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Title: Endoscopic ultrasonography-related diagnostic accuracy and clinical significance on small rectal neuroendocrine neoplasms

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<th>Scientific quality</th>
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<th>Grade B: Very good</th>
<th>Grade C: Good</th>
<th>Grade D: Fair</th>
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SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS
This study retrospectively collected 108 cases of rectal subcutaneous lesions (SELs) and investigated the diagnostic accuracy and clinical significance of endoscopic ultrasound (EUS) for small neuroendocrine tumors (NENs) in the rectum. The prevalence of NENs in rectal SELs was found to be 78.7% (85/108). The sensitivity and specificity of EUS for detecting rectal NENs were 98.9% (84/85) and 52.2% (12/23), respectively. The research results suggest that EUS has good sensitivity but poor specificity in detecting small rectal NEN. In addition, EUS can also help doctors evaluate the depth of invasion of small rectal NEN before endoscopic resection. This study has certain clinical significance and can guide endoscopists to evaluate lesions before surgery, which has certain value in guiding surgery. However, the innovation of this study is average, and it is recommended to increase research comparing it with MRI. It is suggested that future research can introduce artificial intelligence.