

PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Clinical Cases

Manuscript NO: 67641

Title: Study on the clinical stages of recurrent hepatocellular carcinoma: a retrospective cohort study

Reviewer's code: 00069423

Position: Editorial Board

Academic degree: FAASLD, MD

Professional title: Professor

Reviewer's Country/Territory: United States

Author's Country/Territory: China

Manuscript submission date: 2021-05-16

Reviewer chosen by: AI Technique

Reviewer accepted review: 2021-05-16 18:50

Reviewer performed review: 2021-05-20 21:06

Review time: 4 Days and 2 Hours

Scientific quality	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good <input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good <input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Do not publish
Language quality	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing <input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accept (General priority) <input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision <input type="checkbox"/> Major revision <input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
Re-review	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" 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



**Baishideng
Publishing
Group**

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

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The authors have proposed the application of BCLC staging for the recurrent HCC after thorough retrospective review of their patients with recurrent HCC. They justified their proposal following the statistical analyses of 81 patients who developed recurrent HCC. One concern is that of 81 patients with recurrent HCC, the majority (74/81) have HBV infection and 27 of them have positive HBV DNA (levels unknown) at diagnosis of recurrent HCC. There is no information whether or not these HBV-HCC patients had received anti-HBV therapy before the first HCC and after the first HCC before the recurrence. As has been reported in the past, anti-HBV therapy has been shown to reduce the recurrence of HCC. Also it would be helpful to provide the etiologies for the rest of HCC, the antiviral therapies and others. Above questions need to be provided before finalizing the manuscript.