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ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Critical Care Medicine

ESPS manuscript NO: 22872

Title: Neuroprotective measures in children with traumatic brain injury

Reviewer's code: 03258294

Reviewer's country: Turkey

Science editor: Shui Qiu

Date sent for review: 2015-10-02 15:09

Date reviewed: 2015-10-06 22:54

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 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"/> 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 checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The study by Shruti Agrawal et al. is mainly addressed to evaluate the modern management of severe TBI in children on intensive care unit focuses on preventing secondary brain injury to improve outcome. This is a well written paper. Design of the study is good. Abbreviations (ATLS/APLS ..) should be written full format in text. This article can be accepted and published with its current format.



ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: World Journal of Critical Care Medicine

ESPS manuscript NO: 22872

Title: Neuroprotective measures in children with traumatic brain injury

Reviewer’s code: 00220901

Reviewer’s country: Turkey

Science editor: Shui Qiu

Date sent for review: 2015-10-02 15:09

Date reviewed: 2015-10-11 12:41

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"/> 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 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 type="checkbox"/> No	

COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

In the manuscript entitled “Neuroprotective measures in children with Traumatic Brain Injury” the author reviewed the current management of TBI in children. The manuscript is well written and all the important aspects of the neuroprotective measures after TBI are clearly emphasized. I have mentioned only an important point to be included in the review as follows: In page 5, at the subtitle “Circulatory Support”, the authors need to add comments regarding TBI induced ACTH deficiency (secondary adrenal failure). In adult patients it has been clearly demonstrated that substantial percentage (9 % to 70 %) of patients may have ACTH deficiency during acute phase of TBI (Tanriverdi F et al. Brain Inj. 2007 Apr;21(4):433-9; Hannon MJ J Clin Endocrinol Metab. 2013 Aug;98(8):3229-37; etc...). In patients with ACTH deficiency the main problem is refractory hypotension even an appropriate circulatory support is performed. Stress dose glucocorticoid replacement would be life-saving in this condition. Although there are conflicting data regarding TBI induced ACTH deficiency during acute phase of TBI in pediatric population, substantial percentage of ACTH deficiency have been reported during acute phase of TBI (Ulutabanca H Childs Nerv Syst. 2014 Jun;30(6):1021-8; etc.). Therefore the authors need to add these points in the



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