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ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastrointestinal Oncology
ESPS manuscript NO: 24692
Title: Utility of serum fibrosis markers: soluble type fractalkine, hyaluronic acid, monocyte chemoattractant protein-1 and transforming growth factor beta-1 as an early stage diagnostic markers in patients with chronic pancreatitis and pancreatic adenocarcinoma
Reviewer's code: 00831971
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CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	CONCLUSION
[ ] Grade A: Excellent	[Y] Grade A: Priority publishing	Google Search:	[ ] Accept
[ ] Grade B: Very good	[ ] Grade B: Minor language polishing	[ ] The same title	[ ] High priority for publication
[Y] Grade C: Good	[ ] Grade C: A great deal of language polishing	[ ] Duplicate publication	[ ] Rejection
[ ] Grade D: Fair	[ ] Grade D: Rejected	[ ] Plagiarism	[ ] Minor revision
[ ] Grade E: Poor		[Y] No	[Y] Major revision
		BPG Search:	
		[ ] The same title	
		[ ] Duplicate publication	
		[ ] Plagiarism	
		[Y] No	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This study examined serum levels of several markers for pancreatic fibrosis: soluble type fractalkine, hyaluronic acid, monocyte chemoattractant protein-1 (MCP-1), and transforming growth factor β-1 (TGFβ-1) in patients with chronic pancreatitis (CP) and pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma (PDAC). Although the study provides important information, some more analysis is required. (1) Etiology of CP should be described. Are some of the fibrosis markers related to the etiology? (2) Figure 6 shows that the TGFβ-1 level is higher in PDAC with diabetes mellitus (DM) compared to PDAC without DM. TGFβ-1 level in DM (type 1 and 2) patients should be provided if available. (3) CP is known to be a risk for PDAC. How about the levels of fibrosis markers in PDAC patients coexisting with CP? (4) Were some of the fibrosis markers related to the prognosis of PDAC? (5) Are the healthy controls age-matched to CP and PDAC patients? Are some of the fibrosis markers related to the age? (6) The relationship of the levels of those fibrosis markers and desmoplasia in PDAC should be examined in

patients who underwent resection.