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PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World	Journal of Gastroenterology
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Manuscript NO: 79864

Title: Development of EBV-associated gastric cancer: infection, inflammation, and

oncogenesis

Provenance and peer review: Invited Manuscript; Externally peer reviewed

Peer-review model: Single blind

Reviewer's code: 05843587 Position: Peer Reviewer Academic degree: MD

Professional title: Doctor

Reviewer's Country/Territory: China

Author's Country/Territory: Japan

Manuscript submission date: 2022-09-09

Reviewer chosen by: AI Technique

Reviewer accepted review: 2022-09-10 02:25

Reviewer performed review: 2022-09-11 09:18

Review time: 1 Day and 6 Hours

Scientific quality	[Y] Grade A: Excellent [] Grade B: Very good [] Grade C: Good [] Grade D: Fair [] Grade E: Do not publish
Language quality	[Y] Grade A: Priority publishing [] Grade B: Minor language polishing [] Grade C: A great deal of language polishing [] Grade D: Rejection
Conclusion	[] Accept (High priority) [] Accept (General priority) [Y] Minor revision [] Major revision [] Rejection
Re-review	[Y]Yes []No



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Peer-reviewer statements

Peer-Review: [Y] Anonymous [] Onymous

Conflicts-of-Interest: [] Yes [Y] No

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

am pleased to evaluate your article. Good luck with your efforts. In the review, the author described the mechanism of EBVaGC from three aspects: infection of epithelial cells, induced inflammation, and carcinogenesis, which provided value for us to understand the mechanism of EBVaGC. It is a good job, but it requires some modifications to be publishable. I wish you good work. Minor observations. 1 suggest that the authors further to discussion on the relationship between EBV and H. pylori on gastric cancer formation.



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Name of journal:	World _.	Journal o	of Gastroent	erology
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Manuscript NO: 79864

Title: Development of EBV-associated gastric cancer: infection, inflammation, and

oncogenesis

Provenance and peer review: Invited Manuscript; Externally peer reviewed

Peer-review model: Single blind

Reviewer's code: 03009411 Position: Editorial Board Academic degree: MD

Professional title: Associate Professor, Chief Physician

Reviewer's Country/Territory: China

Author's Country/Territory: Japan

Manuscript submission date: 2022-09-09

Reviewer chosen by: AI Technique

Reviewer accepted review: 2022-09-11 08:01

Reviewer performed review: 2022-09-16 14:50

Review time: 5 Days and 6 Hours

Scientific quality	[] Grade A: Excellent [] Grade B: Very good [Y] Grade C: Good [] Grade D: Fair [] Grade E: Do not publish
Language quality	[] Grade A: Priority publishing [Y] Grade B: Minor language polishing [] Grade C: A great deal of language polishing [] Grade D: Rejection
Conclusion	[] Accept (High priority) [] Accept (General priority) [] Minor revision [Y] Major revision [] Rejection
Re-review	[]Yes [Y]No



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Peer-reviewer statements

Peer-Review: [Y] Anonymous [] Onymous

Conflicts-of-Interest: [] Yes [Y] No

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Helicobacter pylori infection is an important risk factor in the development of gastric cancer. EBV infection is associated with many malignant tumors. The role of EBV in the development of gastric cancer is still controversial. The authors have reorganized the role of H. pylori and EBV infections in gastric cancer formation by reviewing both clinical epidemiological and experimental data. The authors posed the question of whether H. pylori and EBV infections promote gastric cancer formation in a dependent or independent manner. The content of this article fails to clarify this problem well. Readers may be interested in the following questions, and it is suggested to add relevant What are the distinct molecular and clinical features of EBV associated gastric content: cancer? Such as the age, location, pathological characteristics and prognosis of the tumor? What are the clinical or molecular characteristics of EBV associated gastric cancer with or without Helicobacter pylori infection? Are there any differences between them? Is there any basic research related to the co infection of gastric epithelial cell lines with EBV and Helicobacter pylori? It includes simultaneous infection or successive infection.