

ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Cardiology

ESPS manuscript NO: 26888

Title: Noninvasive diagnosis of vulnerable coronary plaque

Reviewer's code: 01919991

Reviewer's country: Italy

Science editor: Fang-Fang Ji

Date sent for review: 2016-05-03 10:15

Date reviewed: 2016-05-18 21:48

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	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"/> 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"/> Plagiarism	<input 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	
		[Y] No	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The manuscript by Pozo et.al. reviews the use of non-invasive imaging approaches in the diagnosis of vulnerable coronary plaque. In general term the manuscript is well written and follows a logical projection, with general views of different diagnostic imaging approaches follow by clinical application both for diagnosis and prognostic outcomes. There is lots of information on different imaging approaches, and their applicability on clinical settings together with advantages and drawbacks of the approach. The manuscript is of pleasant reading for a wide audience of readers interested in the issue.

ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Cardiology

ESPS manuscript NO: 26888

Title: Noninvasive diagnosis of vulnerable coronary plaque

Reviewer's code: 00289422

Reviewer's country: Greece

Science editor: Fang-Fang Ji

Date sent for review: 2016-05-03 10:15

Date reviewed: 2016-05-27 18:52

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade B: Very good	<input checked="" 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"/> Duplicate publication	
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: A great deal of language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejected	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

The following sentences need rephrasing for better understanding: These lesions are unfailingly, but in a variable frequency, associated with thrombus formation¹⁵ However, although all the studies have shown a good agreement in non-calcified plaque quantification between both techniques³⁸⁻⁴⁰, there were contradictory results in plaque composition analysis using predefined Hounsfield unit (HU) ranges, due to overlapping in these values^{38, 40} Incidence of slow-flow phenomenon in patients with stable was related with the presence of circumferential plaque calcification... Moreover, when coronary PET was evaluated in ACS and stable angina after stent implantation, a higher FDG uptake was noted not only in the culprit lesions but also in the left main and ascending thoracic aorta of the patients with acute coronary events (Figure 7)¹⁰². Figures 5,6 and 7, as stated are taken from the literature. Permission from the authors of the articles or the editor is obligatory.

ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Cardiology

ESPS manuscript NO: 26888

Title: Noninvasive diagnosis of vulnerable coronary plaque

Reviewer's code: 00227522

Reviewer's country: Spain

Science editor: Fang-Fang Ji

Date sent for review: 2016-05-03 10:15

Date reviewed: 2016-06-03 03:31

CLASSIFICATION	LANGUAGE EVALUATION	SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT	CONCLUSION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grade A: Priority publishing	Google Search:	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<input 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

This is an excellent review about the role of imaging techniques noninvasive in the detection of vulnerable coronary plaque. The authors report advantages, limitations and clinical implications of the coronary computed tomography, cardiac magnetic resonance and positron emission tomography.

ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Cardiology

ESPS manuscript NO: 26888

Title: Noninvasive diagnosis of vulnerable coronary plaque

Reviewer's code: 02474355

Reviewer's country: Italy

Science editor: Fang-Fang Ji

Date sent for review: 2016-05-03 10:15

Date reviewed: 2016-06-07 05:25

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"/> Duplicate publication	
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade C: A great deal of language polishing	<input type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	<input type="checkbox"/> Rejection
<input type="checkbox"/> Grade E: Poor	<input type="checkbox"/> Grade D: Rejected	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Minor revision
		BPG Search:	<input type="checkbox"/> Major revision
		<input type="checkbox"/> The same title	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Duplicate publication	
		<input type="checkbox"/> Plagiarism	
		<input type="checkbox"/> No	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Pozo et al. from Cardiology Department, Hospital Universitario de La Princesa, IIS-IP, Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, Madrid, Spain review the role of coronary computed tomography, cardiac magnetic resonance and positron emission tomography in the subclinical detection of vulnerable coronary plaque (thin-cap fibroatheroma) with particular interest of their advantages and limitations as well as the clinical implications of the derived findings. They nicely point that CCT may well index plaque characteristics, such as positive remodeling, low attenuation, spotty calcification and napkin-ring sign, whereas CMR may stress plaque morphology characterization along with tissue characterization of the coronary plaques through T1- and T2-weighted sequences and contrast-enhanced imaging. Finally, PET has emerged as a promising molecular imaging technique being able to detect coronary inflammation and even macrophage infiltration in vivo. The MS is in general well writte with some language defects like in the sentence "... given that the presence of vulnerable plaque features not are irredeemably linked to..." that should be corrected. Importantly these Authors underline that "...large population studies are needed to clarify the patient subgroup that may benefit from non-invasive detection of high-risk plaques". My suggestion is to expand this



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>

point since, although they describe what the 3 techniques are able to provide, how this might be applied in the pre-clinical definition of what a potentially life-threatening plaque might be, largely deserves future studies, also in terms of cost-benefit ratio which is not a trivial problem in the present context. Therefore, one may not give the impression that these techniques have a real potential applicability as one may hope in detecting vulnerable plaques that may precipitate AMI or sudden death in populations at risk (several hundred thousands in a large European town like Madrid !).