Author's response to reviews

Title: The effect of tobacco, XPC, ERCC2 and ERCC5 genetic variants in bladder cancer development

Authors:

Kamel ROUSSI (rouissik2000@yahoo.fr)
Islem BEN BAHRIA (isleemmm@gmail.com)
Karim BOUGATEF (karimhamhama@yahoo.fr)
Raja MARRAKCHI (raja.triki@laposte.net)
Nejla STAMBOULI (nejla.stambouli@topnet.tn)
Khouloud HAMDI (hamdi.khould@yahoo.fr)
Mohamed CHERIF (drcherifmed@yahoo.fr)
Mohamed Riadh BEN SLAMA (riadhbenslama@yahoo.com)
Mohamed SFAXI (momosfa@yahoo.fr)
Fethi BEN OTHMAN (Fethi.benothman@yahoo.fr)
Mohamed CHEBIL (Mohamed.Chebil@yahoo.fr)
Amel BENAMMAR ELGAAIUED (a_benammarelgaaid@yahoo.fr)
Slah OUERHANI (slah_mekni@yahoo.fr)

Version: 4 Date: 15 March 2011

Author’s response to reviews:

Major revision:
- The abstracts in the manuscript and submission system are identical.
- The Authors’ contributions were added in the end of the text
- The country of the affiliation “a” was added in the text
- The order of tables was corrected and the paragraph was reorganised as below:

“Tumors were staged according to the criteria of the tumor-node-metastasis classification (TNM) and the WHO-International Society of Urological Pathology as follows: 49 pTa, 87 pT1 and 44 invasive tumors (# pT2). The comparison of patients with advanced tumors stages to the reference group (pTa) according to genetic polymorphisms dose not show a significant difference (Table 4). The same result was obtained when we studied the effect of genetic polymorphisms on the grade of pT1 tumors group (Table 5). However, we have reported that the risk of developing pT1 tumors decrease significantly on light smokers (p=0.03, OR=0.15; CI 95%=0.027-0.882). We have also found that non-smoker patients with pT1 have at a 6.88-fold significant increased risk of developing a GIII grade compared to the reference group (Table 5). “