BAISHIDENG PUBLISHING GROUP INC
8226 Regency Drive, Pleasanton, CA 94588, USA
Telephone: +1-925-223-8242 Fax: +1-925-223-8243
E-mail: bpgoffice@wjgnet.com http://www.wjgnet.com

Name of Journal: ***World Journal of Orthopedics***

ESPS Manuscript NO: 19637

Manuscript Type: ORIGINAL ARTICLE

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Its an interesting study. But to make the concept more comprehensible for the readers better illustrated representation of the methods would be very helpful.

Response: We have clarified the description method: *1. A line, perpendicular to the joint, was drawn at the center of the articular surface of the radial head (Figure 2, point 1).*

And the figure legends also must explain them more elaborately.

Response: we have added information for the figure legends to make it clearer:
Figure 2 — *Method for RCR measurement: 1. A line, perpendicular to the joint, was drawn at the center of the articular surface of the radial head (point 1).*
2. The diameter of the capitellum (Ø capitellum) was measured.
3. The center of the capitellum was identified as the bisector of the capitellum's diameter (point 2).
4. The minimal distance between the center points of the radial head and the capitellum was measured (D_{RH}).
5. The Radial-Capitellum-Ratio was calculated: RCR (%) = $D_{RH}/Ø_{capitellum}$.

Using this technique on some traumatic elbows would probably improve the value of the study and underline the utility of the technique.

Response: We have added a comment to that effect in the conlusions: "A clinical study on the prognosis value of RCR in the presence of acute elbow dislocation would further support its clinical utility. "

Thank you !