

ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

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Title: Modified management strategy for early hepatic artery occlusion after liver transplantation with failed intervention of revascularization: collective evidence from survivor

Reviewer's code: 00182114

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CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input checked="" 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"/> The same title	<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"/> Duplicate publication	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejected	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor		[Y] No	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		BPG Search:	
		<input type="checkbox"/> The same title	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Duplicate publication	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Dear author Hepatic artery thrombosis (HAT), serious complication after liver transplantation, can lead to patient death in the absence of revascularization or retransplantation. Herein, author presented clinical characteristics, imaging findings, and long-term outcomes of 3 LT patients with HAT who were treated conservatively and developed hepatic arterial collateral via inferior phrenic artery. I believe that there are a number of patients who experience long-term survival after diagnosis of irreversible HAT and the development of collaterals. Although this group is at high risk for sepsis and biliary complication, there are usually self-limiting complication due to improved treatment regimens. I ask some question. 1. Please tell me the detail mechanism of hepatic arterial collaterals via inferior phrenic artery. 2. When HAT occurs after LT, we should perform revascularization to salvage the graft. However, the success rate of revascularization is not acceptable. I think mesenteric arteriovenous shunt (Partial Portal Arterialization) (PPA) was effective in preventing hepatic function. How about PPA (mesenteric arteriovenous shunt) for HAT ?