

PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: *World Journal of Clinical Cases*

Manuscript NO: 68266

Title: The Role of Multidetector Computed Tomography in Patients with Acute Infectious Colitis

Provenance and peer review: Unsolicited Manuscript; Externally peer reviewed

Peer-review model: Single blind

Reviewer's code: 00503405

Position: Editorial Board

Academic degree: MD, PhD

Professional title: Senior Lecturer, Senior Scientist

Reviewer's Country/Territory: Hungary

Author's Country/Territory: South Korea

Manuscript submission date: 2021-05-31

Reviewer chosen by: AI Technique

Reviewer accepted review: 2021-06-01 06:39

Reviewer performed review: 2021-06-01 18:08

Review time: 11 Hours

Scientific quality	☐ Grade A: Excellent ☒ Grade B: Very good ☐ Grade C: Good ☐ Grade D: Fair ☐ Grade E: Do not publish
Language quality	☐ Grade A: Priority publishing ☒ Grade B: Minor language polishing ☐ Grade C: A great deal of language polishing ☐ Grade D: Rejection
Conclusion	☐ Accept (High priority) ☒ Accept (General priority) ☐ Minor revision ☐ Major revision ☐ Rejection
Re-review	☐ Yes ☒ No

Peer-reviewer statements	Peer-Review: [☒] Anonymous [☐] Onymous Conflicts-of-Interest: [☐] Yes [☒] No
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SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

In the retrospective study of Yu et al. the authors aimed to investigate if CT is valuable in discriminating bacterial colitis from viral colitis. They found that multidetector CT parameters of wall thickening, submucosal edema, mucosal enhancement, serosal involvement, empty colon sign, continuous distribution, accordion sign, mucosal thickening, and lymph node enlargement may all be suggestive of bacterial colitis. They also determined that in summertime at least one positive finding in four CT parameters (namely submucosal edema, mucosal enhancement, continuous distribution, mucosal thickening) is suggestive of a bacterial infection. The study is very interesting and very useful for the quick differentiation between bacterial and viral colitides. Though the inclusion of a higher number of cases, and more disease types (including IBD, microscopic colitides etc.) would help to significance of the study, the current results are also impressive and can be the preliminary basis for a further extended investigation. The study is well designed and well presented, the images are all help the understanding of the text. The discussion is clear and logical. The used reference list are all adequate. I suggest to accept the manuscript for publication.

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Title: The Role of Multidetector Computed Tomography in Patients with Acute Infectious Colitis

Provenance and peer review: Unsolicited Manuscript; Externally peer reviewed

Peer-review model: Single blind

Reviewer's code: 05233850

Position: Editorial Board

Academic degree: MD, PhD

Professional title: Academic Fellow, Assistant Professor, Research Fellow, Surgeon

Reviewer's Country/Territory: Italy

Author's Country/Territory: South Korea

Manuscript submission date: 2021-05-31

Reviewer chosen by: AI Technique

Reviewer accepted review: 2021-06-02 22:11

Reviewer performed review: 2021-06-02 22:26

Review time: 1 Hour

Scientific quality	☐ Grade A: Excellent ☒ Grade B: Very good ☐ Grade C: Good ☐ Grade D: Fair ☐ Grade E: Do not publish
Language quality	☐ Grade A: Priority publishing ☒ Grade B: Minor language polishing ☐ Grade C: A great deal of language polishing ☐ Grade D: Rejection
Conclusion	☐ Accept (High priority) ☐ Accept (General priority) ☒ Minor revision ☐ Major revision ☐ Rejection
Re-review	☒ Yes ☐ No

Peer-reviewer statements	Peer-Review: [☐] Anonymous [☒] Onymous Conflicts-of-Interest: [☐] Yes [☒] No
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SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The study aims to examine the usefulness of multidetector computed tomography in distinguishing the etiology of acute infectious colitis. The topic is interesting and could be useful in every day practice. As authors explain, the study has several limitations: this study was performed in a retrospective, observational, and single center manner, there was no control group of patients without colitis, and also, there were more patients in the bacterial colitis group (84%) compared to too few patients in the viral colitis group (16%). The present study only dealt with infectious colitis. Thus, a large prospective and well-designed study, including protocols—such as MDCT, serology/bacteriology, and endoscopy result—is necessary. English language need to be improved. Regards

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Title: The Role of Multidetector Computed Tomography in Patients with Acute Infectious Colitis

Provenance and peer review: Unsolicited Manuscript; Externally peer reviewed

Peer-review model: Single blind

Reviewer's code: 05842325

Position: Peer Reviewer

Academic degree: MD

Professional title: Doctor

Reviewer's Country/Territory: Japan

Author's Country/Territory: South Korea

Manuscript submission date: 2021-05-31

Reviewer chosen by: AI Technique

Reviewer accepted review: 2021-06-01 22:25

Reviewer performed review: 2021-06-14 11:54

Review time: 12 Days and 13 Hours

Scientific quality	☐ Grade A: Excellent ☐ Grade B: Very good ☐ Grade C: Good ☒ Grade D: Fair ☐ Grade E: Do not publish
Language quality	☐ Grade A: Priority publishing ☒ Grade B: Minor language polishing ☐ Grade C: A great deal of language polishing ☐ Grade D: Rejection
Conclusion	☐ Accept (High priority) ☐ Accept (General priority) ☐ Minor revision ☒ Major revision ☐ Rejection
Re-review	☒ Yes ☐ No

Peer-reviewer statements	Peer-Review: [☒] Anonymous [☐] Onymous Conflicts-of-Interest: [☐] Yes [☒] No
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SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The article entitled “The role of multidetector computed tomography in patients with acute infectious colitis” has been reported that MDCT can be useful in suggesting an etiology of acute infectious colitis. The paper seems to be helpful for a specific diagnosis of infectious colitis and worth publishing. However, several points should be clarified for acceptance. The authors indicated that several MDCT parameters were significantly associated with bacterial colitis. In general, discrimination between bacterial and viral colitis may be usually done by more simple ways, for example, white blood cell and neutrophil counts or CRP. They should show superiority of MDCT by such as ROC analyses. In addition, they did not show weight of each parameter of MDCT. They should indicate which parameters are most important for discrimination of etiology or make a formula for prediction of bacterial colitis.