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Journal Name:	Asian Journal of Medical Principles and Clinical Practice
Manuscript Number:	Ms_AJMPCP_41151
Title of the Manuscript:	Clinicopathologic characteristics of colorectal polyps: A study from South Egypt cancer Institute
Type of the Article	Original Research Article

General guideline for Peer Review process:

This journal's peer review policy states that **NO** manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of '**lack of Novelty**', provided the manuscript is scientifically robust and technically sound. To know the complete guideline for Peer Review process, reviewers are requested to visit this link:

(<http://www.sciencedomain.org/page.php?id=sdi-general-editorial-policy#Peer-Review-Guideline>)



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PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment <i>(if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)</i>



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<u>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments	No comment	
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	The authors wrote: The colorectal polyps were of high rate in patients older than 50 years as compared to 15 those younger than 50 years. Please write the reference The authors wrote: To the best of our knowledge, in Egypt , no detailed study on colorectal polyps 26 could be retrieved. This is not correct. Please see Ahmed I. El-Badry, Mohamed Naguib, Wael M. Aref, Mohamed H. Kamel, Elia A. Ishak and Beshoy S.H. Farah. Prevalence of Colonic Polyps among Egyptians, Retrospective Study. J Am Sci 2012;8(11):394-396]. Ahmady M. Colorectal Polyps in Sharykia, Egypt: Clinico-Pathological Study of our experience with endoscopy . J. Med. Science 8(2):196-200, 2008 Was there any colon cancer associated with polyps. This should be mentioned. The authors wrote: We included all colorectal polyps detected by colonoscopy and surgically-resected specimens. What was the indication of surgery? Colorectal cancer? The authors wrote: In this study, 64.2% of non-adenomatous polyps were males compared to 35.8% of cases were females. No statistical significant difference in age between males and females ($p > 0.05$). Also, no significant association between gender and polyps size ($p > 0.05$). There is no comment on adenomatous polyps in this paragraph In table 5, P value 0.04 Was this for adenoma or non adenoma. If for both it should be written twice The author used right colon indicating ascending colon and left colon indicating descending colon but in the literatures right colon is used to indicate proximal colon and left as distal colon. Change sites into cecum and ascending colon and descending colon To authors: Add a paragraph to compare your study with the previously mentioned studies from Egypt and mention the similarities and difference between them regarding adenomatous polyp.	Thanks for your valuable comments regarding the manuscript - A reference was added to the text - A modification was done to the text and highlighted - There are eight cases of colon cancer associated with colorectal polyps - The text was modified - I in this paragraph the authors used Chi-square test to compare gender difference with regard to polyp type. And the results revealed that there is an association between gender and poly type. Which reflect the fact that when the type of polyp is non adenomatous one , about 64.2% of cases were males and 35.8% of cases were females whereas when the polyp is adenomatous type the opposite is true (about 61.9% were females and 38.1% were males). Therefore we can conclude that polyp type is significantly influenced by gender type. (Add to the text). - The text was modified and highlighted - I added the Egyptian studies in different parts of the discussion (text highlighted)
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	Good study	