

## ESPS Peer-review Report

**Name of Journal:** World Journal of Radiology

**ESPS Manuscript NO:** 4710

**Title:** Comparison of CT dose and image quality with filtered back projection, iterative reconstruction and CT with a new detector with minimal electronic noise

**Reviewer code:** 02520369

**Science editor:** Wen, Ling-Ling

**Date sent for review:** 2013-07-22 15:23

**Date reviewed:** 2013-07-25 21:25

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	RECOMMENDATION	CONCLUSION
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade A (Excellent)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority Publishing	Google Search:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accept
<input checked="" 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	<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

This manuscript described an interest work that the average dose could be reduced 30%, 52% and 80% for imaging bone, soft tissue and air for the same image quality by using iterative reconstruction (IR) instead of filtered back projection (FBP). In addition, employing the new Stellar detector could further lower radiation dose additionally by 27%, 54% and 70% for bone, soft tissue and air, respectively. The manuscript can be accepted for publication as it is.