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# PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Clinical Cases

Manuscript NO: 73025

Title: Presentation of Boerhaave's syndrome as an upper-esophageal perforation

associated with a right-sided pleural effusion: A case report

Provenance and peer review: Unsolicited manuscript; Externally peer reviewed

**Peer-review model:** Single blind

Reviewer's code: 03645427 Position: Peer Reviewer Academic degree: MD

Professional title: Chief Doctor, Director

Reviewer's Country/Territory: South Korea

Author's Country/Territory: China

Manuscript submission date: 2021-11-07

Reviewer chosen by: AI Technique

Reviewer accepted review: 2021-11-08 11:58

Reviewer performed review: 2021-11-08 13:04

Review time: 1 Hour

Scientific quality	[ ] Grade A: Excellent [ ] Grade B: Very good [Y] Grade C: Good [ ] Grade D: Fair [ ] Grade E: Do not publish
Language quality	[ ] Grade A: Priority publishing [ ] Grade B: Minor language polishing [ Y] Grade C: A great deal of language polishing [ ] Grade D: Rejection
Conclusion	[ ] Accept (High priority) [ ] Accept (General priority) [ Y] Minor revision [ ] Major revision [ ] Rejection
Re-review	[ ]Yes [Y]No



# Baishideng

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Peer-reviewer statements

Peer-Review: [Y] Anonymous [] Onymous

Conflicts-of-Interest: [ ] Yes [Y] No

## SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Borhaave's syndrome is extremely rare, but very fatal. Your case is clinically informative because spontaneous esophageal full thickness muscle rupture without any cause of injury is more difficult to make a timely diagnosis. However, in a case of pleural like this case, diagnositic thoracentesis is essential. Although patient and his family refused therapeutic thoracentesis or chest tube insertion, diagnostic centesis with a needle is less invasive. Discussion section is comprehensive and well-written.



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Reviewer's code: 03738573 Position: Peer Reviewer Academic degree: MD

**Professional title:** Director

Reviewer's Country/Territory: China

Author's Country/Territory: China

Manuscript submission date: 2021-11-07

Reviewer chosen by: AI Technique

Reviewer accepted review: 2021-11-08 01:26

**Reviewer performed review: 2021-11-09 14:59** 

**Review time:** 1 Day and 13 Hours

Scientific quality	[ Y] Grade A: Excellent [ ] Grade B: Very good [ ] Grade C: Good [ ] Grade D: Fair [ ] Grade E: Do not publish
Language quality	[Y] Grade A: Priority publishing [] Grade B: Minor language polishing [] Grade C: A great deal of language polishing [] Grade D: Rejection
Conclusion	[ ] Accept (High priority) [ Y] Accept (General priority) [ ] Minor revision [ ] Major revision [ ] Rejection
Re-review	[Y]Yes [ ]No



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## SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The authors aimed to report a case of spontaneous esophageal rupture misdiagnosed as pleural effusion at an early stage and share their experience during diagnosis and treatment of spontaneous esophageal rupture. This is a well-designed study. The tables and graphs present the findings effectively. I congratulate the authors for their efforts in this field. This subject is an issue that will not be out of date and has the potential to always design a new study on it. However, I do have some questions and concerns outlined below about their study. 1) This is a hot and interesting topic. Because spontaneous esophageal rupture is easy to be misdiagnosed during diagnosis, it is of great significance to distinguish it from other diseases in the treatment process. However, the authors don't discuss the relevant content in detail. Relevant content should be added to the discussion section. I believe that the discussion of this topic may also increase the strength of this study. 2) Additionally, the spontaneous esophageal rupture was often triggered by vomiting, but the authors only described the patient's vomiting in the outpatient and didn't mention the evolution of the patient's symptoms of vomiting. Did the patient have a subsequent episode of vomiting during her stay in hospital?