

PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: *World Journal of Gastrointestinal Oncology*

Manuscript NO: 80116

Title: Sarcopenia in pancreatic cancer: Effect on patient outcomes

Provenance and peer review: Invited Manuscript; Externally peer reviewed

Peer-review model: Single blind

Reviewer's code: 06266476

Position: Peer Reviewer

Academic degree: MD

Professional title: Professor

Reviewer's Country/Territory: United States

Author's Country/Territory: South Korea

Manuscript submission date: 2022-09-17

Reviewer chosen by: AI Technique

Reviewer accepted review: 2022-09-17 15:00

Reviewer performed review: 2022-09-17 17:05

Review time: 2 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 Grade E: Do not publish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 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 type="checkbox"/> Accept (General priority) <input checked="" 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	Peer-Review: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Anonymous <input type="checkbox"/> Onymous

statements

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

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The authors present a review on the role of sarcopenia in pancreatic cancer. From a radiology perspective, the authors manage to capture the big concepts of CT-based body composition assessment in a manner appropriate for a clinical audience and are only inaccurate in a few minor places that can easily be corrected. Minor comments: INTRODUCTION, paragraph 2: "Body composition" is a definition that includes a wide variety of metrics and tissues; in addition to the ones mentioned by the authors there are quality (attenuation) and distribution on the metrics side and bone on the tissue side that make up the best researched part of body composition. CT-BASED BODY COMPOSITION ANALYSIS, paragraph 2: The authors address the important topic of parameters influencing measurements. The novice reader could likely benefit from a brief introduction into the topic of threshold-based segmentation and its use in body composition analysis to understand its implications more intuitively. Further it should be added that even more than the contrast phase, the presence or absence of intravenous contrast influences skeletal muscle attenuation (see Fuchs et al.). Additionally, in body composition research "SMI" typically refers to "SKELETAL muscle index" rather than "spinal muscle index" as it also includes muscle groups not connected to the spine. Segmenting exclusively paraspinal muscle or psoas muscle is also occasionally used but the authors should be careful to use clear terminology.

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Provenance and peer review: Invited Manuscript; Externally peer reviewed

Peer-review model: Single blind

Reviewer's code: 05401900

Position: Peer Reviewer

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Reviewer's Country/Territory: Iran

Author's Country/Territory: South Korea

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Reviewer chosen by: AI Technique

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Scientific quality	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good <input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Do not publish
Language quality	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing <input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language polishing <input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Peer-reviewer	Peer-Review: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Anonymous <input type="checkbox"/> Onymous



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statements

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

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Thank you very much for sending and submitting this manuscript. Unfortunately, this manuscript is not well organized and does not follow a clear flow. Compared to previous studies, this manuscript has lacked novelty. And in terms of citation, this draft is very weak. And many parts lack references. And in terms of writing and English language, it needs basic editing.

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Manuscript NO: 80116

Title: Sarcopenia in pancreatic cancer: Effect on patient outcomes

Provenance and peer review: Invited Manuscript; Externally peer reviewed

Peer-review model: Single blind

Reviewer's code: 03202394

Position: Peer Reviewer

Academic degree: MD

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Reviewer's Country/Territory: China

Author's Country/Territory: South Korea

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Reviewer chosen by: AI Technique

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Reviewer performed review: 2022-09-24 13:45

Review time: 5 Days and 7 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
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Re-review	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Peer-reviewer	Peer-Review: <input type="checkbox"/> Anonymous <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Onymous

statementsConflicts-of-Interest: [☐] Yes [☒] No**SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS**

The manuscript introduced CT-assessed sarcopenia in pancreatic cancer. The following issues should be considered before publication: 1. There are different assessment tools to measure skeletal muscle. Until now, no consensus has been established on the best technique. It is not true that computed tomography (CT)- or magnetic resonance imaging-based analysis has become the gold standard. 2. Skeletal muscle mass (SMI) is associated with poor prognosis. However, lack of universally accepted threshold for determination of low SMI is one of the limitations of skeletal muscle measurement using CT in clinical practice. Cancer treatment and clinical stage may have impact on SMI. It is difficult to interpretation the results and comparison between researches. This should be clearly stated in this review. 3. Please state the limitations of CT-assessed Sarcopenia in pancreatic cancer based on current studies.