PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: *World Journal of Gastrointestinal Oncology*

Manuscript NO: 88960

Title: Risk Factors, Prognostic Factors, and Nomograms for Distant   Metastasis in Patients with Diagnosed Duodenal cancer: A Population-Based Study

Provenance and peer review: Unsolicited Manuscript; Externally peer reviewed

Peer-review model: Single blind

Reviewer's code: 04092078

Position: Editorial Board

Academic degree: MD

Professional title: Professor

Reviewer's Country/Territory: Nigeria

Author's Country/Territory: China

Manuscript submission date: 2023-10-16

Reviewer chosen by: Yu-Lu Chen

Reviewer accepted review: 2023-12-17 10:56

Reviewer performed review: 2023-12-17 12:25

Review time: 1 Hour

Scientific quality	[ ] Grade A: Excellent [Y] Grade B: Very good [ ] Grade C: Good [ ] Grade D: Fair [ ] Grade E: Do not publish
Novelty of this manuscript	[ ] Grade A: Excellent [Y] Grade B: Good [ ] Grade C: Fair [ ] Grade D: No novelty
Creativity or innovation of this manuscript	[ ] Grade A: Excellent [Y] Grade B: Good [ ] Grade C: Fair [ ] Grade D: No creativity or innovation

Scientific significance of the conclusion in this manuscript	[Y] Grade A: Excellent [ ] Grade B: Good [ ] Grade C: Fair [ ] Grade D: No scientific significance
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) [Y] Accept (General priority) [ ] Minor revision [ ] Major revision [ ] Rejection
Re-review	[Y] Yes [ ] No
Peer-reviewer statements	Peer-Review: [Y] Anonymous [ ] Onymous
	Conflicts-of-Interest: [ ] Yes [Y] No

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Risk Factors, Prognostic Factors, and Nomograms for Distant Metastasis in Patients with Diagnosed Duodenal cancer: A Population-Based Study" for consideration for publication in "World Journal of Gastrointestinal Oncology". The study addresses duodenal cancer, to improve the prognosis for patients with distant metastasis (DM). The study subject is of interest since there is a lack of studies focusing on the diagnostic and prognostic evaluation of DM in patients with primary duodenal cancer. The authors utilized data from the Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) database to investigate the risk factors for DM and identify prognostic factors in patients with duodenal cancer. They developed two novel nomograms to predict DM occurrence and personalized prognosis for these patients. They utilized logistic and Cox regression analyses, to identify independent risk factors for DM and determined the prognostic factors in patients with duodenal cancer and DM. The nomograms they developed exhibited accurate prediction capabilities, as validated by receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves, calibration curves, decision curve analysis (DCA), and Kaplan-Meier (K-M) survival curves. In my view, the determinant factors for DM in

duodenal cancer would be multi-factorial combining a number of risk factors using a risk stratification approach. The addition of non-invasive imaging methods for example High-Frequency Ultrasound Duodenography and Colonography could provide local cancer tissue characterization of duodenal cancer for those most at risk of DM. The factors identified could be stratified with each associated with an attributable risk and relative risk. A combination of the overall risk assessment provide the likelihood of DM as a future unwanted event. Overall the authors present an important finding that begins the discussion of these novel approaches. It would need further work to realize the full use in clinical evaluation of each patient with duodenal cancer.