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Ready to Submit

Prediction models based on neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio and platelet-to-lymphocyte ratio: a new method predicting immune-checkpoint inhibitor efficacy and immune-related adverse events.

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- Ready to submit (71-100)
- Requires minor revisions (31-70)
- Requires major revisions (1-30)

Statistics

62,817 Characters

672 Sentences

5,200 Words

58 References

Keywords

We conducted a comprehensive review of existing prediction models pertaining to the efficacy of immune-checkpoint inhibitor (ICI) and the occurrence of immune-related adverse events (irAEs). The predictive potential of neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio (NLR) and platelet-to-lymphocyte ratio (PLR) in determining ICI effectiveness has been extensively investigated, while limited research has been conducted on predicting irAEs. Furthermore, the combined model incorporating NLR and PLR, either with each other or in conjunction with additional markers such as carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA), exhibits superior predictive capabilities compared to individual markers alone. NLR and PLR are promising markers for clinical applications. Forthcoming models ought to incorporate established efficacious models and newly identified ones, thereby constituting a multifactor composite model. Furthermore, efforts should be made to explore effective clinical application approaches that enhance the predictive accuracy and efficiency.

Language Quality

Score

45/60

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313 errors were detected in 9437 words of the manuscript

References

Score

40/40

58 references in the article

No self-citations of the author