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PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastrointestinal Oncology

Manuscript NO: 74638

Title: Clinicopathological Differences, Risk Factors and Prognostic Scores for Western

Patients with Intestinal and Diffuse-type Gastric Cancer

Provenance and peer review: Invited Manuscript; Externally peer reviewed

Peer-review model: Single blind

Reviewer's code: 02537787 Position: Editorial Board Academic degree: MD, PhD

Professional title: Professor

Reviewer's Country/Territory: South Korea

Author's Country/Territory: Spain

Manuscript submission date: 2021-12-30

Reviewer chosen by: AI Technique

Reviewer accepted review: 2021-12-31 04:24

Reviewer performed review: 2021-12-31 08:04

Review time: 3 Hours

Scientific quality	[] Grade A: Excellent [] Grade B: Very good [Y] Grade C: Good [] Grade D: Fair [] Grade E: Do not publish
Language quality	[] Grade A: Priority publishing [Y] Grade B: Minor language polishing [] Grade C: A great deal of language polishing [] Grade D: Rejection
Conclusion	[] Accept (High priority) [] Accept (General priority) [] Minor revision [Y] Major revision [] Rejection
Re-review	[Y]Yes []No



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Peer-reviewer

Peer-Review: [Y] Anonymous [] Onymous

statements Conflicts-of-Interest: [] Yes [Y] No

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

In this retrospective single center study, Diaz del Arco C et al. assessed the differences clinicopathological between Laurén subtypes, compared the clinicopathological risk factors for recurrence and cancer-specific death of patients with intestinal and diffuse-type GC, and suggested prognostic scoring system for survival for patients with intestinal and diffuse GC. The study was well described and supported current knowledge on gastric cancer especically regarding Lauren classification. In addition, it suggested prognostic scores for predicting tumor recurrence and cancerspecific survival in gastric cancer patients with intestinal and diffuse-type gastric cancer, showing an good patient stratification into 3 (diffuse type) or 4 (intestinal type) Major concern: I think the suggested prognostic scoring system prognosite groups. should be validated. Minor: The manuscript needs to be improved. For example, the conclusion should be concise.



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Provenance and peer review: Invited Manuscript; Externally peer reviewed

Peer-review model: Single blind

Reviewer's code: 06045450 Position: Peer Reviewer Academic degree: MD

Professional title: Assistant Professor

Reviewer's Country/Territory: Iran

Author's Country/Territory: Spain

Manuscript submission date: 2021-12-30

Reviewer chosen by: AI Technique

Reviewer accepted review: 2022-01-08 14:43

Reviewer performed review: 2022-01-08 15:00

Review time: 1 Hour

Scientific quality	[] Grade A: Excellent [Y] Grade B: Very good [] Grade C: Good [] Grade D: Fair [] Grade E: Do not publish
Language quality	[Y] Grade A: Priority publishing [] Grade B: Minor language polishing [] Grade C: A great deal of language polishing [] Grade D: Rejection
Conclusion	[] Accept (High priority) [] Accept (General priority) [Y] Minor revision [] Major revision [] Rejection
Re-review	[Y]Yes []No



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Peer-reviewer

Peer-Review: [Y] Anonymous [] Onymous

statements Conflicts-of-Interest: [] Yes [Y] No

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

It is better to mention the type of lymph node dissection D1 or D2 and the average number of lymph nodes examined, because it affects the prognosis of patients independently.



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Provenance and peer review: Invited Manuscript; Externally peer reviewed

Peer-review model: Single blind

Reviewer's code: 06107960 Position: Peer Reviewer Academic degree: MD

Professional title: Chief Physician

Reviewer's Country/Territory: Israel

Author's Country/Territory: Spain

Manuscript submission date: 2021-12-30

Reviewer chosen by: AI Technique

Reviewer accepted review: 2022-01-06 07:03

Reviewer performed review: 2022-01-11 12:35

Review time: 5 Days and 5 Hours

Scientific quality	[] Grade A: Excellent [] Grade B: Very good [Y] Grade C: Good [] Grade D: Fair [] Grade E: Do not publish
Language quality	[] Grade A: Priority publishing [Y] Grade B: Minor language polishing [] Grade C: A great deal of language polishing [] Grade D: Rejection
Conclusion	[] Accept (High priority) [] Accept (General priority) [] Minor revision [Y] Major revision [] Rejection
Re-review	[Y] Yes [] No



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Peer-reviewer

Peer-Review: [Y] Anonymous [] Onymous

statements Conflicts-of-Interest: [] Yes [Y] No

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Thank you for the opportunity to review this important manuscript. In this interesting article, the authors retrospectively studied the various clinical and histopathological data of patients who underwent a curative gastrectomy in order to define the prognostic factors of the two subgroups of Lauren's classification. Here are my comments and suggestions: Minor issue: The title is too long (25 words instead of 18 requested) and the text does not answer the title question. The proposed citation is different from the title. In the abstract: The described method is too long. In the conclusion, "cost effective strategy" is not a proven point by the article. In Introduction: The sentence "As far as we know, no other study has analyzed the specific risks factors" seems to be incorrect in view of references 9 to 11 that you mentioned above. As well as in: Lauren classification combined with HER2 status is a better prognostic factor in Chinese gastric cancer patients. Miaozhen Qiu and al. BMC Cancer. 2014. doi: 10.1186 / 1471-2407-14-823 In Methods: In the Immunohistochemical study, numbers in parentheses are part of the results, not the method. Same in inclusion criteria, this paragraph must contain the criteria and not the results. In Results: "During follow up..." how long was the follow up? In the discussion: "In a recent study we summarized..." the conclusions of this previous article are not mentioned. If this article is a continuation of the previous article, it should be mentioned above. In the conclusion: The conclusion is too long and repeat most of the points already mentioned in the discussion. Major issues: In Results: Supplementary figures 1 and 2 are missing. The fact that there are tables and supplementary tables makes it difficult to understand. There are too many tables. You may have to think about grouping table 1 with supplementary table 1, and



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supplementary table 2 with supplementary table 3. The most problematic point is that the study only included only patients who did not receive neoadjuvant chemotherapy, whereas today, following the FLOT4 study (that is mentioned in your article), most patients receive neoadjuvant chemotherapy before the operation.