Reviewer Comments and Answers

- Are there any studies discussing the role of “radiomics” in determining the period of follow up of PCLs instead of depending only on the size of the cyst?
    - Radiomics is a still a novel approach and most studies on pancreatic cystic lesions (PCLs) have utilized radiomics in diagnosing them or differentiating amidst high and low risk lesions. While accurate diagnosing/differentiating PCLs can guide management, no studies to our knowledge have evaluated the role of radiomics in clinical decision making. Thus, there is no published data that informs period of follow up of PCLs based on radiomic findings.
- The role of contrast enhanced EUS is not conveniently discussed especially in detection of vascular mural nodules.
    - Recent updates on contrast-enhanced EUS on mural nodules have been added in the manuscript
- nCLE and MFB (TTNB) are not novel as they are dating since a long time, more than 10 years, as mentioned in references 47 and 56, better to use the term “advanced” instead of “Novel”
    - Heading has been changed to advanced techniques
- Is there a simple algorism demonstrating the role of these advanced techniques (radiomics, nCLE and TTNB) in management of PCLs?
    - Since these are still relatively new techniques available at select large academic centers, these techniques are not included in routine management of PCLs and used usually in clinical trials/pilot studies as available.
- In Figure 2, the color of the arrows in items 2,3 and 4 are nearly like each other, so that the discrepancy between them is very difficult.
    - Figure has been updated