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PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Orthopedics

Manuscript NO: 63711

Title: Jones type fifth metatarsal fracture fixation in athletes: A review and current

concept

Reviewer's code: 04083668 Position: Editorial Board Academic degree: MD

Professional title: Lecturer, Reader (Associate Professor), Surgeon, Surgical Oncologist,

Teacher

Reviewer's Country/Territory: Spain

Author's Country/Territory: Kuwait

Manuscript submission date: 2021-02-09

Reviewer chosen by: AI Technique

Reviewer accepted review: 2021-02-11 20:20

Reviewer performed review: 2021-02-27 17:54

Review time: 15 Days and 21 Hours

Scientific quality	[] Grade A: Excellent [] Grade B: Very good [Y] Grade C: Good [] Grade D: Fair [] Grade E: Do not publish
Language quality	[] Grade A: Priority publishing [] Grade B: Minor language polishing [] Grade C: A great deal of language polishing [] Grade D: Rejection
Conclusion	[] Accept (High priority) [] Accept (General priority) [] Minor revision [Y] Major revision [] Rejection
Re-review	[Y]Yes []No
Peer-reviewer	Peer-Review: [Y] Anonymous [] Onymous



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statements

Conflicts-of-Interest: [] Yes [Y] No

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

It is a nice topic and it will be a nice paper. I have some suggestions about some aspects of the manuscript. I believe you mix a lot of different type of fractures, Jones described years ago an specific fractures of the proximal joint of the 5th metatarsal bone, but these injuries are produced by diverse traumatic mechanism so treatment is quite different. In the abstract you assert that conservative treatment have good outcomes, but I believe there are different approaches for the different type of these proximal fractures. page 6 of the manuscript, you show a picture of and tubercle avulsion and you conclude that nonunion is uncommon, but you must be careful with this assertion as if there is not a proper immobilization and if distance between fragments is more than 3-4 mm there will be no bone healing, though it is possible a good function with nonunion of this fracture. Avulsion fractures with no bone contact develop a pseudoarthrosis that can be functional. In table I you show the different radiological images of these fractures, but type 2 and 3 do not agree with the classical description fo Jones. At least as I knew. In the treatment, page 8 you talked about conservative treatment with casts, shoes. boot, but is there any places for shoe inserts??? In page 12 you speak about a plantar plate. I want to ask you, if the problem is in relationship to tension forces on the lateral part of the bone due to adductis of the forefoot, in order to control these forces, plantar location of the plate does not seem a good choice. On the other hand as you say some lines below there are potential complications ought to hardware prominence. In the same page I agree with you that fractures around diaphysis must be addressed with bone graft to improve healing process. It seems quite difficult to damage the nerve during placement of the guidewire in young sportsmen with good cortices if you have done a previous reduction of the fracture. Other think is you place the wire without reduction



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that it is not a recommendable procedure. You include in the non-surgical treatment neck fractures of the 5th metatarsal bone, but these are distal fractures and I guess your title says Jones' fractures that are proximal or mid-shaft fractures non distal ones.