

The increase in the incidence of choledochal cysts ~~has increased due to increase in pickup rate~~ can be attributed to better detection by means of advanced technology. The incidence of these cysts in Asia is somewhat higher than that in western countries. The reason for this geographical difference ~~is still remains~~ unclear. ~~There is also an unexplained female preponderance with~~ These cysts are more common in female patients—the female-to-male ratio is commonly reported as 4:1. However, the reason for this is unknown. With regard to etiology, (The most widely accepted hypothesis ~~regarding etiology is involves~~ an anomalous arrangement of the pancreaticobiliary ductal junction. The triad of jaundice, right upper quadrant pain, and a palpable subcostal mass is diagnostic, but it is not seen present in all cases.

Comment [A1]: Comparing items without using a parallel structure may create confusion. Here, the sentence is revised for clear and accurate comparison as “the incidence” in two geographical regions is being compared.

Comment [A2]: In American English, a comma (called as a serial comma) is generally added before “and” in a series.

Choledochal cysts ~~can be associated~~ may appear in patients with biliary atresia, congenital hepatic fibrosis, and renal cystic disease ~~of the kidney,~~ especially renal tubular ectasia, sometimes in combined with cortical and medullary cysts. ~~Reported complications of~~ Choledochal cysts include have been reported to cause complications such as secondary calculus formation, pancreatitis, biliary cirrhosis, ~~cyst rupture with bile peritonitis,~~ cholangitis, intrahepatic abscess, and portal vein thrombosis. Moreover, such cysts may rupture, causing bile peritonitis, and they have the potential for malignant transformation into cholangiocarcinoma.

Comment [A3]: The text alongside has been re-arranged such that the sentence is divided into two parts. This has avoided an excessively lengthy sentence and has helped in a better flow of ideas so that all the potential complications related to choledochal cysts can be understood clearly.

Ultrasonography is the preferred ~~for method for~~ initial evaluation. It ~~reveals~~ depicts choledochal cyst as an anechoic cystic structure separate from the gall-bladder that communicates with the hepatic ducts. The differential diagnoses, which is based on ultrasound findings, includes other fluid-filled structures in this region, namely pancreatic pseudocysts, large right renal cysts, enteric duplication cysts, and hepatic artery aneurysms.

Hepatobiliary scintigraphy ~~can also complement the diagnosis by showing~~ late accumulation of radioisotope in the cystic structure, which further supports the diagnosis.

Comment [A4]: Some singular nouns refer to one specific thing (the only one of its kind) and therefore, "the" is placed before the noun. Here, "the" is therefore added to denote specificity.

SAMPLE