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ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastrointestinal Oncology

ESPS manuscript NO: 23232

Title: Clinical and Epidemiologic Variations of Esophageal Cancer in Tanzania

Reviewer's code: 00045997

Reviewer's country: Japan

Science editor: Jing Yu

Date sent for review: 2015-11-04 09:03

Date reviewed: 2015-11-08 20:42

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

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Gabel and colleagues estimated the incidence of esophageal cancer in Tanzania and elucidated the clinical, epidemiologic and geographic distribution from medical records. Although data collection seems biased due to uneven accessibility depending on the regions, this study confirmed previous findings and also revealed difference in geographic distribution of esophageal carcinoma in this country. Authors are encouraged to show the location of ORCI in Figure 1 as well as scale bar.



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ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastrointestinal Oncology

ESPS manuscript NO: 23232

Title: Clinical and Epidemiologic Variations of Esophageal Cancer in Tanzania

Reviewer's code: 00504764

Reviewer's country: United States

Science editor: Jing Yu

Date sent for review: 2015-11-04 09:03

Date reviewed: 2015-11-14 07:46

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"/> 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"/> Grade D: Rejected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Abstract should not contain abbreviations without using the full word(s) once and defining. There are no other major revisions as far as the spelling and grammar of the publication are concerned. It is well written and contains a lot of interesting information, however its application is limited geographically and may not have great utility for a wide audience.

ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastrointestinal Oncology

ESPS manuscript NO: 23232

Title: Clinical and Epidemiologic Variations of Esophageal Cancer in Tanzania

Reviewer's code: 00044718

Reviewer's country: Japan

Science editor: Jing Yu

Date sent for review: 2015-11-04 09:03

Date reviewed: 2015-11-15 15:42

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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejected	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The authors investigated the regional distribution of patients with esophageal cancer. Although the large number of cases is examined in the study, it lacks the detailed analysis of the epidemiological results. Although this paper is interesting in limited region, the contents are lack for worldwide. Comments: 1. Page 4, Line 7: In the Introduction session, the incidence of SCC is not always higher only in developing countries. Also in East Asia such as Japan and China, most of EC are classified in SCC. 2. The authors classified regions into 5 groups according to the incidence of EC. The characteristics and regional background of each group should be discussed more in the Discussion session. 3. The incidence of EC cases of each group is not reliable because of the difference of distance and access to the hospital, life-style and living standard. 4. The manuscript described only about distribution of EC patients in Tanzania. The authors should also examine and discuss the cause of EC such as smoking, alcohol consumption, customs and viral infections.