

Article information: <https://dx.doi.org/10.21037/tlcr-24-276>

Reviewer A

Comment: This innovative study uses Mendelian randomization to investigate the association between consumption of fresh or dried fruit and the development of non-small cell lung cancer.

No data are provided on the quantity or quality of fresh or dried fruit, or on the number of years the subjects had been eating these foods. It seems essential to know these parameters before drawing any clinical conclusions. These parameters would also be necessary for a prospective study, as mentioned in the conclusions. The biological quality of the fruit or dried fruit consumed would also be of interest, as it could constitute an intrinsic bias in the type of fruit.

It would also seem necessary to add a table describing the population studied, overall and those with lung cancer.

Reply 1 : Thank you for your comment. After checking the official website of UK Biobank, we learned that the intake of fresh fruit was assessed by asking, “About how many pieces of FRESH fruit do you eat per DAY? (Count one apple, one banana, 10 grapes, etc., as one piece; put ‘0’ if you do not eat any)”. The intake of dried fruit was measured with the question, “About how many pieces of DRIED fruit do you eat per DAY? (Count one prune, one dried apricot, 10 raisins, etc., as one piece; put ‘0’ if you do not eat any)” We also added to the sample size for fruit intake.

Change in the text: We have modified our text as advised (see Page 7-8, line 133-144).

Reply 2: Also regarding the population studied on non-small cell lung cancer, we have rechecked and made changes and additions in the official website of FinnGen.

Change in the text: We have modified our text as advised (see Page 8, line 147-148).

Special thanks to you for your good comments.

Reviewer B

Comment : In the article “Association between Fruit Intake and Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer: A Mendelian Randomization Study,” the authors investigated the relationship between fruit consumption and Non-Small Cell Lung Cancer (NSCLC) using a causal inference method. This method mimics the randomization process of Randomized Controlled Trials (RCTs) through the natural random assortment of genetic variants during meiosis.

The study is intriguing, but some corrections are necessary before publication:

- The standard threshold to exclude genetic variants in linkage disequilibrium (LD) is

Reply: Thank you for your comment. For linkage disequilibrium (LD), we replaced an expression. This expression allows for greater clarity and brevity.

Change in the text: We have modified our text as advised (see Page 8, line 152-154).

Special thanks to you for your good comments.