Subject: BMJ - Decision on Manuscript ID BMJ.2016.034729.R1

### **Body:** 03-Dec-2016

Dear Dr. Rampinelli:

Manuscript ID BMJ.2016.034729.R1 entitled "RADIATION EXPOSURE AND CANCER RISK ASSOCIATED WITH LOW-DOSE COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY FROM LUNG CANCER SCREENING" which you submitted to BMJ,

Thank you for sending us your paper. We are pleased to say that we would like to publish it in the BMJ as long you are willing and able to address the comments of the reviewer included below. We are provisionally offering acceptance but will make the final decision when we see the revised version.

We are looking forward to reading the revised manuscript and, we hope, making a final acceptance decision.

Please note that the BMJ might choose to shorten content or replace or re-size images for the print issue.

https://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/bmj?URL\_MASK=6d93770068364a4cae16fb10e9395b90

Yours sincerely

Jose Merino jmerino@bmj.com,

#### **REFEREE COMMENTS**

Reviewer: 1

Recommendation:

Comments:

The authors have adequately answered my concerns from the initial review and made additions where suggested. I have no further concerns or comments

Additional Questions: Please enter your name: James Ravenel MD

Job Title: Professor of Radiology

Institution: Medical University of South Carolina

Reimbursement for attending a symposium?: No

A fee for speaking?: No

A fee for organising education?: No

Funds for research?: No

Funds for a member of staff?: No

Fees for consulting?: No

Have you in the past five years been employed by an organisation that may in any way gain or lose financially from the publication of this paper?: Yes

Do you hold any stocks or shares in an organisation that may in any way gain or lose financially from the publication of this paper?: No

If you have any competing interests <A HREF='http://www.bmj.com/about-bmj/resourcesauthors/forms-policies-and-checklists/declaration-competing-interests'target='\_new'> (please see BMJ policy) </a>please declare them here: As my institution has a lung cancer screening program, there is a potential gain (as there would be expected for all programs of this sort) from the publication of this study

# Reviewer: 2

Recommendation:

## Comments:

I have reviewed this paper before and my edits are essentially unchanged. It is actually fairly straightforward, in fact straightforward enough that I am not sure it merits publication as a full peer reviewed manuscript, but may be better published as a letter or brief report.

Ultimately, this is a decision at the editorial level regarding a few things:

- Whether the extrapolation of radiation risk is robust enough to warrant publication of these results. The authors are using published and previously referenced that may well represent our best guess at risk but are controversial.

- Whether, if the results are believed to be as robust as possible based on above, that this topic is of sufficient interest and impact for the readership of BMJ. It is arguable that there is a social duty to publish data that does help provide some context of the risk-benefit from radiation that may inhibit some patients from seeking screening that may be indicated. However this article kind of boils down to a back of the envelope calculation that includes cumulative doses of radiation and controversial estimates of cancer from these compared to published benefit of screening.

Major:

As far as I am currently aware, the AAPM recommends SSDE rather than effective dose in mSv as the preferred reporting method for radiation dose from CT. This should either be changed or explicitly addressed in the discussion.

#### Other comments:

#### Abstract

Would consider using "estimate" rather than "assess" in objective, given the uncertainty in the risk model.

Design/ setting: The primary result in this paper utilized radiation data from a prospective CT lung cancer screening trial and could really be considered a secondary analysis of this data rather than retrospective. The secondary outcome is a risk-benefit estimate and as this is an important part of the results and conclusions; it should be mentioned as a risk-benefit analysis in the study design and setting.

This is not an interventional trial so I am not sure the abstract should be structured to make it look like this.

Additional Questions: Please enter your name: Chris Moore

Job Title: MD

Institution: Yale

Reimbursement for attending a symposium?: No

A fee for speaking?: No

A fee for organising education?: No

Funds for research?: Yes

Funds for a member of staff?: Yes

Fees for consulting?: No

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Deadline: Your revised manuscript should be returned within one month.

How to submit your revised article: Log into http://mc.manuscriptcentral.com/bmj and enter your Author Center, where you will find your manuscript title listed under "Manuscripts with Decisions." Under "Actions," click on "Create a Revision." Your manuscript number has been appended to denote a revision.

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b. Abstract: Please include a structured abstract with key summary statistics, as explained below (also see http://resources.bmj.com/bmj/authors/types-of-article/research). For every clinical trial - and for

any other registered study- the last line of the abstract must list the study registration number and the name of the register.

c. Introduction: This should cover no more than three paragraphs, focusing on the research question and your reasons for asking it now.

d. Methods: For an intervention study the manuscript should include enough information about the intervention(s) and comparator(s) (even if this was usual care) for reviewers and readers to understand fully what happened in the study. To enable readers to replicate your work or implement the interventions in their own practice please also provide (uploaded as one or more supplemental files, including video and audio files where appropriate) any relevant detailed descriptions and materials. Alternatively, please provide in the manuscript urls to openly accessible websites where these materials can be found.

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i. For a clinical trial: Absolute event rates among experimental and control groups; RRR (relative risk reduction); NNT or NNH (number needed to treat or harm) and its 95% confidence interval (or, if the trial is of a public health intervention, number helped per 1000 or 100,000.)

ii. For a cohort study: Absolute event rates over time (eg 10 years) among exposed and non-exposed groups; RRR (relative risk reduction.)

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#### g. Footnotes and statements

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### Date Sent: 03-Dec-2016

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