**INTRODUCTION**

The report on “YKL-40 and non-small cell lung cancer” is quite interesting (1). Kirankaya Güneş A, et al. reported that “YKL-40 levels in advanced stage NSCLC (stage III, IV) was found to be significantly high compared to early stage (1)”. In fact, the serum biomarker for lung cancer is very interesting issue in clinical pathology at present. Thöm, et al. showed that “serum YKL-40 level was identified as a new, independent prognostic biomarker in patients with metastatic NSCLC” (2). Nevertheless, the elevation of YKL-40 level can also be seen in other cancer such as melanoma and squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck (3,4). In addition, in non cancerous cases such as tuberculosis and cardiovascular disease, the elevation of YKL-40 level can also be observed (5,6). Lack for specificity seems to be a big issue to be discussed. In the present report by Kirankaya Güneş et al., possible concomitant diseases that can result in elevated YKL-40 had to be looked for (1).

**CONFLICT of INTEREST**

None declared.

**REFERENCES**


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**RESPONSE**

Dear Joob,

I read the comments on our article titled “The place of YKL-40 in non-small cell lung cancer,” which was published in Tuberk Toraks. 2014;62(4):273-8 (1). I want to thank the authors for their valuable contributions. They said that there was a lack for specificity about including patients to study.

In our study we exclude all nonsmall cell lung cancer patients who have additional diseases like cardiovascular diseases, diabetes mellitus, other additional malignancies. And we mentioned this situation in material and methods as “didn’t have any additional diseases”.

I hope I clarified the point related to these comments and thanks again for the authors’ contribution.

**REFERENCES**


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