PEER-REVIEW REPORT

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

Manuscript NO: 90617

Title: SHOCK INDEX AND ITS VARIANTS AS PREDICTORS OF MORTALITY IN SEVERE TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY

Provenance and peer review: Invited Manuscript; Externally peer reviewed

Peer-review model: Single blind

Reviewer's code: 02446043

Position: Editorial Board

Academic degree: FACC

Professional title: Lecturer

Reviewer's Country/Territory: Malaysia

Author's Country/Territory: Brazil

Manuscript submission date: 2023-12-08

Reviewer chosen by: AI Technique

Reviewer accepted review: 2023-12-09 03:12

Reviewer performed review: 2023-12-11 13:36

Review time: 2 Days and 10 Hours

Scientific quality	[　] Grade A: Excellent　[Y] Grade B: Very good　[　] Grade C: Good [　] Grade D: Fair　[　] Grade E: Do not publish
Novelty of this manuscript	[　] Grade A: Excellent　[Y] Grade B: Good　[　] Grade C: Fair [　] Grade D: No novelty
Creativity or innovation of this manuscript	[　] Grade A: Excellent　[Y] Grade B: Good　[　] Grade C: Fair [　] Grade D: No creativity or innovation

Scientific significance of the conclusion in this manuscript	[ ] Grade A: Excellent [Y] Grade B: Good [ ] Grade C: Fair [ ] Grade D: No scientific significance
Language quality	[ ] Grade A: Priority publishing [Y] Grade B: Minor language polishing [ ] Grade C: A great deal of language polishing [ ] Grade D: Rejection
Conclusion	[ ] Accept (High priority) [Y] Accept (General priority) [ ] Minor revision [ ] Major revision [ ] Rejection
Re-review	[ ] Yes [Y] No
Peer-reviewer statements	Peer-Review: [ ] Anonymous [Y] Onymous
	Conflicts-of-Interest: [ ] Yes [Y] No

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This is an interesting paper which showed that the product of age and the shock index is useful as a predictor of mortality in patients with severe traumatic brain injury. As noted in Table 1 and in their discussion, the present findings confirm work previously done by others which showed age to be significantly predictive of survival in traumatic brain injury (ref 20-24). To make the article more interesting, perhaps the authors can compare survivors with non-survivors in table 1 as regards other simple clinical parameters (eg smoking, hypertension, diabetes, heart disease, obesity), and see if there is a statistical difference. Such a significant difference in clinical parameters between the 2 groups if present may point the way for the use of these simple clinical features in addition to age and shock index as predictors of survival in later studies, as age-shock index product was pointed out by others.