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ESPS Peer-review Report

Name of Journal: World Journal of Clinical Cases

ESPS Manuscript NO: 8997

Title: Optimal management of a patient with undifferentiated nasopharyngeal carcinoma based on cetuximab, re-irradiation and multidisciplinary team approach

Reviewer code: 02346872

Science editor: Huan-Huan Zhai

Date sent for review: 2014-01-21 09:11

Date reviewed: 2014-01-22 21:07

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"/> Existed	<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	<input type="checkbox"/> Existed	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E (Poor)		<input type="checkbox"/> No records	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

I read the manuscript above with interest. I believe that this paper is a usefull clinical case in head and neck diseases. I consider the papaer is acceptable for publishing in this journal. However it needs minor language polishing.

ESPS Peer-review Report

Name of Journal: World Journal of Clinical Cases

ESPS Manuscript NO: 8997

Title: Optimal management of a patient with undifferentiated nasopharyngeal carcinoma based on cetuximab, re-irradiation and multidisciplinary team approach

Reviewer code: 02731461

Science editor: Huan-Huan Zhai

Date sent for review: 2014-01-21 09:11

Date reviewed: 2014-01-29 23:55

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A (Excellent)	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority Publishing	Google Search:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y] Accept
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y] Grade B (Very good)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Y] Grade B: minor language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Existed	<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	<input type="checkbox"/> Existed	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E (Poor)		<input type="checkbox"/> No records	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Nasopharyngeal carcinomas are usual in Asia areas especially in south of China but rare in west countries. The patient of this case received the routine treatment include of chemotherapy and radiotherapy, also include of cetuximab treatment target at EGFR when nasopharyngeal carcinoma diagnosed firstly. The focal points of this case are the multidisciplinary treatments after the tumor relapsed. So, I think that the title of this article should highlight on the treatment of "recurrence" of nasopharyngeal carcinoma. In the "case report" part, authors mentions that symptoms improved after patient received three cycles of chemotherapy after relapse confirmed (Radiological and symptomatic improvement was obtained after three cycles), but authors does not present the relapse symptoms. On my opinion these should be introduced. In the "discuss" part, authors emphasized the importance of cetuximab not only in the initially treatments but also in the treatments after tumor relapsed. Cetuximab is widely used in the treatment of nasopharyngeal carcinomas because it can increase response rate when it is combined with chemotherapy and radiotherapy. So, I think it is right that cetuximab are applied in this patient. But I think that author could not make the conclusion that cetuximab has benefits on the improvement of disease control in this "single" patient because cetuximab was also used combined with chemotherapy and radiotherapy. Maybe the same outcomes would be achieved without the use of cetuximab. The author present the CT images before and after patient`s first treatment in Figure.1 and Figure.2. As we know, lymph nodes could be best distinguished with normal tissue in MRI, in stead of CT. So, I think it is better present the MRI images which conducted before the patient received treatment. EB virus has the deeply relationship with



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the occurrence of nasopharyngeal carcinoma, and the density of EB virus antibody usually was regarded as the disease control reference of nasopharyngeal carcinoma. I do not know whether author did such detective. If did, the results should be presented. Yours sincerely.