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ESPS Peer-review Report

Name of Journal: World Journal of Clinical Cases

ESPS Manuscript NO: 10947

Title: Tattooing: A Potential Novel Risk Factor for Iliopsoas Abscess

Reviewer code: 01954061

Science editor: Ling-Ling Wen

Date sent for review: 2014-04-27 21:44

Date reviewed: 2014-04-27 22:54

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

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Very well documented. Excellent diagnostic approach and treatment. Important description of potential risks from the tattooing process, especially when strict antiseptic measures are not followed.



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ESPS Peer-review Report

Name of Journal: World Journal of Clinical Cases

ESPS Manuscript NO: 10947

Title: Tattooing: A Potential Novel Risk Factor for Iliopsoas Abscess

Reviewer code: 02846934

Science editor: Ling-Ling Wen

Date sent for review: 2014-04-27 21:44

Date reviewed: 2014-05-04 08:14

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"/> 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 checked="" 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"/> Existed	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		<input type="checkbox"/> No records	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This is an interesting case report about two cases of iliopsoas abscess with an epidemiological linkage of using the same equipment for tattooing. However, both patients were IV drug users and, thus, they were already at risk of iliopsoas abscess. Although they denied for recent use of IV drugs, there was still possible that the cause of the MRSA bacteremia and iliopsoas abscess in the 2 patients were due to sharing needle for the IV drug use. As the author mentioned in the paper, there has also been previous case report of a patient developing IPA 2 months after the cessation of IV drug use. In order to provide more evidence to support the epidemiological linkage, the author is advised to provide more information about: 1. Were any positive culture obtained from samples taken in the tattooing equipment (environmental sampling)? 2. The epidemiological linkage was only supported by the antibiogram typing of the MRSA strains but the discriminatory power of the antibiogram typing is poor. Were other methods of phenotyping done for the MRSA strains to provide more strong evidence to support the author hypothesis? Please refer to the attached manuscript for the comments.