

PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

Manuscript NO: 79137

Title: Postoperative outcomes and recurrence patterns of intermediate-stage hepatocellular carcinoma dictated by the sum of tumor size and number

Provenance and peer review: Unsolicited Manuscript; Externally peer reviewed

Peer-review model: Single blind

Reviewer's code: 05225141

Position: Peer Reviewer

Academic degree: DVM, PhD

Professional title: Doctor

Reviewer's Country/Territory: United States

Author's Country/Territory: China

Manuscript submission date: 2022-08-06

Reviewer chosen by: AI Technique

Reviewer accepted review: 2022-08-07 18:50

Reviewer performed review: 2022-08-12 19:16

Review time: 5 Days

Scientific quality	[] Grade A: Excellent [] Grade B: Very good [Y] Grade C: Good [] Grade D: Fair [] Grade E: Do not publish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	[]Yes [Y]No



Peer-reviewer	Peer-Review: [Y] Anonymous [] Onymous
statements	Conflicts-of-Interest: [] Yes [Y] No

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This study investigated the outcomes and recurrence patterns of BCLC-B hepatocellular carcinoma after liver resection by evaluating the sum of tumor size and number. Do the exclusion criteria include pre-treated with other therapies? Amplify Figure 1 to make the letters in the figure clear. Figure 2 is too dim, increase the size same as Figure 3, in two rows. Similarly, supplementary Figures 1 and 2 should be increased in size to increase the resolution.



PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

Manuscript NO: 79137

Title: Postoperative outcomes and recurrence patterns of intermediate-stage hepatocellular carcinoma dictated by the sum of tumor size and number

Provenance and peer review: Unsolicited Manuscript; Externally peer reviewed

Peer-review model: Single blind

Reviewer's code: 05569437

Position: Editorial Board

Academic degree: MD, PhD

Professional title: Adjunct Professor, Attending Doctor, Postdoctoral Fellow, Surgical

Oncologist

Reviewer's Country/Territory: Italy

Author's Country/Territory: China

Manuscript submission date: 2022-08-06

Reviewer chosen by: AI Technique

Reviewer accepted review: 2022-09-10 07:50

Reviewer performed review: 2022-09-18 18:03

Review time: 8 Days and 10 Hours

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
Peer-reviewer	Peer-Review: [Y] Anonymous [] Onymous
statements	Conflicts-of-Interest: [] Yes [Y] No

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

In this well written manuscript, the authors investigated survivals following liver resection in patients affected by multinodular BCLC-B stage HCC. Study patients were stratified according to the sum of HCC number (N) and maximum size (S, in cm) into two subgroups (N+S>10 VS <=10), which showed significantly different survivals, mainly related to a different timing and pattern of postoperative recurrence. In particular, patients with a (N+S<=10) had survivals similar to those of patients within BCLC-A stage Group. Few previous reports have suggested that the sum of N+S may help to stratify prognosis of patients undergoing liver resection for HCC. However, N and S have been previously combined in different ways to improve survival stratification of HCC patients. My comment : did the authors try to evaluate the prognostic performance of tumor burden score and total tumor volume in their study population? I believe that comparing N+S with above mentioned pre-existing scores may increase the clinical validity of the N+S and clarify the real advantage of such novel stratification over the pre-existing ones.