



PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Clinical Cases

Manuscript NO: 49503

Title: Community-acquired pneumonia complicated by rhabdomyolysis: A clinical analysis of 11 cases

Reviewer’s code: 02493519

Position: Editor-in-Chief

Academic degree: FCCP, MD, PhD

Professional title: Professor

Reviewer’s country: Japan

Author’s country: China

Reviewer chosen by: Na Ma

Reviewer accepted review: 2019-08-21 05:37

Reviewer performed review: 2019-08-25 04:48

Review time: 3 Days and 23 Hours

SCIENTIFIC QUALITY	LANGUAGE QUALITY	CONCLUSION	PEER-REVIEWER STATEMENTS
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accept	Peer-Review:
<input checked="" 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 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 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



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General and major comments Although the study design is retrospective and the number of cases included for analysis is small, this study is interesting and of value from a clinical point of view. The authors retrospectively summarized the traits of clinical manifestations and laboratory blood examinations in patients with community acquired pneumonia (CAP) complicated with rhabdomyolysis (RM). Furthermore, the comparison was made between patients suffering from CAP with RB (n=11) and those with exercise-induced RB (n=48). The reviewer would like to require the authors to add the following issues to the text. 1) The authors stated "All patients were managed with hydration and alkalization" in the method section. However, the enrolled patients generally showed decreased serum K concentration in association with alkalosis (probably metabolic alkalosis?). Nevertheless, alkalization was introduced as one of the initial therapies. It is difficult for the readers to understand the reason why alkalization was needed as an early therapy. 2) In relation to the matter as mentioned above, it is not enough in the discussion concerning the reason why hypokalemia was evident in patients with CAP and RB. Hypokalemia is inconsistent with the muscle injury associated with its destruction. The more persuading argument on hypokalemia is necessary. 3) Although oxygenation index and pH were depicted in Table 4, PaCO₂ values were not presented. This is indispensable for judging the contribution of respiratory alkalosis to the cases. It is required for the authors to have a reasonable discussion about the basic mechanism regarding blood alkalosis (respiratory or metabolic), which is contradiction to muscle injury. 4) The reviewer supposes that authors have all the data for CAP with and without RB detected in the authors' hospital. If so, it may be helpful for readers to know the incidence rate of CAP with RB among all the CAP in the authors' hospital. Of the matter of course, such a rate does not indicate that in China or over the world but may be useful for each reader to consider the CAP situation in his (her) country. 5) Of 11 patients with CAP with RB, three patients



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showed increased serum antibody titer of Mycoplasma but other causative microorganisms, including Legionella, Streptococcus pneumoniae, influenza viruses, and so forth, were not detected. This is one of the serious points in this study and it is needed to state what kinds of microorganism detections were performed in a more detailed manner. Furthermore, this point should be highlighted in the text as one the study limitations.

INITIAL REVIEW OF THE MANUSCRIPT

Google Search:

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