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## ESPS Peer-review Report

**Name of Journal:** World Journal of Clinical Oncology

**ESPS Manuscript NO:** 8530

**Title:** Cervical cancer: Can it be prevented?

**Reviewer code:** 02679284

**Science editor:** Huan-Huan Zhai

**Date sent for review:** 2013-12-30 14:10

**Date reviewed:** 2014-03-04 05:30

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	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"/> Existed	<input type="checkbox"/> High priority for publication
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade C (Good)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: a great deal of language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> No records	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D (Fair)		BPG Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E (Poor)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: rejected	<input type="checkbox"/> Existed	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		<input type="checkbox"/> No records	

## COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

1)The author should state clearly the contributions of this manuscript to the cervical cancer literature. I do not see “what is new”, but it could be that I missed it. 2)Is this a research paper or a commentary? I suggest that the author convert this manuscript to a commentary, and then the burden to justify this manuscript as a research paper may be greatly reduced. This could increase the chances of perhaps a favorable decision by the journal editors. 3)Pg 2, the author wrote: “Thus all countries, especially low and middle income ones, have to determine their own cocktail of approaches that work, before we can say with certainty, that yes, cervical cancer can be prevented”. I disagree with the author on this statement. The right argument is: Can we make progress in reducing the burden of cervical cancer in the world? The answer is simply yes. For example, in the last 5 decades, we have prevented cervical cancer through effective screening and treatment programs in developed countries. The health and economic burden of cervical cancer has been substantially reduced without prophylactic vaccine. However, with the approval and implementation of effective cervical cancer vaccines and high vaccination coverage, there is a great opportunity to make substantial progress in cervical cancer disease in the future. In the developing countries, the story is different, but they are making progress given the available resources. 4)Pg 3: the author wrote: “We know that cervical cancer is preventable, but the bigger question is can it be prevented?” Question: can the author list diseases that are associated with human behaviour that have been completely prevented? The development of cervical cancer is largely associated with human behaviour and may be substantially reduced through effective and efficient interventions.