



PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastrointestinal Oncology

Manuscript NO: 66044

Title: Dysbiosis of the duodenal microbiota as a diagnostic marker for pancreaticobiliary cancer

Reviewer's code: 03656580

Position: Peer Reviewer

Academic degree: MD, PhD

Professional title: Postdoc, Professor

Reviewer's Country/Territory: China

Author's Country/Territory: Japan

Manuscript submission date: 2021-03-22

Reviewer chosen by: AI Technique

Reviewer accepted review: 2021-06-21 23:34

Reviewer performed review: 2021-06-23 07:59

Review time: 1 Day and 8 Hours

Scientific quality	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good <input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Do not publish
Language quality	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language polishing <input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: A great deal of language polishing <input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejection
Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/> Accept (High priority) <input type="checkbox"/> Accept (General priority) <input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Major revision <input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
Re-review	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Peer-reviewer statements	Peer-Review: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Anonymous <input type="checkbox"/> Onymous Conflicts-of-Interest: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No



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SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Authors reported the correlation between the human microbiota and malignant gastrointestinal diseases and investigated the efficacy of the duodenal microbiota for diagnosing pancreaticobiliary cancers. The results showed that the combining Clostridium cluster XVIII and CA19-9 levels were 91.7% sensitivity and 71.4% specificity for pancreaticobiliary cancer diagnosis. However, the authors should screen to more cases to confirm the clinical values of Clostridium cluster XVIII compared with CA19-9 levels; Figure 2 and Figure 4 should be deleted.