

Manuscript number: World Journal of Dermatology - 79446

Article Title: A Systematic Review of Hematidrosis: Time for Clinicians to Recognize This Entity

World Journal of Dermatology

Author's Response:

We thank the reviewers for their time and expertise. Please see the specific response to the reviewers enclosed below.

Reviewers'

comments:

Reviewer #1: This article summarizes the knowledge we currently have in this specific topic. In the attached document you can find my proposals (most of them are language changes). Only one thing I would like to be rewritten in order to sound like a proposal because I think that this is the aim of a review article, to summarize available information and to propose things for future studies and not to make statements and create diagnostic criteria. You can find a detailed side comment in the article, and again this is my personal opinion.

Response: Thank you for your essential concern. We have corrected our spellings and minor grammatical errors as suggested. We also changed the "gold standard" phrases in two different sentences as being more toned down.

Reviewer #2: They searched PubMed, Science Direct, Medline, and Google Scholar, as well as four different pre-print databases, including Medrxiv, Research Square, SSRN, and Biorxiv. We included studies from 1996 onwards, with no limitation on language. Hematidrosis was classified as "unlikely", "likely", and "highly likely". There are 74 articles with 106 hematidrosis cases. India (n = 40) and China (n = 11) report the most cases. Patients are mostly female (76.5%) with a median age of 13 years old. The head region is the most common bleeding site (n = 168/254). Headaches (26.9%) and abdominal pain (16.4%) are the most common prodromes. Beta-blockers (43%) and anxiolytics (23.2%) are the pharmacotherapy most commonly prescribed. Psychotherapy (37.5%) and counseling (32.5%) are the most widely used non-pharmacotherapy measures. Only 41.1% and 19.8% of all cases reach complete resolution and are highly likely to be hematidrosis, respectively. Conclusions: Although hematidrosis is rare and the pathophysiology is still largely unknown, that does not mean hematidrosis does not exist. It is important to note that the most frequent stressor is either anxiety, fear, or excessive stress. Clinicians should exclude other diagnoses and look for stressors to alleviate bleeding. In General: it's a good paper and the subject of the manuscript is applicable and useful. Title: the title properly explains the purpose and objective of the article Abstract: abstract contains an appropriate summary for the article, the language used in the abstract is easy to read and understand, and there are no suggestions for improvement. Introduction: authors do provide adequate background on the topic and reason for this article and describe what the authors hoped to achieve. Results: the results are presented clearly, the authors provide accurate research results, and there is sufficient evidence for each result. Conclusion: in general: Good and the research provides sample data for the authors to make their conclusion. Grammar: Need Some revision. (Check The Paper Comments). Please provide the following information in the Paper 1. Conflict of Interest 2. Source of Funding Finally, this was an appealing article, in its current state it adds much new insightful information to the field. Therefore, I accept that paper to be published in your journal

Response: Thank you for your kind words.