



ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Radiology

ESPS manuscript NO: 21684

Title: Effects of iodinated contrast on various magnetic resonance imaging sequences and field strength: Implications for characterization of hemorrhagic transformation in acute stroke therapy

Reviewer’s code: 02548806

Reviewer’s country: Turkey

Science editor: Yue-Li Tian

Date sent for review: 2015-08-04 08:31

Date reviewed: 2015-08-24 04:12

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 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 type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor		<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

A good designed study with nice figures. It positively has evaluated the sequences detecting hemorrhage like GRE and FLAIR (with lacking SWI). ***I would like to see the images of phantoms acquired with FLAIR sequence also we only use this sequence for detecting SAH. ***Also could the author describe what should we expect in the normal brain since there is no blood brain barrier break down and pathologic brain especially in the parenchymal hematomas and SAH.



ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Radiology

ESPS manuscript NO: 21684

Title: Effects of iodinated contrast on various magnetic resonance imaging sequences and field strength: Implications for characterization of hemorrhagic transformation in acute stroke therapy

Reviewer's code: 02635498

Reviewer's country: Turkey

Science editor: Yue-Li Tian

Date sent for review: 2015-08-04 08:31

Date reviewed: 2015-08-31 15:37

Table with 4 columns: CLASSIFICATION, LANGUAGE EVALUATION, SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT, CONCLUSION. It lists various criteria like Grade A: Excellent, Priority publishing, Google Search, and Accept, with checkboxes for each.

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The authors performed a study to evaluate the effects of IRCM on MR Imaging comparing different sequences and magnetic fields, with emphasis to similarities / differences with well-known signal characteristics of hemorrhage in the brain. They concluded that T1 and T2 shortening effects of iodixanol and iopamidol are present at both 1.5 and 3T. Hypo-intensity on T2 is significantly more conspicuous than signal changes on T1-WI, FLAIR or GRE. This is well designed and written study about the iodinated contrast media effect on various MRI sequences. There are some minor issues that must be revised by the authors. The overall structure of the manuscript needs editing by a native English speaker. The description of the IRCM abbreviation "iodinated radio contrast media (IRCM)" could be more suitable. In Introduction section, the sentence needs grammar editing "Reported relaxation times / signal changes of iodinated contrast can potentially overlap with know relaxation times / signal changes of blood [1]" In material and method section, "Aliquots of iopamidol (300 mgI/mL) and iodixanol (320 mgI/mL) mixed with normal saline (NS)...." Why did



BAISHIDENG PUBLISHING GROUP INC

8226 Regency Drive, Pleasanton, CA 94588, USA

Telephone: +1-925-223-8242

Fax: +1-925-223-8243

E-mail: bpgoffice@wjgnet.com

<http://www.wjgnet.com>

the authors use different concentration of the contrast media, 300 mgI/mL versus 320 mgI/mL? Is there any effect of this difference in signal intensity on different MRI sequences?