

PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Clinical Cases

Manuscript NO: 48418

Title: Potentially fatal electrolyte imbalance caused by severe hydrofluoric acid burns combined with inhalation injury: A case report

Reviewer's code: 00570480

Reviewer's country: Australia

Science editor: Ying Dou

Reviewer accepted review: 2019-05-30 07:55

Reviewer performed review: 2019-05-30 08:08

Review time: 1 Hour

SCIENTIFIC QUALITY	LANGUAGE QUALITY	CONCLUSION	PEER-REVIEWER STATEMENTS
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Accept	Peer-Review:
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language	(High priority)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Anonymous
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good	polishing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accept	<input type="checkbox"/> Onymous
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: A great deal of	(General priority)	Peer-reviewer's expertise on the
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Do not	language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision	topic of the manuscript:
publish	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejection	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision	<input type="checkbox"/> Advanced
		<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General
			<input type="checkbox"/> No expertise
			Conflicts-of-Interest:
			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This is a concise description of a patient who in all likelihood should have died but was aggressively supported with ECMO and large doses of Mg and Ca. The uniqueness of the case is the ECMO and the survival and worth reporting from that point of view. I



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would suggest minimal changes except review the language used to limit the emotiveness of some statements such as "vital" as part of a management. There should be more details of the ecmop and how this was done in such an extensive burns patient and any difficulties encountered doing this.

INITIAL REVIEW OF THE MANUSCRIPT

Google Search:

- ☐ The same title
- ☐ Duplicate publication
- ☐ Plagiarism
- ☐ No

BPG Search:

- ☐ The same title
- ☐ Duplicate publication
- ☐ Plagiarism
- ☐ No

PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Clinical Cases

Manuscript NO: 48418

Title: Potentially fatal electrolyte imbalance caused by severe hydrofluoric acid burns combined with inhalation injury: A case report

Reviewer's code: 03347481

Reviewer's country: South Korea

Science editor: Ying Dou

Reviewer accepted review: 2019-06-01 12:56

Reviewer performed review: 2019-06-21 10:53

Review time: 19 Days and 21 Hours

SCIENTIFIC QUALITY	LANGUAGE QUALITY	CONCLUSION	PEER-REVIEWER STATEMENTS
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Accept	Peer-Review:
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language	(High priority)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Anonymous
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good	polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Accept	<input type="checkbox"/> Onymous
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: A great deal of	(General priority)	Peer-reviewer's expertise on the
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Do not	language polishing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Minor revision	topic of the manuscript:
publish	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejection	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision	<input type="checkbox"/> Advanced
		<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General
			<input type="checkbox"/> No expertise
			Conflicts-of-Interest:
			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This article is about HF with inhalation injury. HF burns can be fatal and is very serious chemical burn to be treated very aggressively. I think that the share of the experience of HF inhalation injury is very helpful in burn field. However, there are some concerns in

this article to be mentioned. In the abstract, Is HF really one of the most common causes of chemical burns in China? Can you present any statistical data or references for that? In the Laboratory examination Would you present all laboratory results at admission? What were the serum level of Na, K and CK, LD, AST, ALT ...? In the Treatment What kind of resuscitation formula do you use? Were there any other electrolyte and cardiac marker imbalance, when the patient had ventricular fibrillation? Did you use only antibiotic of cefamandole? or Other antibiotics for lung complication or wound management? Was there allograft before auto skin graft for full-thickness burns? How did you control pain? (HF burns show severe pain.) How many times did you check the serum calcium level and how quickly did you administrate to reach the target level? Did you perform bronchial lavage for removing remnant HF in the lung? or What did you try to remove chemical agent?

INITIAL REVIEW OF THE MANUSCRIPT

Google Search:

- ☐ The same title
- ☐ Duplicate publication
- ☐ Plagiarism
- ☐ [Y] No

BPG Search:

- ☐ The same title
- ☐ Duplicate publication
- ☐ Plagiarism
- ☐ [Y] No