

PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: *World Journal of Critical Care Medicine*

Manuscript NO: 80845

Title: Elevated sFas blood concentrations in patients dying from spontaneous intracerebral hemorrhage

Provenance and peer review: Invited Manuscript; Externally peer reviewed

Peer-review model: Single blind

Reviewer's code: 03976790

Position: Editor-in-Chief

Academic degree: DSc, PhD

Professional title: Emeritus Professor

Reviewer's Country/Territory: France

Author's Country/Territory: Spain

Manuscript submission date: 2022-10-14

Reviewer chosen by: AI Technique

Reviewer accepted review: 2022-11-04 19:29

Reviewer performed review: 2022-11-15 08:11

Review time: 10 Days and 12 Hours

Scientific quality	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent <input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good <input 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 Grade E: Do not publish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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Minor revision <input type="checkbox"/> Major revision <input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
Re-review	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

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

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Comments about the manuscript: "Elevated sFas blood concentrations in patients dying from spontaneous intracerebral hemorrhage." Brain samples from hematomas evacuated by patients with spontaneous intracerebral hemorrhage (SIH) show changes of an apoptotic nature. However, there does not seem to be any data on blood concentrations of sFas involved in apoptosis in patients with SIH. The aim of this work was to investigate whether an association existed between blood concentrations of sFas and mortality in patients with SIH. This work is of some interest. Conclusions open up a new field of investigation concerning a particularly important health problem. However, the manuscript requires some improvements before considering its possible publication.

Remarks Page 4 "When the binding between Fas and FasL occurs, then a death signal appear and the extrinsic pathway is activated.": replace "appear" with "appears". Page 5. "We recruited patients with severe and supratentorial SIH.": How many patients? How many males, females? (In table 1, only female percentage is given: why not males?) Page 6. "We taken serum samples at moment of severe SIH diagnosis and we frozen the samples at -80°C". I suggest: "We collected serum samples at the time of severe HIS diagnosis and frozen the samples at -80°C". Page 6. "We determined all sFas at the same time with Human Fas ELISA Kit": Describe the method and explain the technique Page 6 (statistical methods). "We constructed Kaplan-Meier curves of 30-day mortality in patiens with serum sFas concentrations": write "patients" instead of "patiens". Page 7, discussion. "Thus, our study report novel findings": write "reports" instead of "report". Page 8. "However, a limitation...": I appreciate the caution and honesty of the authors. Their idea leads to a new research path. References: check that all the bibliographical



**Baishideng
Publishing
Group**

7041 Koll Center Parkway, Suite
160, Pleasanton, CA 94566, USA
Telephone: +1-925-399-1568
E-mail: bpgoffice@wjgnet.com
https://www.wjgnet.com

references are presented according to the standards of the journal.

PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: *World Journal of Critical Care Medicine*

Manuscript NO: 80845

Title: Elevated sFas blood concentrations in patients dying from spontaneous intracerebral hemorrhage

Provenance and peer review: Invited Manuscript; Externally peer reviewed

Peer-review model: Single blind

Reviewer's code: 06073015

Position: Editorial Board

Academic degree: MD

Professional title: Doctor, Postdoc, Surgeon

Reviewer's Country/Territory: China

Author's Country/Territory: Spain

Manuscript submission date: 2022-10-14

Reviewer chosen by: AI Technique

Reviewer accepted review: 2022-11-05 08:20

Reviewer performed review: 2022-11-15 14:48

Review time: 10 Days and 6 Hours

Scientific quality	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good <input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good <input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accept (General priority) <input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision <input type="checkbox"/> Major revision <input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
Re-review	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

Peer-reviewer statements	Peer-Review: [<input checked="" type="radio"/>] Anonymous [<input type="radio"/>] Onymous
	Conflicts-of-Interest: [<input type="radio"/>] Yes [<input checked="" type="radio"/>] No

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The authors aim to find the relationship between blood sFas concentrations and SIH patient mortality. In this study, they illustrated that non-surviving patients in respect to surviving patients had higher intracerebral hemorrhage (ICH) score, higher midline shift, higher serum sFas concentrations, and lower rate of early hematoma evacuation, and in multiple logistic regression analysis, there is an association between serum sFas concentrations and 30-day mortality controlling for ICH score, midline shift and early hematoma evacuation. Overall, the study has a good design and embraced a good result. But I think study with large samples, even prospective study is recommended to carry out in the future.