

## ESPS PEER REVIEW REPORT

**Name of journal:** World Journal of Gastroenterology

**ESPS manuscript NO:** 13118

**Title:** Hepatocellular Carcinoma with Concomitant Hepatic Angiomyolipoma and Cavernous Hemangioma in a Patient with Hepatitis B Virus Infection

**Reviewer code:** 00182114

**Science editor:** Ya-Juan Ma

**Date sent for review:** 2014-08-08 08:09

**Date reviewed:** 2014-08-11 09:37

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	Google Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Accept
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Existing	<input type="checkbox"/> High priority for publication
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: A great deal of language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> No records	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejected	BPG Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor		<input type="checkbox"/> Existing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		<input type="checkbox"/> No records	

## COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Dear Author This is very interesting case report about HCC with concomitant hepatic angiomyolipoma. It is very difficult to make a diagnosis of hepatic angiomyolipoma. According to some reports, MRI and enhanced US are good tool for the diagnosis of hepatic angiomyolipoma. 1. MRI is considered to be the best modality to determine the components of the this tumor. Hyperintensity on the T2 weighted image and hyper or hypointensity on the T1-weighted image are observed depending on the component of tumor tissue. Lipomatous lesions may be determined as hyperintensity on the T1-weighted image; they may also be determined by the chemical shift imaging technique using gadolinium. Do you check MRI? 2. US images may vary depending on the tissue components affected by the tumor. Recent reports showed the diagnostic effectiveness of contrast enhanced US(CEUS). CEUS revealed the typical imaging characteristics of hepatic angiomyolipoma., that is, an inhomogeneous hyperenhancing pattern in the arterial phase and prolonged enhancement during the portal and Kupffer phase. How about CEUS. Please comment MRI and enhanced US in discussion.

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**Title:** Hepatocellular Carcinoma with Concomitant Hepatic Angiomyolipoma and Cavernous Hemangioma in a Patient with Hepatitis B Virus Infection

**Reviewer code:** 00068348

**Science editor:** Ya-Juan Ma

**Date sent for review:** 2014-08-08 08:09

**Date reviewed:** 2014-08-24 23:49

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	Google Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Accept
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Existing	<input type="checkbox"/> High priority for publication
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: A great deal of language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> No records	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejected	BPG Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor		<input type="checkbox"/> Existing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		<input type="checkbox"/> No records	

## COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The article deals with a rare case of Hepatocellular Carcinoma with Concomitant Hepatic Angiomyolipoma and Cavernous Hemangioma. It is a well written article, my only concern deals with the surgical treatment. I would prefer a detailed description of the intraoperative findings and the surgical procedure performed. Was a simple right hepatectomy only? Also why the authors decided to perform the Transarterial chemoembolization (TACE) and not to follow another chemotherapy protocol and why to proceed in TACE at this time interval.

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**ESPS manuscript NO:** 13118

**Title:** Hepatocellular Carcinoma with Concomitant Hepatic Angiomyolipoma and Cavernous Hemangioma in a Patient with Hepatitis B Virus Infection

**Reviewer code:** 00012216

**Science editor:** Ya-Juan Ma

**Date sent for review:** 2014-08-08 08:09

**Date reviewed:** 2014-09-22 01:24

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	Google Search:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accept
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Minor language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Existing	<input type="checkbox"/> High priority for publication
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade C: Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: A great deal of language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> No records	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair		BPG Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejected	<input type="checkbox"/> Existing	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		<input type="checkbox"/> No records	

## COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

(1) Xiao-wen Ge et al present a well written case report describing by first time the concomitant occurrence of hepatocellular carcinoma, angiomyolipoma and cavernous hemangioma in a HBV infected patient without liver cirrhosis. The case is also well documented with illustrative histological and ultrasonography images. As commented by authors the finding could be a simple coincidence but it is worthy it to be reported to draw the attention for future research for a hypothetical pathological cause of the observed combination. (2) The interest of the paper is based on being the first description of hepatocellular carcinoma, angiomyolipoma and hemangioma combination in the same location. (3) Presentation of the manuscript is adequate. (4) Ethics of the research: NA