

ESPS Peer-review Report

Name of Journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

ESPS Manuscript NO: 6022

Title: Colon Cancer in developing countries: facts, new perspectives and opportunities.

Reviewer code: 02569499

Science editor: Zhai, Huan-Huan

Date sent for review: 2013-09-30 15:01

Date reviewed: 2013-10-02 16:34

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	CONCLUSION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade A (Excellent)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority Publishing	Google Search:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accept
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B (Very good)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: minor language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Existed	<input type="checkbox"/> High priority for publication
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C (Good)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: a great deal of language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> No records	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D (Fair)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: rejected	<input type="checkbox"/> Existed	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E (Poor)		<input type="checkbox"/> No records	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Suggest to review more molecular pathways involved in colon carcinogenesis and supply the figure for molecular mechanism pathway.

ESPS Peer-review Report

Name of Journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

ESPS Manuscript NO: 6022

Title: Colon Cancer in developing countries: facts, new perspectives and opportunities.

Reviewer code: 02520845

Science editor: Zhai, Huan-Huan

Date sent for review: 2013-09-30 15:01

Date reviewed: 2013-11-13 16:02

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A (Excellent)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority Publishing	Google Search:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accept
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B (Very good)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: minor language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Existed	<input type="checkbox"/> High priority for publication
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade C (Good)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: a great deal of language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> No records	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D (Fair)		BPG Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E (Poor)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: rejected	<input type="checkbox"/> Existed	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		<input type="checkbox"/> No records	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The authors demonstrate the problem of increasing rate of CRC in developing countries which is one of the most commonly diagnosed cancer. This review gives the epidemiological data of CRC in countries of the European Communist Block, Eastern Asian region and especially in Western Asian countries which also follow the trend of Western block dietary and lifestyle habits leading to CRC rise in population. The authors underline the role the environment including dietary habit and lifestyle in occurrence of CRC especially in young people giving the association of diet and CRC incidence in different regions of the world. The molecular mechanisms of CRC purely described with the exception of well-known P53 mutation and its connection with CRC. The importance of intestinal microbiota in pathogenesis of CRC is also described. Finally, the preventive strategies are noticed and recommended including screening population at certain age, education and awareness for other disease and habits with also recommended for CRC. The title accurately reflects the major topic and contents of the study. The running title and author's contribution are missing. Reference list include 115 references which are mostly published recently. Figures: it is necessary to improve quality of Fig.1, also it not commonly to put the original legend into the figure composition so I suggest they should write the own version of the legend. In conclusion, this is an interesting review which highlights the interesting problem of the CRC rise in developing countries.