

ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

ESPS manuscript NO: 31454

Title: The colors of vegetables and fruits and the risks of colorectal cancer.

Reviewer's code: 03001816

Reviewer's country: United States

Science editor: Jing Yu

Date sent for review: 2016-11-18 17:23

Date reviewed: 2017-01-07 19:57

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	Google Search:	<input 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"/> 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 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 type="checkbox"/> No	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This is an interesting study, worthy of publication, but requiring some (minor) revision. Thus: 1. Please check spelling; at least one error was found. 2. What are some of the other "basic characteristics" - mentioned in "statistical analysis" of the studied group that were looked at in addition to the listed confounding factors? 3. Fiber intake seems not to be a confounding variable normalized for. This needs to be mentioned in the Discussion, as it is an important variable. While in general, one can assume that increased fruit/vegetable consumption tracks with increased fiber intake, science is not about assumptions. Further, for example, sweet potatoes, not considered a vegetable in this study, contains significant fiber (as well as phytochemicals), so that is just one example of fiber intake not considered, and of course cereal/grains as well. 4. On the one hand, Koreans are a useful study population, since the population is relatively homogenous and factors such as race/ethnicity are not significant confounding variables. On the other hand, whether or not these findings are generally applicable to the worldwide population is questionable and of course further studies are required. This can be touched upon in more detail in the Discussion. As one example, the different results with orange fruits in this cohort compared to other studies begs the



BAISHIDENG PUBLISHING GROUP INC

8226 Regency Drive, Pleasanton, CA 94588, USA

Telephone: +1-925-223-8242

Fax: +1-925-223-8243

E-mail: bpgoffice@wjgnet.com

<http://www.wjgnet.com>

question as to whether the findings presented here are generally applicable. 5. Readers in general may not be familiar with the details of the typical Korean diet, which may impact the results presented here. Perhaps a brief summary would be helpful: how does the diet of Koreans – and study participants of course – differ from that of other populations? 6. I understand that the Discussion noted that there is no explanation for the orange fruit differences between this and other studies with respect to colorectal cancer. Do the authors have any further speculation on this, including possibilities cited in points four and five above? How about the male vs. female difference observed within this study? Are there differences between male/female study participants in any variable not normalized for? In the general Korean population, are there differences in diet between men and women? Or are the male vs. female differences accounted for by innate biological differences between the sexes, such as hormones? I understand that the authors do not have a definitive answer - but any possibilities? Theories? Testable hypotheses?

ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

ESPS manuscript NO: 31454

Title: The colors of vegetables and fruits and the risks of colorectal cancer.

Reviewer's code: 03270786

Reviewer's country: Poland

Science editor: Jing Yu

Date sent for review: 2016-11-18 17:23

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CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	Google 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 type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor		<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		BPG Search:	
		<input type="checkbox"/> The same title	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Duplicate publication	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	
		<input type="checkbox"/> No	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Dear Authors, Presented manuscript depicts interesting way of seeing of diet-factors impact to colorectal cancer genesis. Discrimination of vegetables and fruits according only their colour and hypothetical natural consent is substantially difficult in light of reliable statistical analysis. However, there are consistent preventive data of cruciferous vegetables, garlic or fiber-rich plants, the meaning of achieved results should be very careful. Available vegetables and fruits include diversified values of chemical additives, various preservatives and chemical fertilizers as well. Vast used, e.g. to citrus preservation, fungicides such as enilkonasol and also tiabendazol have documented pro-cancerous action. Because of that, estimation of influence of dietary plants to cancer is especially difficult in the age of chemically modified plants. It is possible that achieved OR result with orange colour in men group is a result of the above mentioned. Additionally, there are possible differences between sex on field of handling with plants and preferable way of their consumption. Although, the differences with educational level and also income have been described by you, there is a consequent question – was the quality of food the same? What have been a share of other meal ingredients and their quality also? In this field is plenty factors contributed which should be counted. I realize that many



BAISHIDENG PUBLISHING GROUP INC

8226 Regency Drive, Pleasanton, CA 94588, USA

Telephone: +1-925-223-8242

Fax: +1-925-223-8243

E-mail: bpgoffice@wjgnet.com

<http://www.wjgnet.com>

factors, including diet, are involved in CRC genesis thus all my notes should be seen as advice for the future studies only. Secondly, the authors did not consider sufficiently a contribution of inherited, diet-independent, pathway of CRC genesis. All cases with histopathological pattern suggesting MSI pathway should be excluded from the study. I think that collected material is really valuable also in potential future studying of methylation pathway, often linked with food. After all I would like to congratulate the authors a huge effort put to execute this study.

ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

ESPS manuscript NO: 31454

Title: The colors of vegetables and fruits and the risks of colorectal cancer.

Reviewer's code: 03003352

Reviewer's country: Taiwan

Science editor: Jing Yu

Date sent for review: 2016-11-18 17:23

Date reviewed: 2016-11-29 22:36

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

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This is a good idea of looking into the association of the color of the vegetable and CRC. However, in the manuscript, the authors did not specifically mention about the specific vegetable for green vegetable and yellow vegetable. Is there any different between two different green color of vegetable in associate with CRC? Does the way of cooking effect the outcome of your study? The data are not strong enough to backup your conclusion.

ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

ESPS manuscript NO: 31454

Title: The colors of vegetables and fruits and the risks of colorectal cancer.

Reviewer's code: 03002671

Reviewer's country: Australia

Science editor: Jing Yu

Date sent for review: 2016-11-18 17:23

Date reviewed: 2016-12-07 13:33

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

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

See attached.

Manuscript No.

Title: The colours of vegetables and fruits and the risks of colorectal cancer

Authors: Lee et al

Recommendation to the Editor: Accept with minor revisions

Scientific Significance	This research describes a case-controlled epidemiological study in which fruit and vegetable intake stratified by colour was correlated with the incidence of colorectal cancer in a total population of >2500 with controls to cases at a ratio of approximately 2:1. The results were statistically analysed by Odds Ratio method with age adjustment or multivariate methods. The results provide for useful comparison with other studies that have cited relationships with total (non-starchy) vegetable and fruit intakes and extend the stratification of fruits and vegetables to the categories of colour of edible parts. The findings particularly in relation to apparent elevation of risk associated with intake of 'orange' plants for men, create new hypotheses for further research and clinical evaluation.
Originality	The stratification of fruit and vegetable consumption on the basis of color of edible parts is new and provides opportunity to infer the relationships of CRC risk with phytochemicals present in fruits and vegetables. Additional stratification of OR by cancer localisation is also interesting and new.
Adequacy of Abstract	Suggest that the types of 'orange' vegetables and fruits included in the category are added in brackets.
Methodology	OK. The limitations of the methods of data collection are stated. Suggest adding that lack of accounting for processed meat intake (now confirmed as contributing to high risk of CRC) is an additional limitation of the data (unless this information is available ?). Please state if fruit intake includes fruit juice beverages?
Statistical Analysis	Please define what is meant by the term 'basic characteristics' of study participants? Suggest adding that intake of processed meats should be considered or stated as a confounding unknown factor. Is it possible to break down the analysis of effect for orange plants into fruits versus vegetables, particularly for men?
Tables	Table 1. Suggest explaining what the % values refer to in the legend. Table 5. Add 'P for trend' to the table column heading for the womens data section.
General Comments	P13, Para 1. Last sentence should be qualified as related to men and not to the total cohort
Specific Comments	Manuscript should have line numbers for ease of review and reference.

	<p>Acknowledgements?</p> <p>Check for typographical errors throughout, eg, P1 first sentence of 'Data Collection section.</p>
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