

ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

ESPS manuscript NO: 16234

Title: Sex- and gender-specific disparities in colorectal cancer risk

Reviewer's code: 03001567

Reviewer's country: Italy

Science editor: Yuan Qi

Date sent for review: 2015-01-06 15:57

Date reviewed: 2015-02-03 17:35

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	PubMed Search:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accept
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> The same title	<input type="checkbox"/> High priority for publication
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good		<input type="checkbox"/> Duplicate publication	
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: A great deal of language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejected	BPG Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		<input type="checkbox"/> The same title	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Duplicate publication	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Is the opinion of the present reviewer that the review from Sung-Eun Kim and colleagues, deserve publication in the World Journal of Gastroenterology. It highlights several aspects of colorectal tumorigenesis that should be taken into consideration from both researchers and physicians. The need of a personalized medicine not only in terms of therapeutic approach but also in terms of prevention, life style and of therapeutic screening is something we should take in serious consideration.

ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

ESPS manuscript NO: 16234

Title: Sex- and gender-specific disparities in colorectal cancer risk

Reviewer's code: 02685126

Reviewer's country: Italy

Science editor: Yuan Qi

Date sent for review: 2015-01-06 15:57

Date reviewed: 2015-01-15 19:44

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	CONCLUSION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	PubMed Search:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accept
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> The same title	<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"/> Duplicate publication	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor		BPG Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		<input type="checkbox"/> The same title	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Duplicate publication	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This review is very interesting because it highlights that underlying the onset of colon cancer, there are genetic differences and environmental factors distinguished between man and woman. Today we know that the screening are the best weapon to combat the high mortality from cancer. Today we know that the screening are the best weapon to combat the high mortality from cancer. The authors have highlighted that the genetic and environmental factors are believed to play roles in sex and gender differences in right versus left-sided colorectal cancer. I agree with the authors' conclusions that suggest the implementation of screening strategies based on the biological and socio cultural differences between men and women in order to identify the protocols to be implemented for the prevention and reduction of mortality of colon cancer.

ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

ESPS manuscript NO: 16234

Title: Sex- and gender-specific disparities in colorectal cancer risk

Reviewer's code: 03089133

Reviewer's country: United States

Science editor: Yuan Qi

Date sent for review: 2015-01-06 15:57

Date reviewed: 2015-01-29 21:53

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	PubMed Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Accept
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> The same title	<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"/> Duplicate publication	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor		[Y] No	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		BPG Search:	
		<input type="checkbox"/> The same title	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Duplicate publication	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	
		[Y] No	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The authors of the review entitled "Sex- and gender-specific disparities in colorectal cancer risk" present evidence for gender-based screening and treatment paradigms for colorectal cancer. The authors suggest, through a thorough review of the current literature, that disparities exist in colorectal cancer risk between genders due to biological, socio-cultural, and dietary factors. The factors, the authors argue, lead to the difference in colorectal cancer mortality and survival rates seen in women versus their age-matched male counterparts. As potential solutions to remedy the disparity, the authors suggest adding female animals to preclinical studies, developing gender-specific, highly sensitive endoscopy devices, altering screening guidelines to emphasize gender differences, including gender-specific risk estimates in reporting colorectal cancer, and modulating treatments tailored to specific genders. The review seems to address a relevant problem in the clinical treatment of colon cancer; the effects of gender on colorectal cancer diagnosis and treatment. Overall, the review is well received. However, a major issue should be addressed. The review would be strengthened with discussion of estrogen and colorectal cancer risk. Several studies have mentioned a protective effect of estrogen on colorectal cancer, particularly in



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post-menopausal women undergoing hormone replacement therapy. Additionally, dietary intake of soy (an estrogen mimetic) has also been shown to decrease colorectal cancer risk. Paradoxically, studies have also shown that those who present with colorectal cancer after either undergoing hormone replacement or increasing dietary soy have higher grade/stage colorectal cancers. As such, chronic estrogen exposure may be a key factor in modifying colorectal cancer risk. The authors failed to mention this key point in their discussion of either the biological and dietary differences between genders. A thorough presentation of the literature involving estrogen, soy (and other dietary estrogen mimetics) and colorectal cancer should be added. In addition, care should be taken to ensure that punctuation and proper grammar are used throughout the manuscript. In total, it is my recommendation that this review requires major revision prior to acceptance for publication.