May 11, 2013

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Dear Editor,

Please find enclosed the edited manuscript in Word format (file name: WJC- Initial Electrocardiographic Changes in the Takotsubo Cardiomyopathy - A literature review of cases.doc).

Title: Initial clinical presentation of Takotsubo cardiomyopathy with-a focus on electrocardiographic changes: a literature review of cases

Author: Erick Francisco Sanchez Jimenez

Name of Journal: *World Journal of Cardiology*

ESPS Manuscript NO: 3051

The manuscript has been improved according to the suggestions of reviewers: Format has been updated and edited by American journal experts, certification is enclosed. Revision has been made according to the suggestions of the reviewer.

1. The references section is a little too long.

The References are based on the articles that were reviewed. They all are necessary to support all the data include in the text. I don't know a way to decrease the number of references.

2. There are some spelling mistakes. (58,8%, Tako-tsubo, table 3, usulally, psycomotor)

They were corrected and highlighted in the text.

3. Ventricular fibrillation might induce loss of consciousness in some cases. Does loss of consciousness include ventricular fibrillation?

No, ventricular fibrillation was enclosing into the category of loss of consciousness but there are other causes of loss of consciousness in the article.

4. What is the most important parameter of initial electrocardiographic changes for diagnosis of TC? What is the most important parameter for diagnosis of TC?

Echocardiography. It was corrected in the text.

5. How about the clinical characteristics and risk factors of the study population? What is the most important risk factor of TC?

First of all the risk factors go beyond the article, however the data were extracted. I know that the most common condition associated between the studied populations was Hypertension, but I decided not to

include that information into the article because most of the reviewed articles lack of this data.

6. How about the prognosis of the study population? Is there relationship between the prognosis and initial electrocardiographic changes in TC?

Again the data in the reviewed articles is not accurate for analyze this relationship between the prognosis and electrocardiographic changes. In addition one important factor in the prognosis is the condition in the patient at the presentation, for example patients who had this syndrome before or after a surgery, or present with a ventricular fibrillation. I propose for this concern a new article focused on this topic.

7. How about the relationship between the ventricular ballooning shape and initial electrocardiographic changes in TC? Is it possible to predict the ventricular ballooning shape with the initial electrocardiographic changes in TC?

I think this information goes beyond the purpose of this article, but maybe there is a relationship. Most of the reviewed articles describe the electrocardiographic changes but they didn't describe in deep or showed the echocardiographic pattern of the ventricle, it is very common that they describe the changes as "extensive left ventricular apical akinesis" or any other similar phrase. I think the best way to approach this relationship is develop an article with the full description of the echo and the ECG.

8. In the abstract, please define "TC" at the first appearance in the statement.

It was corrected.

9. As everybody knows, the diagnosis of Takotsubo cardiomyopathy cannot be made solely on electrocardiographic findings. Therefore, you should make some study limitations and conclusions to remind readers. I do think that follow-up cardiac function (echocardiography) is necessary to make a diagnosis of Takotsubo cardiomyopathy.

They both were corrected and highlighted in the manuscript

10. Two very well written reviews were published in 2012 regarding the entity. This article adds some basic statistics, but it does not go beyond that. How is this article any different from the published articles? The authors do not make clear what affects the outcome of the entity. The Milinis and Fischer review published in 2012, has some insight for that.

The Milinis and Fischer reviewed focused on the pathophysiology and the prognosis of the disease. But I think my article focused on the initial clinical presentation and on the electrocardiographic changes of the syndrome.

11. The authors believe that VF might cause loss of consciousness in some cases. I know of no-one that that has developed VF and remained conscious unless defibrillated. Ventricular fibrillation results in no pulse and therefore loss of consciousness.

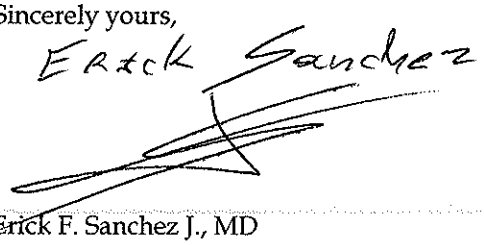
It was corrected in the text. It is true that ventricular fibrillation cause loss of consciousness. The cases with VF were enclosing into the loss of consciousness category.

12. In their discussion section the authors claim that data were deeply analysed. I am sorry, but descriptive statistics is not a very deep analysis.

It was corrected in the text.

Thank you again for publishing my manuscript in the *World Journal of Cardiology*.

Sincerely yours,



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