presented in the article and is adequate for a reader to repeat the study.  The 'RESULTS' section concisely describes the observational and experimental results. Representative data and data that have scientific significance are emphasized. Data is presented in either the text, a table or figure (i.e., chart, diagram, graph or image), but is not repeated among each. Information presented in the tables and figures clearly describes the trends, meaning, and inferences. Results described in textual form are accurate, concise and clear.  Statistical symbols are accurate. Statistical significance is expressed as ${}^aP < 0.05$ , ${}^bP < 0.01$ ( $P > 0.05$ usually does not need to be denoted). If there are other series of $P$ values, ${}^cP < 0.05$ and ${}^dP < 0.01$ are used, and a third series of $P$ values is expressed as ${}^cP < 0.05$ and ${}^dP < 0.01$ . Statistical data is expressed as mean $\pm$ SD		"computed tomography (CT)"]. First-person pronouns (e.g., 'I', 'we') are used	
innovations related to the current study, the information is presented carefully.  The 'MATERIALS AND METHODS' section clearly and accurately describes all materials and methods used to obtain the data presented in the article and is adequate for a reader to repeat the study.  The 'RESULTS' section concisely describes the observational and experimental results. Representative data and data that have scientific significance are emphasized. Data is presented in either the text, a table or figure (i.e., chart, diagram, graph or image), but is not repeated among each. Information presented in the tables and figures clearly describes the trends, meaning, and inferences. Results described in textual form are accurate, concise and clear.  Statistical symbols are accurate. Statistical significance is expressed as <sup>a</sup> P < 0.05, <sup>b</sup> P < 0.01 (P > 0.05 usually does not need to be denoted). If there are other series of P values, <sup>c</sup> P < 0.05 and <sup>d</sup> P < 0.01 are used, and a third series of P values is expressed as <sup>e</sup> P < 0.05 and <sup>f</sup> P < 0.01. Statistical data is expressed as mean ± SD		appropriately to clearly indicate the work performed by the author(s). When	
The 'MATERIALS AND METHODS' section clearly and accurately describes all materials and methods used to obtain the data presented in the article and is adequate for a reader to repeat the study.  The 'RESULTS' section concisely describes the observational and experimental results. Representative data and data that have scientific significance are emphasized. Data is presented in either the text, a table or figure (i.e., chart, diagram, graph or image), but is not repeated among each. Information presented in the tables and figures clearly describes the trends, meaning, and inferences. Results described in textual form are accurate, concise and clear.  Statistical symbols are accurate. Statistical significance is expressed as a P < 0.05, bP < 0.01 (P > 0.05 usually does not need to be denoted). If there are other series of P values, cP < 0.05 and dP < 0.01 are used, and a third series of P values is expressed as a P < 0.05 and fP < 0.01. Statistical data is expressed as mean ± SD		weaknesses of previous studies are described in the text to highlight the	
all materials and methods used to obtain the data presented in the article and is adequate for a reader to repeat the study.  The 'RESULTS' section concisely describes the observational and experimental results. Representative data and data that have scientific significance are emphasized. Data is presented in either the text, a table or figure ( <i>i.e.</i> , chart, diagram, graph or image), but is not repeated among each. Information presented in the tables and figures clearly describes the trends, meaning, and inferences. Results described in textual form are accurate, concise and clear.  Statistical symbols are accurate. Statistical significance is expressed as <sup>a</sup> P < 0.05, <sup>b</sup> P < 0.01 (P > 0.05 usually does not need to be denoted). If there are other series of P values, <sup>c</sup> P < 0.05 and <sup>d</sup> P < 0.01 are used, and a third series of P values is expressed as <sup>e</sup> P < 0.05 and <sup>f</sup> P < 0.01. Statistical data is expressed as mean ± SD		innovations related to the current study, the information is presented carefully.	
adequate for a reader to repeat the study.  The 'RESULTS' section concisely describes the observational and experimental results. Representative data and data that have scientific significance are emphasized. Data is presented in either the text, a table or figure (i.e., chart, diagram, graph or image), but is not repeated among each. Information presented in the tables and figures clearly describes the trends, meaning, and inferences. Results described in textual form are accurate, concise and clear.  Statistical symbols are accurate. Statistical significance is expressed as <sup>a</sup> P < 0.05, <sup>b</sup> P < 0.01 (P > 0.05 usually does not need to be denoted). If there are other series of P values, <sup>c</sup> P < 0.05 and <sup>d</sup> P < 0.01 are used, and a third series of P values is expressed as <sup>e</sup> P < 0.05 and <sup>f</sup> P < 0.01. Statistical data is expressed as mean ± SD		The 'MATERIALS AND METHODS' section clearly and accurately describes	
The 'RESULTS' section concisely describes the observational and experimental results. Representative data and data that have scientific significance are emphasized. Data is presented in either the text, a table or figure ( <i>i.e.</i> , chart, diagram, graph or image), but is not repeated among each. Information presented in the tables and figures clearly describes the trends, meaning, and inferences. Results described in textual form are accurate, concise and clear.  Statistical symbols are accurate. Statistical significance is expressed as ${}^{a}P < 0.05$ , ${}^{b}P < 0.01$ ( $P > 0.05$ usually does not need to be denoted). If there are other series of $P$ values, ${}^{c}P < 0.05$ and ${}^{d}P < 0.01$ are used, and a third series of $P$ values is expressed as ${}^{c}P < 0.05$ and ${}^{d}P < 0.01$ . Statistical data is expressed as mean $\pm$ SD	16	all materials and methods used to obtain the data presented in the article and is	[N]
results. Representative data and data that have scientific significance are emphasized. Data is presented in either the text, a table or figure ( <i>i.e.</i> , chart, diagram, graph or image), but is not repeated among each. Information presented in the tables and figures clearly describes the trends, meaning, and inferences. Results described in textual form are accurate, concise and clear.  Statistical symbols are accurate. Statistical significance is expressed as <sup>a</sup> P < 0.05, <sup>b</sup> P < 0.01 (P > 0.05 usually does not need to be denoted). If there are other series of P values, <sup>c</sup> P < 0.05 and <sup>d</sup> P < 0.01 are used, and a third series of P values is expressed as <sup>e</sup> P < 0.05 and <sup>f</sup> P < 0.01. Statistical data is expressed as mean ± SD		adequate for a reader to repeat the study.	
emphasized. Data is presented in either the text, a table or figure ( <i>i.e.</i> , chart, diagram, graph or image), but is not repeated among each. Information presented in the tables and figures clearly describes the trends, meaning, and inferences. Results described in textual form are accurate, concise and clear.  Statistical symbols are accurate. Statistical significance is expressed as <sup>a</sup> P < 0.05, <sup>b</sup> P < 0.01 (P > 0.05 usually does not need to be denoted). If there are other series of <i>P</i> values, <sup>c</sup> P < 0.05 and <sup>d</sup> P < 0.01 are used, and a third series of <i>P</i> values is expressed as <sup>e</sup> P < 0.05 and <sup>f</sup> P < 0.01. Statistical data is expressed as mean ± SD		The 'RESULTS' section concisely describes the observational and experimental	
diagram, graph or image), but is not repeated among each. Information presented in the tables and figures clearly describes the trends, meaning, and inferences. Results described in textual form are accurate, concise and clear.  Statistical symbols are accurate. Statistical significance is expressed as <sup>a</sup> P < 0.05, <sup>b</sup> P < 0.01 (P > 0.05 usually does not need to be denoted). If there are other series of P values, <sup>c</sup> P < 0.05 and <sup>d</sup> P < 0.01 are used, and a third series of P values is expressed as <sup>e</sup> P < 0.05 and <sup>f</sup> P < 0.01. Statistical data is expressed as mean ± SD		results. Representative data and data that have scientific significance are	
diagram, graph or image), but is not repeated among each. Information presented in the tables and figures clearly describes the trends, meaning, and inferences. Results described in textual form are accurate, concise and clear.  Statistical symbols are accurate. Statistical significance is expressed as ${}^{a}P < 0.05$ , ${}^{b}P < 0.01$ ( $P > 0.05$ usually does not need to be denoted). If there are other series of $P$ values, ${}^{c}P < 0.05$ and ${}^{d}P < 0.01$ are used, and a third series of $P$ values is expressed as ${}^{e}P < 0.05$ and ${}^{f}P < 0.01$ . Statistical data is expressed as mean $\pm$ SD	17	emphasized. Data is presented in either the text, a table or figure (i.e., chart,	[NI]
inferences. Results described in textual form are accurate, concise and clear.  Statistical symbols are accurate. Statistical significance is expressed as ${}^{a}P < 0.05$ , ${}^{b}P < 0.01$ ( $P > 0.05$ usually does not need to be denoted). If there are other series of $P$ values, ${}^{c}P < 0.05$ and ${}^{d}P < 0.01$ are used, and a third series of $P$ values is expressed as ${}^{e}P < 0.05$ and ${}^{f}P < 0.01$ . Statistical data is expressed as mean $\pm$ SD	1/	diagram, graph or image), but is not repeated among each. Information	[N]
Statistical symbols are accurate. Statistical significance is expressed as ${}^{a}P < 0.05$ , ${}^{b}P < 0.01$ ( $P > 0.05$ usually does not need to be denoted). If there are other series of $P$ values, ${}^{c}P < 0.05$ and ${}^{d}P < 0.01$ are used, and a third series of $P$ values is expressed as ${}^{e}P < 0.05$ and ${}^{f}P < 0.01$ . Statistical data is expressed as mean $\pm$ SD		presented in the tables and figures clearly describes the trends, meaning, and	
$^{b}P < 0.01 \ (P > 0.05 \text{ usually does not need to be denoted}).$ If there are other series of $P$ values, $^{c}P < 0.05$ and $^{d}P < 0.01$ are used, and a third series of $P$ values is expressed as $^{e}P < 0.05$ and $^{f}P < 0.01$ . Statistical data is expressed as mean $\pm$ SD		inferences. Results described in textual form are accurate, concise and clear.	
of $P$ values, $^cP$ < 0.05 and $^dP$ < 0.01 are used, and a third series of $P$ values is expressed as $^eP$ < 0.05 and $^fP$ < 0.01. Statistical data is expressed as mean $\pm$ SD		Statistical symbols are accurate. Statistical significance is expressed as ${}^{a}P < 0.05$ ,	
expressed as $^{e}P$ < 0.05 and $^{f}P$ < 0.01. Statistical data is expressed as mean $\pm$ SD		$^{\mathrm{b}}P$ < 0.01 ( $P$ > 0.05 usually does not need to be denoted). If there are other series	
	18	of P values, $^cP$ < 0.05 and $^dP$ < 0.01 are used, and a third series of P values is	[N]
or mean ± SE.		expressed as $^{\rm e}P$ < 0.05 and $^{\rm f}P$ < 0.01. Statistical data is expressed as mean $\pm$ SD	
		or mean ± SE.	



**Telephone:** +1-925-399-1568 **E-mail:** bpgoffice@wjgnet.com

https://www.wjgnet.com

The 'DISCUSSION' section (1) describes the main purpose and hypothesis of the study; (2) summarizes the most important results; (3) illustrates and explains the results (but does not simply repeat the data) and draws conclusions or inferences based on the results; (4) points out the limitations of the study and their impact on the results, as well as proposes further advice on future research topic(s) or direction(s); and (5) describes the theoretical significance and practical value of the findings.  The 'ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS' section expresses gratitude to any individuals or organizations for technical support (i.e., providing instrumentation, equipment or experimental materials, and/or assistance in experimental work), non-technical services (i.e., useful inspiration, suggestions, guidance, or review), and/or any other auxiliary work.  The 'ARTICLE HIGHLIGHTS' section provides comments for original articles in accordance with the specified format.  The 'REFERENCES' section lists the references in the Vancouver style. This style uses Arabic numeral in-text citations based on the order of the first appearance of a source in the text. For citations where the author's name is indicated in the text, a superscript number should be placed following the name (i.e., "Pang et al"). For citations where no author is indicated, a superscript number should be placed at the end of the sentence. Respective examples are: "Mai'i reported", "Pan et all <sup>3-54</sup> indicated"; "PCR has a high sensitivity(s:9]." No superscript numbers are used when the reference number is described in reference [8]." The style of reference citations in tables is the same as that in the text (e.g., Pan et all <sup>3-54</sup> ), please see reference [8]).  Journal references have been verified to ensure that there are no duplicate references and that the PMID numbers are correct. For references not yet included in PubMed: the name of Chinese journals is spelled out using Chinese Pinyin, with the first letter of each word capitalized (e.g., Shijie Huaren Xi			
explains the results (but does not simply repeat the data) and draws conclusions or inferences based on the results; (4) points out the limitations of the study and their impact on the results, as well as proposes further advice on future research topic(s) or direction(s); and (5) describes the theoretical significance and practical value of the findings.  The 'ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS' section expresses gratitude to any individuals or organizations for technical support (i.e., providing instrumentation, equipment or experimental materials, and/or assistance in experimental work), non-technical services (i.e., useful inspiration, suggestions, guidance, or review), and/or any other auxiliary work.  The 'ARTICLE HIGHLIGHTS' section provides comments for original articles in accordance with the specified format.  The 'REFERENCES' section lists the references in the Vancouver style. This style uses Arabic numeral in-text citations based on the order of the first appearance of a source in the text. For citations where the author's name is indicated in the text, a superscript number should be placed following the name (i.e., "Pang et al"). For citations where no author is indicated, a superscript number should be placed at the end of the sentence. Respective examples are: "Ma[1] reported", "Pan et al[2-5] indicated"; "PCR has a high sensitivity[6-9]." No superscript numbers are used when the reference number is described in the text; for example, "The experimental method used has been described in reference [8]." The style of reference citations in tables is the same as that in the text (e.g., Pan et al[2-5], please see reference [8]).  Journal references have been verified to ensure that there are no duplicate references and that the PMID numbers are correct. For references not yet included in PubMed: the name of Chinese journals is spelled out using Chinese Pinyin, with the first letter of each word capitalized (e.g., Shijie Huaren Xiaohua		The 'DISCUSSION' section (1) describes the main purpose and hypothesis of	
conclusions or inferences based on the results; (4) points out the limitations of the study and their impact on the results, as well as proposes further advice on future research topic(s) or direction(s); and (5) describes the theoretical significance and practical value of the findings.  The 'ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS' section expresses gratitude to any individuals or organizations for technical support (i.e., providing instrumentation, equipment or experimental materials, and/or assistance in experimental work), non-technical services (i.e., useful inspiration, suggestions, guidance, or review), and/or any other auxiliary work.  The 'ARTICLE HIGHLIGHTS' section provides comments for original articles in accordance with the specified format.  The 'REFERENCES' section lists the references in the Vancouver style. This style uses Arabic numeral in-text citations based on the order of the first appearance of a source in the text. For citations where the author's name is indicated in the text, a superscript number should be placed following the name (i.e.,, "Pang et al"). For citations where no author is indicated, a superscript number should be placed at the end of the sentence. Respective examples are: "Mal <sup>[1]</sup> reported", "Pan et al <sup>[2-5]</sup> indicated"; "PCR has a high sensitivity <sup>[6-9]</sup> ." No superscript numbers are used when the reference number is described in the text; for example, "The experimental method used has been described in reference [8]." The style of reference citations in tables is the same as that in the text (e.g., Pan et al <sup>[2-5]</sup> , please see reference [8]).  Journal references have been verified to ensure that there are no duplicate references and that the PMID numbers are correct. For references not yet included in PubMed: the name of Chinese journals is spelled out using Chinese Pinyin, with the first letter of each word capitalized (e.g., Shijie Huaren Xiaohua	19	the study; (2) summarizes the most important results; (3) illustrates and	
the study and their impact on the results, as well as proposes further advice on future research topic(s) or direction(s); and (5) describes the theoretical significance and practical value of the findings.  The 'ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS' section expresses gratitude to any individuals or organizations for technical support (i.e., providing instrumentation, equipment or experimental materials, and/or assistance in experimental work), non-technical services (i.e., useful inspiration, suggestions, guidance, or review), and/or any other auxiliary work.  The 'ARTICLE HIGHLIGHTS' section provides comments for original articles in accordance with the specified format.  The 'REFERENCES' section lists the references in the Vancouver style. This style uses Arabic numeral in-text citations based on the order of the first appearance of a source in the text. For citations where the author's name is indicated in the text, a superscript number should be placed following the name (i.e., "Pang et al"). For citations where no author is indicated, a superscript number should be placed at the end of the sentence. Respective examples are: "Ma <sup>[1]</sup> reported", "Pan et al <sup>[2-5]</sup> indicated"; "PCR has a high sensitivity <sup>[6,9]</sup> ." No superscript numbers are used when the reference number is described in the text; for example, "The experimental method used has been described in reference [8]." The style of reference citations in tables is the same as that in the text (e.g., Pan et al <sup>[2-5]</sup> , please see reference [8]).  Journal references have been verified to ensure that there are no duplicate references and that the PMID numbers are correct. For references not yet included in PubMed: the name of Chinese journals is spelled out using Chinese Pinyin, with the first letter of each word capitalized (e.g., Shijie Huaren Xiaohua		explains the results (but does not simply repeat the data) and draws	
future research topic(s) or direction(s); and (5) describes the theoretical significance and practical value of the findings.  The 'ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS' section expresses gratitude to any individuals or organizations for technical support (i.e., providing instrumentation, equipment or experimental materials, and/or assistance in experimental work), non-technical services (i.e., useful inspiration, suggestions, guidance, or review), and/or any other auxiliary work.  The 'ARTICLE HIGHLIGHTS' section provides comments for original articles in accordance with the specified format.  The 'REFERENCES' section lists the references in the Vancouver style. This style uses Arabic numeral in-text citations based on the order of the first appearance of a source in the text. For citations where the author's name is indicated in the text, a superscript number should be placed following the name (i.e., "Pang et al"). For citations where no author is indicated, a superscript number should be placed at the end of the sentence. Respective examples are: "Ma[1] reported", "Pan et al[12-3] indicated"; "PCR has a high sensitivity[6:9]." No superscript numbers are used when the reference number is described in the text; for example, "The experimental method used has been described in reference [8]." The style of reference citations in tables is the same as that in the text (e.g., Pan et al[12-5], please see reference [8]).  Journal references have been verified to ensure that there are no duplicate references and that the PMID numbers are correct. For references not yet included in PubMed: the name of Chinese journals is spelled out using Chinese Pinyin, with the first letter of each word capitalized (e.g., Shijie Huaren Xiaohua		conclusions or inferences based on the results; (4) points out the limitations of	[Y]
significance and practical value of the findings.  The 'ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS' section expresses gratitude to any individuals or organizations for technical support (i.e., providing instrumentation, equipment or experimental materials, and/or assistance in experimental work), non-technical services (i.e., useful inspiration, suggestions, guidance, or review), and/or any other auxiliary work.  The 'ARTICLE HIGHLIGHTS' section provides comments for original articles in accordance with the specified format.  The 'REFERENCES' section lists the references in the Vancouver style. This style uses Arabic numeral in-text citations based on the order of the first appearance of a source in the text. For citations where the author's name is indicated in the text, a superscript number should be placed following the name (i.e., "Pang et al"). For citations where no author is indicated, a superscript number should be placed at the end of the sentence. Respective examples are: "Mall' reported", "Pan et all <sup>[2-5]</sup> indicated"; "PCR has a high sensitivity <sup>[6-9]</sup> ." No superscript numbers are used when the reference number is described in the text; for example, "The experimental method used has been described in reference [8]." The style of reference citations in tables is the same as that in the text (e.g., Pan et all <sup>[2-5]</sup> , please see reference [8]).  Journal references have been verified to ensure that there are no duplicate references and that the PMID numbers are correct. For references not yet included in PubMed: the name of Chinese journals is spelled out using Chinese Pinyin, with the first letter of each word capitalized (e.g., Shijje Huaren Xiaohua		the study and their impact on the results, as well as proposes further advice on	
The 'ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS' section expresses gratitude to any individuals or organizations for technical support ( <i>i.e.</i> , providing instrumentation, equipment or experimental materials, and/or assistance in experimental work), non-technical services ( <i>i.e.</i> , useful inspiration, suggestions, guidance, or review), and/or any other auxiliary work.  The 'ARTICLE HIGHLIGHTS' section provides comments for original articles in accordance with the specified format.  The 'REFERENCES' section lists the references in the Vancouver style. This style uses Arabic numeral in-text citations based on the order of the first appearance of a source in the text. For citations where the author's name is indicated in the text, a superscript number should be placed following the name ( <i>i.e.</i> ., "Pang et al"). For citations where no author is indicated, a superscript number should be placed at the end of the sentence. Respective examples are: "Mal <sup>[1]</sup> reported", "Pan et al <sup>[2-5]</sup> indicated"; "PCR has a high sensitivity <sup>[6-9]</sup> ." No superscript numbers are used when the reference number is described in the text; for example, "The experimental method used has been described in reference [8]." The style of reference citations in tables is the same as that in the text ( <i>e.g.</i> , Pan et al <sup>[2-5]</sup> , please see reference [8]).  Journal references have been verified to ensure that there are no duplicate references and that the PMID numbers are correct. For references not yet included in PubMed: the name of Chinese journals is spelled out using Chinese Pinyin, with the first letter of each word capitalized ( <i>e.g.</i> , <i>Shijje Huaren Xiaohua</i>		future research topic(s) or direction(s); and (5) describes the theoretical	
or organizations for technical support ( <i>i.e.</i> , providing instrumentation, equipment or experimental materials, and/or assistance in experimental work), non-technical services ( <i>i.e.</i> , useful inspiration, suggestions, guidance, or review), and/or any other auxiliary work.  21 The 'ARTICLE HIGHLIGHTS' section provides comments for original articles in accordance with the specified format.  The 'REFERENCES' section lists the references in the Vancouver style. This style uses Arabic numeral in-text citations based on the order of the first appearance of a source in the text. For citations where the author's name is indicated in the text, a superscript number should be placed following the name ( <i>i.e.</i> ., "Pang et al"). For citations where no author is indicated, a superscript number should be placed at the end of the sentence. Respective examples are: "Mal <sup>[1]</sup> reported", "Pan et al <sup>[2-5]</sup> indicated"; "PCR has a high sensitivity <sup>[6,9]</sup> ." No superscript numbers are used when the reference number is described in the text; for example, "The experimental method used has been described in reference [8]." The style of reference citations in tables is the same as that in the text (e.g., Pan et al <sup>[2-5]</sup> , please see reference [8]).  Journal references have been verified to ensure that there are no duplicate references and that the PMID numbers are correct. For references not yet included in PubMed: the name of Chinese journals is spelled out using Chinese Pinyin, with the first letter of each word capitalized (e.g., Shijie Huaren Xiaohua		significance and practical value of the findings.	
equipment or experimental materials, and/or assistance in experimental work), non-technical services ( <i>i.e.</i> , useful inspiration, suggestions, guidance, or review), and/or any other auxiliary work.  The 'ARTICLE HIGHLIGHTS' section provides comments for original articles in accordance with the specified format.  The 'REFERENCES' section lists the references in the Vancouver style. This style uses Arabic numeral in-text citations based on the order of the first appearance of a source in the text. For citations where the author's name is indicated in the text, a superscript number should be placed following the name ( <i>i.e.</i> ,, "Pang et al"). For citations where no author is indicated, a superscript number should be placed at the end of the sentence. Respective examples are: "Ma[1] reported", "Pan et al[2-5] indicated"; "PCR has a high sensitivity[6-9]." No superscript numbers are used when the reference number is described in the text; for example, "The experimental method used has been described in reference [8]." The style of reference citations in tables is the same as that in the text ( <i>e.g.</i> , Pan et al[2-5], please see reference [8]).  Journal references have been verified to ensure that there are no duplicate references and that the PMID numbers are correct. For references not yet included in PubMed: the name of Chinese journals is spelled out using Chinese Pinyin, with the first letter of each word capitalized ( <i>e.g.</i> , <i>Shijie Huaren Xiaohua</i>		The 'ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS' section expresses gratitude to any individuals	
non-technical services ( <i>i.e.</i> , useful inspiration, suggestions, guidance, or review), and/or any other auxiliary work.  The 'ARTICLE HIGHLIGHTS' section provides comments for original articles in accordance with the specified format.  The 'REFERENCES' section lists the references in the Vancouver style. This style uses Arabic numeral in-text citations based on the order of the first appearance of a source in the text. For citations where the author's name is indicated in the text, a superscript number should be placed following the name ( <i>i.e.</i> , "Pang et al"). For citations where no author is indicated, a superscript number should be placed at the end of the sentence. Respective examples are: "Ma <sup>[1]</sup> reported", "Pan et al <sup>[2-5]</sup> indicated"; "PCR has a high sensitivity <sup>[6-9]</sup> ." No superscript numbers are used when the reference number is described in the text; for example, "The experimental method used has been described in reference [8]." The style of reference citations in tables is the same as that in the text ( <i>e.g.</i> , Pan et al <sup>[2-5]</sup> , please see reference [8]).  Journal references have been verified to ensure that there are no duplicate references and that the PMID numbers are correct. For references not yet included in PubMed: the name of Chinese journals is spelled out using Chinese Pinyin, with the first letter of each word capitalized ( <i>e.g.</i> , <i>Shijje Huaren Xiaohua</i>		or organizations for technical support (i.e., providing instrumentation,	
The 'ARTICLE HIGHLIGHTS' section provides comments for original articles in accordance with the specified format.  The 'REFERENCES' section lists the references in the Vancouver style. This style uses Arabic numeral in-text citations based on the order of the first appearance of a source in the text. For citations where the author's name is indicated in the text, a superscript number should be placed following the name (i.e., "Pang et al"). For citations where no author is indicated, a superscript number should be placed at the end of the sentence. Respective examples are: "Mal <sup>[1]</sup> reported", "Pan et al <sup>[2-5]</sup> indicated"; "PCR has a high sensitivity <sup>[6,9]</sup> ." No superscript numbers are used when the reference number is described in the text; for example, "The experimental method used has been described in reference [8]." The style of reference citations in tables is the same as that in the text (e.g., Pan et al <sup>[2-5]</sup> , please see reference [8]).  Journal references have been verified to ensure that there are no duplicate references and that the PMID numbers are correct. For references not yet included in PubMed: the name of Chinese journals is spelled out using Chinese Pinyin, with the first letter of each word capitalized (e.g., Shijie Huaren Xiaohua	20	equipment or experimental materials, and/or assistance in experimental work),	[N]
The 'ARTICLE HIGHLIGHTS' section provides comments for original articles in accordance with the specified format.  The 'REFERENCES' section lists the references in the Vancouver style. This style uses Arabic numeral in-text citations based on the order of the first appearance of a source in the text. For citations where the author's name is indicated in the text, a superscript number should be placed following the name (i.e., "Pang et al"). For citations where no author is indicated, a superscript number should be placed at the end of the sentence. Respective examples are: "Mal <sup>[1]</sup> reported", "Pan et al <sup>[2-5]</sup> indicated"; "PCR has a high sensitivity <sup>[6-9]</sup> ." No superscript numbers are used when the reference number is described in the text; for example, "The experimental method used has been described in reference [8]." The style of reference citations in tables is the same as that in the text (e.g., Pan et al <sup>[2-5]</sup> , please see reference [8]).  Journal references have been verified to ensure that there are no duplicate references and that the PMID numbers are correct. For references not yet included in PubMed: the name of Chinese journals is spelled out using Chinese Pinyin, with the first letter of each word capitalized (e.g., Shijje Huaren Xiaohua		non-technical services (i.e., useful inspiration, suggestions, guidance, or	
in accordance with the specified format.  The 'REFERENCES' section lists the references in the Vancouver style. This style uses Arabic numeral in-text citations based on the order of the first appearance of a source in the text. For citations where the author's name is indicated in the text, a superscript number should be placed following the name (i.e.,, "Pang et al"). For citations where no author is indicated, a superscript number should be placed at the end of the sentence. Respective examples are: "Malil reported", "Pan et all <sup>2-5</sup> ] indicated"; "PCR has a high sensitivity <sup>[6,9]</sup> ." No superscript numbers are used when the reference number is described in the text; for example, "The experimental method used has been described in reference [8]." The style of reference citations in tables is the same as that in the text (e.g., Pan et all <sup>2-5</sup> ], please see reference [8]).  Journal references have been verified to ensure that there are no duplicate references and that the PMID numbers are correct. For references not yet included in PubMed: the name of Chinese journals is spelled out using Chinese Pinyin, with the first letter of each word capitalized (e.g., Shijie Huaren Xiaohua		review), and/or any other auxiliary work.	
In accordance with the specified format.  The 'REFERENCES' section lists the references in the Vancouver style. This style uses Arabic numeral in-text citations based on the order of the first appearance of a source in the text. For citations where the author's name is indicated in the text, a superscript number should be placed following the name ( <i>i.e.</i> ,, "Pang <i>et al</i> "). For citations where no author is indicated, a superscript number should be placed at the end of the sentence. Respective examples are: "Ma <sup>[1]</sup> reported", "Pan <i>et al</i> <sup>[2-5]</sup> indicated"; "PCR has a high sensitivity <sup>[6,9]</sup> ." No superscript numbers are used when the reference number is described in the text; for example, "The experimental method used has been described in reference [8]." The style of reference citations in tables is the same as that in the text ( <i>e.g.</i> , Pan <i>et al</i> <sup>[2-5]</sup> , please see reference [8]).  Journal references have been verified to ensure that there are no duplicate references and that the PMID numbers are correct. For references not yet included in PubMed: the name of Chinese journals is spelled out using Chinese Pinyin, with the first letter of each word capitalized ( <i>e.g.</i> , <i>Shijie Huaren Xiaohua</i>	01	The 'ARTICLE HIGHLIGHTS' section provides comments for original articles	[NI]
style uses Arabic numeral in-text citations based on the order of the first appearance of a source in the text. For citations where the author's name is indicated in the text, a superscript number should be placed following the name ( <i>i.e</i> , "Pang <i>et al</i> "). For citations where no author is indicated, a superscript number should be placed at the end of the sentence. Respective examples are: "Ma <sup>[1]</sup> reported", "Pan <i>et al</i> <sup>[2-5]</sup> indicated"; "PCR has a high sensitivity <sup>[6,9]</sup> ." No superscript numbers are used when the reference number is described in the text; for example, "The experimental method used has been described in reference [8]." The style of reference citations in tables is the same as that in the text ( <i>e.g.</i> , Pan <i>et al</i> <sup>[2-5]</sup> , please see reference [8]).  Journal references have been verified to ensure that there are no duplicate references and that the PMID numbers are correct. For references not yet included in PubMed: the name of Chinese journals is spelled out using Chinese Pinyin, with the first letter of each word capitalized ( <i>e.g.</i> , <i>Shijie Huaren Xiaohua</i>	21	in accordance with the specified format.	[ IN ]
appearance of a source in the text. For citations where the author's name is indicated in the text, a superscript number should be placed following the name ( <i>i.e</i> , "Pang <i>et al</i> "). For citations where no author is indicated, a superscript number should be placed at the end of the sentence. Respective examples are: "Ma <sup>[1]</sup> reported", "Pan <i>et al</i> <sup>[2-5]</sup> indicated"; "PCR has a high sensitivity <sup>[6,9]</sup> ." No superscript numbers are used when the reference number is described in the text; for example, "The experimental method used has been described in reference [8]." The style of reference citations in tables is the same as that in the text ( <i>e.g.</i> , Pan <i>et al</i> <sup>[2-5]</sup> , please see reference [8]).  Journal references have been verified to ensure that there are no duplicate references and that the PMID numbers are correct. For references not yet included in PubMed: the name of Chinese journals is spelled out using Chinese Pinyin, with the first letter of each word capitalized ( <i>e.g.</i> , <i>Shijie Huaren Xiaohua</i>		The 'REFERENCES' section lists the references in the Vancouver style. This	
indicated in the text, a superscript number should be placed following the name ( <i>i.e.</i> ., "Pang <i>et al</i> "). For citations where no author is indicated, a superscript number should be placed at the end of the sentence. Respective examples are: "Ma <sup>[1]</sup> reported", "Pan <i>et al</i> <sup>[2-5]</sup> indicated"; "PCR has a high sensitivity <sup>[6,9]</sup> ." No superscript numbers are used when the reference number is described in the text; for example, "The experimental method used has been described in reference [8]." The style of reference citations in tables is the same as that in the text ( <i>e.g.</i> , Pan <i>et al</i> <sup>[2-5]</sup> , please see reference [8]).  Journal references have been verified to ensure that there are no duplicate references and that the PMID numbers are correct. For references not yet included in PubMed: the name of Chinese journals is spelled out using Chinese Pinyin, with the first letter of each word capitalized ( <i>e.g.</i> , <i>Shijie Huaren Xiaohua</i>		style uses Arabic numeral in-text citations based on the order of the first	
name ( <i>i.e</i> , "Pang <i>et al</i> "). For citations where no author is indicated, a superscript number should be placed at the end of the sentence. Respective examples are: "Ma <sup>[1]</sup> reported", "Pan <i>et al</i> <sup>[2-5]</sup> indicated"; "PCR has a high sensitivity <sup>[6,9]</sup> ." No superscript numbers are used when the reference number is described in the text; for example, "The experimental method used has been described in reference [8]." The style of reference citations in tables is the same as that in the text ( <i>e.g.</i> , Pan <i>et al</i> <sup>[2-5]</sup> , please see reference [8]).  Journal references have been verified to ensure that there are no duplicate references and that the PMID numbers are correct. For references not yet included in PubMed: the name of Chinese journals is spelled out using Chinese Pinyin, with the first letter of each word capitalized ( <i>e.g.</i> , <i>Shijie Huaren Xiaohua</i>		appearance of a source in the text. For citations where the author's name is	
superscript number should be placed at the end of the sentence. Respective examples are: "Ma <sup>[1]</sup> reported", "Pan <i>et al</i> <sup>[2-5]</sup> indicated"; "PCR has a high sensitivity <sup>[6,9]</sup> ." No superscript numbers are used when the reference number is described in the text; for example, "The experimental method used has been described in reference [8]." The style of reference citations in tables is the same as that in the text ( <i>e.g.</i> , Pan <i>et al</i> <sup>[2-5]</sup> , please see reference [8]).  Journal references have been verified to ensure that there are no duplicate references and that the PMID numbers are correct. For references not yet included in PubMed: the name of Chinese journals is spelled out using Chinese Pinyin, with the first letter of each word capitalized ( <i>e.g.</i> , <i>Shijie Huaren Xiaohua</i>		indicated in the text, a superscript number should be placed following the	
examples are: "Ma <sup>[1]</sup> reported", "Pan <i>et al</i> <sup>[2-5]</sup> indicated"; "PCR has a high sensitivity <sup>[6,9]</sup> ." No superscript numbers are used when the reference number is described in the text; for example, "The experimental method used has been described in reference [8]." The style of reference citations in tables is the same as that in the text ( <i>e.g.</i> , Pan <i>et al</i> <sup>[2-5]</sup> , please see reference [8]).  Journal references have been verified to ensure that there are no duplicate references and that the PMID numbers are correct. For references not yet included in PubMed: the name of Chinese journals is spelled out using Chinese Pinyin, with the first letter of each word capitalized ( <i>e.g.</i> , <i>Shijie Huaren Xiaohua</i>		name (i.e, "Pang et al"). For citations where no author is indicated, a	
high sensitivity <sup>[6,9]</sup> ." No superscript numbers are used when the reference number is described in the text; for example, "The experimental method used has been described in reference [8]." The style of reference citations in tables is the same as that in the text (e.g., Pan et al <sup>[2-5]</sup> , please see reference [8]).  Journal references have been verified to ensure that there are no duplicate references and that the PMID numbers are correct. For references not yet included in PubMed: the name of Chinese journals is spelled out using Chinese Pinyin, with the first letter of each word capitalized (e.g., Shijie Huaren Xiaohua	22	superscript number should be placed at the end of the sentence. Respective	[Y]
number is described in the text; for example, "The experimental method used has been described in reference [8]." The style of reference citations in tables is the same as that in the text (e.g., Pan et al[2-5], please see reference [8]).  Journal references have been verified to ensure that there are no duplicate references and that the PMID numbers are correct. For references not yet included in PubMed: the name of Chinese journals is spelled out using Chinese Pinyin, with the first letter of each word capitalized (e.g., Shijie Huaren Xiaohua		examples are: "Ma <sup>[1]</sup> reported", "Pan et al <sup>[2-5]</sup> indicated"; "PCR has a	
has been described in reference [8]." The style of reference citations in tables is the same as that in the text (e.g., Pan et al <sup>[2-5]</sup> , please see reference [8]).  Journal references have been verified to ensure that there are no duplicate references and that the PMID numbers are correct. For references not yet included in PubMed: the name of Chinese journals is spelled out using Chinese Pinyin, with the first letter of each word capitalized (e.g., Shijie Huaren Xiaohua		high sensitivity <sup>[6,9]</sup> ." No superscript numbers are used when the reference	
the same as that in the text ( <i>e.g.</i> , Pan <i>et al</i> <sup>[2-5]</sup> , please see reference [8]).  Journal references have been verified to ensure that there are no duplicate references and that the PMID numbers are correct. For references not yet included in PubMed: the name of Chinese journals is spelled out using Chinese Pinyin, with the first letter of each word capitalized ( <i>e.g.</i> , <i>Shijie Huaren Xiaohua</i>		number is described in the text; for example, "The experimental method used	
Journal references have been verified to ensure that there are no duplicate references and that the PMID numbers are correct. For references not yet included in PubMed: the name of Chinese journals is spelled out using Chinese Pinyin, with the first letter of each word capitalized (e.g., Shijie Huaren Xiaohua		has been described in reference [8]." The style of reference citations in tables is	
references and that the PMID numbers are correct. For references not yet included in PubMed: the name of Chinese journals is spelled out using Chinese Pinyin, with the first letter of each word capitalized (e.g., Shijie Huaren Xiaohua		the same as that in the text (e.g., Pan et al <sup>[2-5]</sup> , please see reference [8]).	
references and that the PMID numbers are correct. For references not yet included in PubMed: the name of Chinese journals is spelled out using Chinese Pinyin, with the first letter of each word capitalized (e.g., Shijie Huaren Xiaohua		Journal references have been verified to ensure that there are no duplicate	
included in PubMed: the name of Chinese journals is spelled out using Chinese  [Y]  Pinyin, with the first letter of each word capitalized (e.g., Shijie Huaren Xiaohua		-	
Pinyin, with the first letter of each word capitalized (e.g., Shijie Huaren Xiaohua	23		[Y]
		, , ,	r + 1
,, I je 2. je 2. je			
		to make or journal at outer ranguages are noted according to make any	



	information retrieved from Google. Book references are presented with all the	
	information relevant to the electronic version.	
	The number of cited references is appropriate for the article type, as follows:	
	Commentary: no less than 50;	
<b>24</b>	Review: no less than 100;	[Y]
	Article: no less than 30/26;	
	Case Report and Letter to the Editor: no less than 1.	
	The ethics-related statements are provided in accordance with the manuscript	
25	type (e.g., Manuscript NoInstitutional review board statement, Manuscript	[N]
	NoAnimal care and use statement, etc.).	
	The names of the peer reviewers and the scientific editor are present at the end	
26	of the paper (e.g., P-Reviewer: Hugot D S-Editor: Wang JL).	[Y]
	The order and numerical labeling of tables and figures is consistent with their	
	appearance and presentation in the text. Symbols in tables (e.g., +, -, $\times$ , $\div$ )	
	correctly correspond to the definitions in the footnotes. Only one legend is	
27	provided for each multi-panel figure consisting of color graphs, black and	[Y]
	white graphs, or line graphs that depicts data of the same theme. For example:	
	Figure 1 Pathological changes in atrophic gastritis tissue before and after	
	treatment. A:; B:; C:; D:; E:; F:	
	Split pictures include flow charts, line graphs, histograms, and graphs	
<b>2</b> 8	including text. Unsplit pictures include meta-analysis diagrams, PCR	[Y]
	amplification curves, and survival curves.	
	The author(s) highlighted the changes made to the manuscript according to the	
29	peer-reviewers' comments.	[Y]
	The responses to the peer-reviewers' comments are consistent with the changes	
30	made to the manuscript.	[Y]



**Telephone:** +1-925-399-1568 E-mail: bpgoffice@wjgnet.com

	,	
	The revised manuscript is provided (file name: Manuscript NoReview; e.g.,	
31	870- Review).	
	The letter of peer-reviewers' comments is provided (file name: Manuscript	[Y]
	NoPeer-review(s); e.g., 870-Peer-review(s)).	[+]
	The response letter is provided (file name: Manuscript NoAnswering	
	reviewers; e.g., 870-Answering reviewers).	
	The related ethics and relevant documents are provided, such as (1) Approved	
	grant application form(s) or funding agency copy of any approval document(s)	
	(file name: Manuscript NoGrant application form(s)); (2) Biostatistics review	
	certificate (file name: Manuscript NoBiostatistics statement); (3)	
	Conflict-of-interest statement (file name: Manuscript NoConflict-of-interest	
32	statement); (4) Clinical trial registration statement (file name: Manuscript	[V]
32	NoClinical trial registration statement); (5) Institutional review board	[Y]
	approval form or document (file name: Manuscript NoInstitutional review	
	board statement); (6) Institutional animal care and use committee approval	
	form or document (file name: Manuscript NoInstitutional animal care and use	
	committee statement), and (7) Signed informed consent form(s) or document(s)	
	(file name: Manuscript NoInformed consent statement).	
	All authors signed the BPG Copyright license agreement form (file name:	
33	Manuscript NoCopyright license agreement; e.g., 870-Copyright license	[Y]
	agreement).	
	The language certificate provided by authors who are non-native speakers of	
34	English meets the BPG requirements (file name: Manuscript NoLanguage	[Y]
	certificate; e.g., 870-Language certificate).	
	The photos licensed in the Agreement for Use of Personal Photos are consistent	
35	with those in the paper (file name: Manuscript NoAgreement for use of	[N]
	personal photos; e.g., 870-Agreement for use of personal photos).	
	This document (Checklist of Responsibilities for Scientific Editors) has been	
36	saved under the file name: manuscript NoScientific editor work list (e.g.,	[Y]
30	870-Scientific editor work list).	L + J
	or o selection work noty.	



37	A <i>CrossCheck</i> investigation (an effective tool for detecting unoriginal content, enabling our editors to preserve the journal's integrity and the authors' copyright) has been performed for the manuscript <i>via</i> the website: http://www.ithenticate.com/. The results document contains the following information for the manuscript: "Name of journal", "Manuscript No.", "Columns", "Title" and "Author list". The Figure of the <i>CrossCheck</i> results is saved in JPEG format (.jpg) at 1440 × 680 pixel resolution. The PDF of the <i>CrossCheck</i> results has been saved under the file name: manuscript NoCrossCheck report ( <i>e.g.</i> , 870-CrossCheck report). The Google searches have also been performed to further ensure publication of original content.	[Y]
38	The text of the manuscript is typed in Book Antiqua font, 12 pt, with 1.5 line spacing.	[Y]
	The primary responsibilities of our scientific editors include carefully checking	the entire
Responsib	manuscript and all accompanying materials for: (1) errors in spelling,	grammar,
ilities of	punctuation and wording; (2) suitability of tables, figures, figure data and leg	gends; (3)
scientific	accurate and appropriate presentation of symbols (e.g. +, -, ×, ÷, %, *) in tables ar	nd figures;
editors	and (4) complete and comprehensive revision of the manuscript according	ng to the
	reviewers' comments.	
	Manuscript reception and registration→Initial review by scientific ed	itor→Peer
	review→End of peer review→First round of meeting evaluation	→To be
	accepted→Revision by the author(s)→Second round of meeting evaluation	
D 11' ('	accepted/revised/rejected→Final review by the Editor-in-Chief (final quality of	
Publicatio	academic content and language quality)→Final acceptance and charging of p	
n process	fee→Language editing→Production→Proofreading by scientific editor→Proofre	0,
	deputy editor→Final review by Editor-in-Chief→Release of online open-access	
	electronic form on the BPG website—Release of online papers on	
	Central→Delivery of high-quality PDF reprints to the author(s)→End of the p	ublication
	process.	