

Answering reviewers

Reviewer 1.

Authors showed a case of facial schwannoma treated with preventive parotidectomy. In present case, preventive parotidectomy confirmed the diagnosis, and the post-operative course was good. But, the pre-operative diagnosis was unsatisfactory as authors also mentioned. Preoperative diagnosis and explanation to the patient should be shown. Findings of CT and especially MRI in schwannoma should be described.

1) Preoperative diagnosis and explanation to the patient should be shown.

→ Based on the patient's clinical features and the results of the enhanced-facial computed tomography (CT) scan, the possibility of a mass originating from the parotid gland was informed to the patient, and it was emphasized that the final diagnosis would be made through histological examination of the extracted mass. Due to the non-specific clinical features of schwannomas, it was difficult to predict before, but there was no major problem because the possibility of another diagnosis was informed to the patient.

→ We will add contents to the 'Informed consents' section of the 'Case presentation' about;

Informed consents

The patient was thoroughly informed about the potential for a mass originating from the parotid gland and the necessity of prophylactic parotidectomy and gave informed consent. Additionally, the definitive diagnosis was established through histological examination of the excised mass, and alternative diagnoses were also informed to the patient.

2) Findings of CT and especially MRI in schwannoma should be described.

→ The enhanced-facial CT was performed and is described on the 'Imaging examinations' section and figure 3 of 'Case presentation', and 10th line of page 10 of the 'Discussion'. However, as pointed out, we added typical radiological findings of CT and Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) of schwannoma to the 'Discussion'. Additionally, the reasons why the patient was not able to undergo an MRI were explained.

→ We will add to the 'Discussion' section about;

They are typically homogeneous and may contain cystic or necrotic regions. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is another imaging modality that can be used to visualize

schwannomas. On MRI finding, schwannomas typically appear as well-defined, encapsulated masses. The signal intensity of the mass may be heterogeneous, reflecting areas of cystic degeneration or hemorrhage.

And

The contrast-enhanced facial CT scan of patient showed a well-defined, round-shaped mass, which is a typical pattern for schwannomas on CT imaging. The MRI was recommended, but the patient refused the MRI due to the cost issue, and therefore, a definitive diagnosis could not be established through imaging examinations.

Reviewer 2.

The proposed case report is well written with good data quality. Manuscript is concise, coherent, and well argued. The style and language are accurate and appropriate. References are adequate and exhaustive. In my opinion, it is suitable for publication in the World Journal of Clinical Cases.

→ We appreciate your comments on our manuscript.