



PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: *World Journal of Hepatology*

Manuscript NO: 66372

Title: Prospective validation to prevent symptomatic portal vein thrombosis after liver resection

Provenance and peer review: Unsolicited manuscript; Externally peer reviewed

Peer-review model: Single blind

Reviewer's code: 03024207

Position: Editorial Board

Academic degree: MD, PhD

Professional title: Chief Doctor, Full Professor

Reviewer's Country/Territory: China

Author's Country/Territory: Japan

Manuscript submission date: 2021-03-26

Reviewer chosen by: AI Technique

Reviewer accepted review: 2021-06-22 06:54

Reviewer performed review: 2021-06-22 15:30

Review time: 8 Hours

Scientific quality	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good <input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Do not publish
Language quality	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language polishing <input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: A great deal of language polishing <input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejection
Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/> Accept (High priority) <input type="checkbox"/> Accept (General priority) <input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Major revision <input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
Re-review	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No



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Peer-reviewer statements	Peer-Review: [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] Anonymous [<input type="checkbox"/>] Onymous Conflicts-of-Interest: [<input type="checkbox"/>] Yes [<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>] No
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SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This paper presents an early detection and treatment of PVT after hepatectomy by enhanced CT. As PVT following hepatectomy is potentially life-threatening, it is an interesting topic and worthy of being studied. But the paper needs some improvement before acceptance for publication. My detailed comments are as follows: 1、 Just as described in this paper, the occurrence of PVT was reported in the first 5–7 days after hepatectomy. However, this time point was shifted to the first day after surgery, which resulted in the problem of less cases in this study. Moreover, the difficulty of finding microthrombi is the main reason, E-CT might be not sufficient. Besides, blood flow, hypercoagulable state, and endothelial injury are described in this paper as Virchow's triad, can one of these be used as an early PVT predictor? 2、 In "METHODS": the follow-up time and follow-up plan are not stated. Dose all patients received hepatectomy had continuous follow-up and no other PVT case have been found? 3、 In "METHODS": The plan and basis of anticoagulation treatment are not explained. Anticoagulant efficacy, evaluation criteria are not provided. And pictures of before and after anticoagulation should be provided. 4、 "Anatomical resection is the only independent predictor for the occurrence of PVT. Anatomical resection tends to be associated with longer operation time, hepatic clamping time, and wider transection surface." But there is no statistics difference in operation time and hepatic clamping time. The relevant results do not draw conclusions cited above.



RE-REVIEW REPORT OF REVISED MANUSCRIPT

Name of journal: *World Journal of Hepatology*

Manuscript NO: 66372

Title: Prospective validation to prevent symptomatic portal vein thrombosis after liver resection

Provenance and peer review: Unsolicited manuscript; Externally peer reviewed

Peer-review model: Single blind

Reviewer's code: 04015916

Position: Editorial Board

Academic degree: MD, PhD

Professional title: Professor

Reviewer's Country/Territory: China

Author's Country/Territory: Japan

Manuscript submission date: 2021-03-26

Reviewer chosen by: Jing-Jie Wang (Online Science Editor)

Reviewer accepted review: 2022-03-22 12:26

Reviewer performed review: 2022-03-23 13:34

Review time: 1 Day and 1 Hour

Scientific quality	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good <input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Do not publish
Language quality	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing <input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language polishing <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade C: A great deal of language polishing <input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejection
Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/> Accept (High priority) <input type="checkbox"/> Accept (General priority) <input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Major revision <input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
Peer-reviewer	Peer-Review: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Anonymous <input type="checkbox"/> Onymous



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statements

Conflicts-of-Interest: [] Yes [Y] No

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The incidence of portal vein thrombosis after hepatectomy for hepatocellular carcinoma is extremely low, about 2-4% reported in the literature, and it is likely to occur after right hepatic lobectomy. The number of cases provided in this article is small, and the diagnostic rate of postoperative contrast-enhanced computed tomography (E-CT) examination is also questionable. It is recommended to increase the case data and publish it after further research.