

PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

Manuscript NO: 54050

Title: Selective lateral lymph node dissection after neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy in

rectal cancer

Reviewer's code: 04761856 Position: Peer Reviewer Academic degree: MD, MSc

Professional title: Assistant Professor

Reviewer's Country/Territory: South Korea

Author's Country/Territory: China

Manuscript submission date: 2020-01-07

Reviewer chosen by: AI Technique

Reviewer accepted review: 2020-01-07 05:56

Reviewer performed review: 2020-01-07 12:09

Review time: 6 Hours

SCIENTIFIC	LANCHACEOHALITY	CONCLUSION	RE-REVIEW	PEER-REVIEWER
QUALITY	LANGUAGE QUALITY			STATEMENTS
[] Grade A: Excellent	[] Grade A: Priority	[] Accept	[]Yes	Peer-Review:
[] Grade B: Very	publishing	(High priority)	[] No	[Y] Anonymous
good	[Y] Grade B: Minor	[] Accept		[] Onymous
[] Grade C: Good	language polishing	(General priority)		Peer-reviewer's
[Y] Grade D: Fair	[] Grade C: A great	[] Minor revision		expertise on the topic of
[] Grade E: Do not	deal of language	[Y] Major revision		the manuscript:
publish	polishing	[] Rejection		[Y] Advanced
	[] Grade D: Rejection			[] General
				[] No expertise
				Conflicts-of-Interest:



Baishideng

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[] Yes
[] Yes [Y] No

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This article is fairly well written with an interesting subject. Clinical experiences which this study based on seem valuable. However, contexts are generally too conclusive without suitable logic rationales, yielding several major issues to be solved. I can assume that the affiliation where authors work is a well-established one, and the skills and affections of surgeon are both quite strong. But I suggest that authors should be objective and discreet in academic field although they have excellent clinical experience and authorities. Major revisions Materials and method Statistics: "p<0.20 was considered to be significant." => I know that p-value based binary decisions should be careful especially for the studies with small case numbers. But I have never seen such approach, that consider significant p-value as <0.20 and proceed to do multivariate analysis. Well, if the authors mentioned p <0.1, I might have understand. But p <0.2 sounds strange. It somewhat looks like the authors choose the statistical method for your intended conclusion. Please explain sufficiently. Results "there were no grade IV or grade V postoperative complications." => You must investigate about complications in much more detail. This study is dealing with more intense surgery than that is commonly regarded as a standard. Intense therapy surely causes oncologic efficacy, but also worse complications. Standard treatment, including OP, CTx, RTx, is the treatment established in an optimized point between excessive complication and the best outcome. Grade 4 or



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5 complications are extremely serious complication. At least the authors should investigate grade 3 complication rates, and also state which method you use for investigation (e.g. CTCAE). Discussion "If these pathological metastases had not been removed by LLND they may subsequently lead to local recurrence and eventually mortality." => Are you sure? How can you say so conclusive? If you want to say like this, you need at least some references. Considering experiences as a clinical oncologist myself and academic evidences, 4 weeks interval after CCRT is established for adequate healing and to avoid delayed surgery, but not because the effect of CCRT is terminated within 4 weeks. Extrapolating from liver neoplasm, tumor response rate continued to rise until 1 year in recent studies after locoregional treatment including RTx. Hence, pathologically positive LNs after CCRT and surgery do not mean that will surely progress even to death. Of note, in your study, the pathologically positive LN rates were similar between patients underwent CCRT and no CCRT (41.3% vs 34.6%); however, we all know that adjuvant CCRT surely help the overall oncologic outcome, probably because they can control subclinical disease. Please deeply consider this advice and how can you upgrade your contexts throughout the manuscript. "In the 2-year follow up period, 2 (2.2%) patients developed local recurrence. Thus, our results suggest that there is an oncological benefit when performing LLND for patients with clinically suspected LLN metastasis after preoperative CRT. In addition, in the present study, after LLND 80.9% patients did not have systemic recurrence. Therefore, we believe that LLN metastasis can be regarded as locoregional disease rather than a systemic disease." => I can assume that you are quite confident about the oncologic outcome of your affiliation. Since this is an observational study, you should compare your oncologic outcomes with other comparative studies. You cannot conclude only with showing your excellent results. The whole paragraph "The performance of TME and LLND dates back to the 1970s when it was associated with favorable oncological results~": this paragraph



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should be adjusted. After further investigating the complication among your patients, please adjust the context by showing your result and compare with other studies quantitatively. The current paragraph is just a list of barely related studies. Minor revisions Abstract, background: wildly => widely Abstract, results: "TME and LLND was performed in patients who underwent NCRT with short axis (SA) of the lateral lymph node greater than 5mm and in patients without NCRT of the lateral lymph node SA greater than 10mm." => Difficult to understand meaning and structure of sentence. Please clarify. Introduction: "National Cancer Center is the largest colorectal cancer treatment hospital in China and data from 89 consecutive patients" => Do you really need to say that you are working in 'the largest hospital'? It seems like a newspaper article, but not a scientific one. What does it mean for your academic result? It can probably make many reviewers feel negatively, that the authors can be overly conclusive having too much pride. Remove it or, if you still want to say that, prove it (e.g. annual number of cases, admission capacity...) Materials and method Patients: "(the short axis of the lymph node in the NCRT patient ≥5mm or ≥10mm without NCRT)." => is it grammatically correct? Treatment strategy: "For the most part, patients received a short-course radiotherapy for a total dose of 25Gy or received 5-fluorouracil-based NCRT, with a total dose of 45Gy or 50.4Gy before surgery." => what do you mean by, 'for the most part'? Please clarify. Treatment strategy: "For patients without NCRT, if the lateral swollen lymph nodes with a SA ≥10mm, TME plus LLND would be performed." => Why those patients did not undergo NCRT? Discussion "we suggest routine LLND should be performed for patients with LLN short axis diameter greater than 5mm after NCRT." => too conclusive. Please reconsider after revision. "Next, the rectal cancer patients received either short-course or long-course radiotherapy, this might cause heterogeneity in the pathological outcomes of the lateral lymph nodes." => You only have 3 patients who underwent short CCRT. This small heterogeneity does not seem to



be a limitation. Conclusion Please re-write conclusion after performed all the other revisions. English editing: I recommend a round of formal English editing by professional English editors. There are some errors, though not so many, and sentences difficult to be understood. By the way, Dr. Jun Yu graduated Gannan Univ. in China and achieved PhD degree in Japan. Is he a native English speaker?

INITIAL REVIEW OF THE MANUSCRIPT

G	oogle Search:
[] The same title
[] Duplicate publication
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ΒI	PG Search:
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[] Duplicate publication
[] Plagiarism
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PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

Manuscript NO: 54050

Title: Selective lateral lymph node dissection after neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy in

rectal cancer

Reviewer's code: 03664520 Position: Peer Reviewer Academic degree: MD

Professional title: Research Fellow, Surgeon

Reviewer's Country/Territory: Italy

Author's Country/Territory: China

Manuscript submission date: 2020-01-07

Reviewer chosen by: AI Technique

Reviewer accepted review: 2020-01-07 06:50

Reviewer performed review: 2020-01-16 22:06

Review time: 9 Days and 15 Hours

SCIENTIFIC				PEER-REVIEWER
QUALITY	LANGUAGE QUALITY	CONCLUSION	RE-REVIEW	STATEMENTS
[] Grade A: Excellent	[] Grade A: Priority	[] Accept	[] Yes	Peer-Review:
[] Grade B: Very	publishing	(High priority)	[] No	[Y] Anonymous
good	[Y] Grade B: Minor	[] Accept		[] Onymous
[Y] Grade C: Good	language polishing	(General priority)		Peer-reviewer's
[] Grade D: Fair	[] Grade C: A great	[] Minor revision		expertise on the topic of
[] Grade E: Do not	deal of language	[Y] Major revision		the manuscript:
publish	polishing	[] Rejection		[] Advanced
	[] Grade D: Rejection			[Y] General
				[] No expertise
				Conflicts-of-Interest:



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[] Yes
[] Yes [Y] No

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This manuscript deals with an hot topic in rectal cancer treatment. It endorses a more aggressive surgical treatment when dealing with locally advanced mid and low rectal Nevertheless some issues should be addressed: Better define lateral lymph cancer. node dissection in the introduction. Please better define the methods: is it a retrospective observational study? If so, what for do patients had to sign a specific informed consent? If instead it was a prospective interventional study the CONSORT 2010 Statement should be applied instead of the STROBE statement. Why 26 patients with T3/4 or N1/2 were treated with TME plus LLND directly without receiving any NCRT? Some results are reported referring to the 89 patients treated with LLND, some referring to the 63 patients that received NCRT. This confuses the interpretation of data. In the analysis of risk factors related to LLN metastasis after NCRT, the 3 patients who received a short course RT should be separated. The authors should better analyze the impact of NCRT on LLN metastasis by comparing the results of the two groups that received LLND: with or without NCRT. "In the 2-year follow up period, 2 (2.2%) patients developed local recurrence. Thus, our results suggest that there is an oncological benefit when performing LLND" Oncological benefit compared to what other data? "In addition, in the present study, after LLND 80.9% patients did not have systemic recurrence. Therefore, we believe that LLN metastasis can be regarded as



locoregional disease rather than a systemic disease." The follow up is too short to make this conclusion.

INITIAL REVIEW OF THE MANUSCRIPT

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G	oogle Search:
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[] Duplicate publication
[] Plagiarism
[]	Y] No
В	PG Search:
[] The same title
[] Duplicate publication
[] Plagiarism
[]	Y] No



PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

Manuscript NO: 54050

Title: Selective lateral lymph node dissection after neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy in

rectal cancer

Reviewer's code: 03036434 Position: Peer Reviewer Academic degree: MD, PhD

Professional title: Associate Professor

Reviewer's Country/Territory: Italy

Author's Country/Territory: China

Manuscript submission date: 2020-01-07

Reviewer chosen by: Jie Wang

Reviewer accepted review: 2020-01-15 12:01

Reviewer performed review: 2020-01-21 19:40

Review time: 6 Days and 7 Hours

SCIENTIFIC QUALITY	LANGUAGE QUALITY	CONCLUSION	RE-REVIEW	PEER-REVIEWER STATEMENTS
QUALITI				STATEMENTS
[] Grade A: Excellent	[] Grade A: Priority	[] Accept	[] Yes	Peer-Review:
[] Grade B: Very	publishing	(High priority)	[] No	[Y] Anonymous
good	[Y] Grade B: Minor	[Y] Accept		[] Onymous
[Y] Grade C: Good	language polishing	(General priority)		Peer-reviewer's
[] Grade D: Fair	[] Grade C: A great	[] Minor revision		expertise on the topic of
[] Grade E: Do not	deal of language	[] Major revision		the manuscript:
publish	polishing	[] Rejection		[] Advanced
	[] Grade D: Rejection			[Y] General
				[] No expertise
				Conflicts-of-Interest:



[] Plagiarism

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[] Yes
[Y] No
SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS
Thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to review and enjoy you
manuscript. This is a single center retrospective study conducted in an hogh volume
cancer center addressing an hot controversial topic : TME + LLND in mid and low recta
cancer. There are two strategy in WEst Countries and in East Countries especially in
Korea and Japan. This paper contribute to present a balanced honestly results indicating
selection creteria fo LLND.
INITIAL REVIEW OF THE MANUSCRIPT
Google Search:
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[Y]No



RE-REVIEW REPORT OF REVISED MANUSCRIPT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

Manuscript NO: 54050

Title: Selective lateral lymph node dissection after neoadjuvant chemoradiotherapy in

rectal cancer

Reviewer's code: 04761856 Position: Peer Reviewer Academic degree: MD, MSc

Professional title: Assistant Professor

Reviewer's Country/Territory: South Korea

Author's Country/Territory: China

Manuscript submission date: 2020-01-07

Reviewer chosen by: Ying Dou

Reviewer accepted review: 2020-03-31 08:05

Reviewer performed review: 2020-03-31 09:20

Review time: 1 Hour

SCIENTIFIC QUALITY	LANGUAGE QUALITY	CONCLUSION	PEER-REVIEWER STATEMENTS
[] Grade A: Excellent	[] Grade A: Priority publishing	[] Accept	Peer-Review:
[] Grade B: Very good	[Y] Grade B: Minor language	(High priority)	[Y] Anonymous
[] Grade C: Good	polishing	[] Accept	[] Onymous
[] Grade D: Fair	[] Grade C: A great deal of	(General priority)	Peer-reviewer's expertise on the
[Y] Grade E: Do not	language polishing	[] Minor revision	topic of the manuscript:
publish	[] Grade D: Rejection	[Y] Major revision	[Y] Advanced
		[] Rejection	[] General
			[] No expertise
			Conflicts-of-Interest:
			[] Yes
			[Y] No



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SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Well, authors might be disappointed to had revisions which need quite some efforts, but I am also disappointed to receive your revision answers. I have been doing this revision work without any payment or outcomes in my busy schedule. But the authors only did revisions which need minimal efforts, and did not emphasized on major revisions which need time and efforts. Major rev 2. This is the most important revision among my list, but you almost did nothing. What do you mean by, highlighting "Clavien-Dindo classification"? I asked you to re-assess complication including at least grade III, not only grade IV or V. Clavien Dindo classification also has grade III. Worse thing is, that the reference you added for Clavien Dindo classification is not an exact one (can you find complication table or scale in that manuscript?) This revision should be properly done again. Adding a complication table is STRONGLY recommended. Major rev 4. Do you really think this revision is solved? I told you that "adjust the context by SHOWING YOUR RESULT and COMPARE with other studies quantitatively. " please DO THAT as INDICATED. In direct words, your revision answer seems effortless and might be completed in less than an hour. I have never seen that revision answer is shorter than revision query itself. As I am telling you again, your study is talking about the more rigorous surgical method than current standard. Hence, comprehensive review of complication is CRUCIAL. This time I submit major revision once again, considering that you are writing manuscript in a busy schedule as a clinical. However, I will submit rejection if the suggestions are not suitable done in next revision again.

INITIAL REVIEW OF THE MANUSCRIPT

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L	Duplicate publication
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[Y	'] No
ΒI	PG Search:

[] The same title[] Duplicate publication[] Plagiarism

[Y] No