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ESPS Peer-review Report
Name of Journal: World Journal of Hepatology
ESPS Manuscript NO: 10374
Title: Focal liver lesions detection and characterization: the advantages of gadoxetic acid-enhanced liver MRI.
Reviewer code: 02861134
Science editor: Wen, Ling-Ling
Date sent for review: 2014-03-31 14:03
Date reviewed: 2014-04-02 23:59

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	CONCLUSION
[ ] Grade A (Excellent)	[ ] Grade A: Priority Publishing	Google Search:	[Y] Accept
[ ] Grade B (Very good)	[Y] Grade B: minor language polishing	[ ] Existed	[ ] High priority for publication
[Y] Grade C (Good)	[ ] Grade C: a great deal of language polishing	[ ] No records	
[ ] Grade D (Fair)		BPG Search:	[ ]Rejection
[ ] Grade E (Poor)	[ ] Grade D: rejected	[ ] Existed	[ ] Minor revision
		[ ] No records	[ ] Major revision

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS
The paper is well organized. Author Guidelines has been followed properly in preparing the manuscript. Literature review is adequate. Analysis and findings support objectives of the paper. Decision regarding the paper - Accept the paper in its current format.

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ESPS Peer-review Report
Name of Journal: World Journal of Hepatology
ESPS Manuscript NO: 10374
Title: Focal liver lesions detection and characterization: the advantages of gadoxetic acid-enhanced liver MRI.
Reviewer code: 02526287
Science editor: Wen, Ling-Ling
Date sent for review: 2014-03-31 14:03
Date reviewed: 2014-04-16 02:57

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	CONCLUSION
[ ] Grade A (Excellent)	[ ] Grade A: Priority Publishing	Google Search:	[ ] Accept
[ ] Grade B (Very good)	[Y] Grade B: minor language polishing	[ ] Existed	[ ] High priority for publication
[Y] Grade C (Good)	[ ] Grade C: a great deal of language polishing	[ ] No records	[ ]Rejection
[ ] Grade D (Fair)	[ ] Grade D: rejected	BPG Search:	[Y] Minor revision
[ ] Grade E (Poor)		[ ] Existed	[ ] Major revision
		[ ] No records	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The paper entitled "Focal liver lesions detection and characterization: the advantages of gadoxetic acid-enhanced liver MRI." by Palmucci et al is a brief overview on the use of hepato-specific contrast medium RMN for the characterization of focal liver lesions. The review is well carried out and structured and topics addressed are relevant. Figures are outstanding and meaningful. The paper indeed focuses on three different diagnostic problems that are for sure the most relevant ones in every day clinical practice. Differential diagnosis of FNH and hepatic adenoma/s, true HCC and preneoplastic lesions (either high and low grade dysplastic nodules and regenerative nodules) and liver metastases. Several papers and reviews have been published on the topic so far, therefore, the originality of the contribution by Palmucci is quite low. However, in my opinion there is still room for a concise refreshment on this topic provided that it would be easy to understand and fruitfull for practicing hepatologists. In that sense, I suggest the author to include a table organized as follows: rows: focal lesions (FNH, Adenoma and so on), columns: feature on the different MRI phases by Gadoxetic acid (dynamic vascular phases and hepato-biliary one) marking with an asterisk the atypical imaging presentation of the lesion (i.e. atypical FNH appearing as hypointense in hepatobiliary phase due to the presence of fibrous tissue or steatosis). In addition, the PPV and NPV of MRI with gadoxetic-acid in the setting of FNH and adenoma (Grazioli et al: Radiology 2005;36:166–177) should be mentioned.