

August 7, 2015

Dear Editor,

Please find enclosed the edited manuscript in Word format (file name: 20867-review.doc).

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

ESPS Manuscript NO: 20867

Columns: Retrospective Study

Using typical endoscopic features to diagnose esophageal squamous cell papilloma

Wong MW et al. Endoscopic features of esophageal papilloma

Ming-Wun Wong, Ming-Joung Bair, Shou-Chuan Shih, Cheng-Hsin Chu, Horng-Yuan Wang, Tsang-En Wang, Chen-Wang Chang, Ming-Jen Chen

On behalf of all authors, I appreciate the time and effort of the editors and reviewers in reviewing our work. The manuscript has been improved according to the suggestions of reviewers:

1. Format has been updated.
2. Revision has been made according to the suggestions of the reviewer

Dr. Wong et al did a retrospective study to analyse whether some key endoscopic appearances (whitish color, exophytic growth, wart-like shape, and surface vessels) and narrow band imaging can distinguish squamous cell papilloma from other types of benign lesions in the esophagus. They claimed that combination of three key typical endoscopic appearances—exophytic growth, a wart-like shape, and vessel crossing on the lesion's surface under NBI has a good positive predictive value, and this triad is useful for the endoscopic diagnosis of squamous cell papilloma.

1. Did they have all the lesions confirmed by pathologists?

Answer: All lesion specimens obtained by forceps biopsy were fixed in formalin and

processed for pathological examination.

2. I would like to see these histology pictures in the manuscript. In addition, no pathologists are included in the authors.

Answer: We provided the histological picture of squamous cell papilloma and invited a GI pathologist (Bair MJ) to assist histopathological analysis.

3. I also would like to see more studies on the relationship between pathologic features and endoscopic features.

Answer: Thank you for your comments. Esophageal squamous papilloma is a rare epithelial tumor that was first described by Adler et al and less than 200 cases have been reported. The pathogenesis of ESP is not well known. We cited a recent cohort study in the reference 21. d'Huart et al. conducted a recent cohort study in France; during median follow-up of 21 months, 2 esophageal squamous cell carcinomas were detected from 78 patients with SCPE. The prevalence of associated cancer was 1.3 %. One cancer was located at the previous resection site of the SCPE and the other was located at a different area.

Thank you again for consider publishing our manuscript in the *World Journal of Gastroenterology*.

Sincerely yours,

Ming-Jen Chen, M.D.

Assistance professor

Division of Gastroenterology, Department of Internal Medicine

Mackay Memorial Hospital, Taipei, Taiwan

mingjen.ch@msa.hinet.net

Telephone: 886-2-25433535 ext. 3993

Fax: 886-2-25433642