

PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: *World Journal of Gastroenterology*

Manuscript NO: 90033

Title: leveraging machine learning for early recurrence prediction in hepatocellular carcinoma: a step towards precision medicine

Provenance and peer review: Invited Manuscript; Externally peer reviewed

Peer-review model: Single blind

Reviewer's code: 05327699

Position: Editorial Board

Academic degree: MBBS, MNAMS, MS

Professional title: Additional Professor

Reviewer's Country/Territory: India

Author's Country/Territory: New Zealand

Manuscript submission date: 2023-11-21

Reviewer chosen by: AI Technique

Reviewer accepted review: 2023-11-22 05:22

Reviewer performed review: 2023-11-22 05:35

Review time: 1 Hour

Scientific quality	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good <input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good <input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Do not publish
Novelty of this manuscript	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Good <input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: No novelty
Creativity or innovation of this manuscript	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Good <input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: No creativity or innovation

Scientific significance of the conclusion in this manuscript	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Good <input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: No scientific significance
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
Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/> Accept (High priority) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accept (General priority) <input 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 statements	Peer-Review: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Anonymous <input type="checkbox"/> Onymous
	Conflicts-of-Interest: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Dear Authors, Excellent editorial, kindly improve on these points : 1. How the Machine learning model was trained and how it's sensitivity, specificity and predictive value was objectively measured? 2. Make a tabulated format of difference between Random Survival Forest vs Cox Proportional Hazard mode for Hepatocellular Carcinoma. 3. Add few lines on the future role of AI in evaluating hepatic diseases. Thanks

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Reviewer's code: 03721089

Position: Peer Reviewer

Academic degree: MD

Professional title: Attending Doctor

Reviewer's Country/Territory: China

Author's Country/Territory: New Zealand

Manuscript submission date: 2023-11-21

Reviewer chosen by: AI Technique

Reviewer accepted review: 2023-11-21 08:24

Reviewer performed review: 2023-11-29 15:34

Review time: 8 Days and 7 Hours

Scientific quality	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good <input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good <input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Do not publish
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SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This research is on the leveraging machine learning for early recurrence prediction in hepatocellular carcinoma: a step towards precision medicine. This study is innovative, and may have certain value in the early recurrence of hepatocellular carcinoma after surgery. The model's ability to stratify risk facilitates targeted postoperative strategies, showcasing its potential as a guide for personalized patient care. The limitations to this study include selection bias as the cohort of patients largely had liver disease secondary to hepatitis B, which leaves a large space to question the applicability of these outcomes to other aetiologies of liver disease. In the follow-up study, whether there is a better method to reduce this selection bias and predict the recurrence factors of hepatocellular carcinoma of different etiologies? For this study, are there any relevant diagrams to help clarify the construction of the model? Could you clarify the inclusion and exclusion criteria and clinical application conditions of this study in more detail?