

7041 Koll Center Parkway, Suite 160, Pleasanton, CA 94566, USA **Telephone:** +1-925-399-1568 **E-mail:** office@baishideng.com https://www.wjgnet.com

PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Clinical Cases

Manuscript NO: 92121

Title: Systemic lupus erythematosus in a 15-year-old female with multiple splenic

nodules: A case report

Provenance and peer review: Unsolicited Manuscript; Externally peer reviewed

Peer-review model: Single blind

Reviewer's code: 02842299

Position: Executive Associate Editor-in-Chief

Academic degree: PhD

Professional title: Chief Physician, Professor

Reviewer's Country/Territory: China

Author's Country/Territory: South Korea

Manuscript submission date: 2024-01-16

Reviewer chosen by: AI Technique

Reviewer accepted review: 2024-01-28 19:09

Reviewer performed review: 2024-02-05 16:01

Review time: 7 Days and 20 Hours

	[] Grade A: Excellent [Y] Grade B: Very good [] Grade C:
Scientific quality	Good
	[] Grade D: Fair [] Grade E: Do not publish
Novelty of this manuscript	[Y] Grade A: Excellent [] Grade B: Good [] Grade C: Fair [] Grade D: No novelty
Creativity or innovation of	[] Grade A: Excellent [Y] Grade B: Good [] Grade C: Fair
this manuscript	[] Grade D: No creativity or innovation



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Scientific significance of the conclusion in this manuscript	[] Grade A: Excellent [Y] Grade B: Good [] Grade C: Fair [] Grade D: No scientific significance
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
Peer-reviewer statements	Peer-Review: [Y] Anonymous [] Onymous Conflicts-of-Interest: [] Yes [Y] No

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

In this manuscript, the authors introduced a rare case of splenic involvement with AP-CT and histologically, and they showed that spleen invasion by SLE can appear in multiple nodular forms and patterns. These findings may help physicians identify SLE nodules from infections and malignancies. This manuscript is generally concisely and coherently organized and presented. It is an interesting research topic. Several suggestions as follows. 1. In this case, the authors performed CT, RBC-SPECT, PET-CT for the patient to identify the etiology and nodule nature, however, MRI has also been emphasized in upper abdominal disease. The authors' preference for CT was based on lupus enteritis. Should MRI examinations be considered In the subsequent identification? If so, what is the value of the test compared to other examinations. 2. Periarteriolar necrosis was observed in this study, while aseptic necrosis and infarction were also observed in a previous study, based on your insights, weather this explain the occurrence of splenic infarction in patients with SLE. It would be nice to have more discussion. 3. It might be better to add scale bars to Figure 3, even if it's stated in the description.



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