PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology
Manuscript NO: 35507
Title: An improved experimental model of cystic hydatid disease in liver resembling natural infection route with stable growing dynamics and immune reaction
Reviewer's code: 00503561
Reviewer's country: Japan
Science editor: Yuan Qi
Date sent for review: 2017-08-02
Date reviewed: 2017-08-17
Review time: 14 Days

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	CONCLUSION
[Y] Grade A: Excellent	[Y] Grade A: Priority publishing	Google Search:	[Y] Accept
[ ] Grade B: Very good	[ ] Grade B: Minor language polishing	[ ] The same title	[ ] High priority for publication
[ ] Grade C: Good		[ ] Duplicate publication	
[ ] Grade D: Fair	[ ] Grade C: A great deal of language polishing	[ ] Plagiarism	[ ] Rejection
[ ] Grade E: Poor		[Y] No	[ ] Minor revision
	[ ] Grade D: Rejected	BPG Search:	[ ] Major revision
		[ ] The same title	
		[ ] Duplicate publication	
		[ ] Plagiarism	
		[Y] No	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

It is dangerous experiment as the authors mentioned on page 21-22. "an improved protocol without feeding high risk eggs orally into the gut, but instead injecting protoscolices via the portal vein, reduces the occurrence of laboratory-acquired infection in the laboratory and is safe for animal care personnel. " This sentence should have the more explanation. Why injecting portal vein is safer? It looks technically demanding to the ordinary readers. Are the any record on lab-acquired infection in this field. Explain examples on the risks when the other methods are taken.