

Dear Editor:

Thank you very much for your helpful comments on my manuscript.

Comment : By a transplant pathologist perspective this can have a significant impact on timing and results of the donor assessment. This issue has to be discussed in your intro or discussion for the potential issue on timing and consequences, quoting PMID: 37218806, PMID: 32746498

Reply : Benign neoplastic lesions caused by ectopic gastric pancreas are less common clinically, and carcinogenesis of ectopic glandular epithelium is even rarer[22]. In 1999, Makhoul et al [23] reported that in 109 cases of gastrointestinal pancreatic pancreas, the probability of malignant malignancy was only 1.8%, and tumors were more common in the upper digestive tract.

Much like the challenging diagnostic assessment of ectopic pancreas, evaluating the transplant donor poses a similar level of difficulty. In recent years, organ scarcity has led to the utilization of organs from individuals with a cancer history or newly discovered cancer during evaluation for transplantation. However, using organs from donors with a cancer history does come with a risk of cancer transmission. While this risk is extremely low, with reported incidences ranging from about 0.03% to 0.06%, the potential consequences can be severe. Although this risk can be reduced by careful assessment, but it cannot be eliminated. The survival rate and prognosis of different types of tumors varies, with the prognosis of melanoma and neuroendocrine tumors reported to be the worst [24]. Thus, proper donor risk assessment is critical. The selection of donors should be carefully evaluated, with caution in the use of donor organs with high metastatic potential malignancy, while weighing up the risk factors for individual patients. Autopsy and timely pathology allows early detection of cancer and rapid transplantation, but it has low pickup rate and not always accepted by families. Therefore, radiography should also be considered as a method for donor assessment [25]. At present, experts have suggested some effective ways, such as that of the Second Opinion in Italy. The timing of

transplantation is equally important because organs must be transplanted as soon as possible to ensure the best possible results and the success of transplantation, enabling remote pathology systems and promoting the application of artificial intelligence (AI).