



ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

ESPS manuscript NO: 24138

Title: Contrast-enhanced ultrasound of histologically proven hepatic epithelioid hemangioendothelioma

Reviewer’s code: 02451447

Reviewer’s country: United States

Science editor: Yuan Qi

Date sent for review: 2016-01-10 18:48

Date reviewed: 2016-01-19 11:35

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

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The authors analyzed contrast-enhanced ultrasound (CEUS) features of histologically proven hepatic epithelioid hemangioendothelioma (HEHE). HEHE showed typical enhancement patterns on CEUS and patients with hemangioma and focal nodular hyperplasia showed hyperenhancement as the most distinctive feature. The findings are clinically useful and can help the radiologist to predict the nature of liver lesions. Comments: 1. The final pathologic diagnosis of HEHE showed the typically fibrosclerotic center and cellular periphery on hematoxylin-eosin stained specimens. Immunohistochemically, tumors were positive for at least one endothelial marker, including CD 34 (n = 20), CD 31 (n = 20), CD 68 (n = 20), ALK (n = 11). Why the authors use ALK and CD68 as markers of endothelial cells? How do you explain the positivity of ALK and CD68. Though the authors can get all the pathology information from pathology report, it is better to have at least one pathologist included in this study to explain the pathologic features. 2. The authors tried to use CEUS to differentiate HEHE and FNH/hemangioma. It is difficult to differentiate HEHE from malignant angiosarcoma. It is better that authors include several cases of liver angiosarcoma in this study. In



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this way, the authors can compare the vascular lesion from pure benign (FNH/hemangioma), intermediate (HEHE) and malignant (angiosarcoma).



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Name of journal: World Journal of Gastroenterology

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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 checked="" 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 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"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor		BPG Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		<input type="checkbox"/> The same title	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Duplicate publication	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

authors defined features of contrast-enhanced ultrasound (CEUS) in 25 histologically proven hepatic epithelioid hemangioendothelioma (HEHE) by comparing 45 case of hemanjioma/focal nodular hyperplasia. my comments are: * since HEHE imitates malignant metastasis, if it was possible to add on CEUS findings of this group. this will allow to calculate sensitivity and specificity of each features. * table4 can be included in table3



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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
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		<input type="checkbox"/> Duplicate publication	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Dear authors, The topic of this manuscript is very important. Authors should be used another malignant lesion like HCC or metastatic lesion as control groups. Arterial hypervascularization and washout during portal phase are characteristic findings of HCC. Material and materyal section should be written more comprehensively. Author report that all patients asmyptomatic and laboratory findings almost normal. This is not plausible for clinician. Why they perform biopsy for heamngioma. Because, a great majority of hemaangioma don't require biopsy. There fore, there is some ethics concerns.