



ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology
ESPS manuscript NO: 28413
Title: INTERENDOSCOPIST VARIABILITY IN PROXIMAL COLON POLYP DETECTION IS TWICE HIGHER FOR SERRATED POLYPS THAN ADENOMAS
Reviewer's code: 03474228
Reviewer's country: Japan
Science editor: Yuan Qi
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Table with 4 columns: CLASSIFICATION, LANGUAGE EVALUATION, SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT, CONCLUSION. It contains checkboxes for various evaluation criteria like 'Grade A: Excellent', 'Priority publishing', 'Google Search', etc.

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

In this retrospective population-based study, the authors clarified the difference of the detection rate of proximal serrated polyps (PSPs) according to endoscopists. Although there have been multiple studies which evaluated the variability of detection rate of PSPs, this study has novelty in focusing on the specific location, namely proximal colon. This study is really interesting to me, because the authors tried to explain the reason of the less effectiveness of screening colonoscopy in prevention of proximal cancer by focusing on the variability of detection rate of PSPs. The paper beautifully constructed and written in a scientific manner. There is no major issues to be revised in their paper, however I have some minor comments on their work. Major comments: None Minor comments: Abstract: Please add some background knowledge to the aim section in the abstract. Method: P5 line 11-12: According to the manuscript, people who had family history of adenomas were excluded from the screening program. Please reconfirm the description, because family history of adenomas is not usually considered as a CRC risk factor. The study period is unclear. The screening program was declared and started in 2002, however there is no description regarding the study period. Please



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clarify when the fecal blood tests were done, and the first/second round colonoscopies were done?
Discussion: Authors did not consider the type of endoscope (high definition or not) as a potential factor to affect the detection rate of colorectal polyps. In my point of view, high definition endoscopes significantly improve the detection rate of both adenomas and PSPs than standard definition endoscopes. Please clarify what kind of endoscopes were used by the 18 endoscopists in this screening program. If there was some variation in the use of endoscopes or no information regarding endoscopes, please address it in the limitation section.