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# ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

**Name of journal:** World Journal of Critical Care Medicine
**ESPS manuscript NO:** 28421
**Title:** Female gonadal hormone effects on microglial activation and functional outcomes in a mouse model of moderate traumatic brain injury
**Reviewer's code:** 02446061
**Reviewer's country:** Mexico
**Science editor:** Fang-Fang Ji
**Date sent for review:** 2016-07-01 19:24
**Date reviewed:** 2016-07-19 09:48

| CLASSIFICATION | LANGUAGE EVALUATION | SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT | CONCLUSION |
|---|---|---|---|
| [ ] Grade A: Excellent | [ ] Grade A: Priority publishing | Google Search: | [ ] Accept |
| [ ] Grade B: Very good | [Y] Grade B: Minor language polishing | [ ] The same title | [ ] High priority for publication |
| [Y] Grade C: Good | [ ] Grade C: A great deal of language polishing | [ ] Duplicate publication | [ ] Rejection |
| [ ] Grade D: Fair | [ ] Grade D: Rejected | [ ] Plagiarism | [ ] Minor revision |
| [ ] Grade E: Poor | | [Y ] No | [Y] Major revision |
| | | BPG Search: | |
| | | [ ] The same title | |
| | | [ ] Duplicate publication | |
| | | [ ] Plagiarism | |
| | | [Y ] No | |

## COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Dear authors: The manuscript is interesting. However, I suggest addition of some data before to consider it to be published in WJA. a) Several recent articles describe the role of hormones on the traumatic brain in mice models. Please add some of these. b) You should be specific on the number of animals used in your experiments. Why only 5 OVX was used for behavior evaluation? c) You should add the strategy to design your experiments in order to minimize suffering and numbers of animals. d) The results are poorly discussed regarding the comparison with similar (murine) models of trauma (and results from these studies). The discussion is centered in the traslational medicine. e) Conclusions are partially supported for results and discussion. A improved presentation of results (comparison among groups) and a deeper discussion could let us to consider the manuscript for publishing. Regards, Reviewer

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# ESPS PEER-REVIEW REPORT

**Name of journal:** World Journal of Critical Care Medicine
**ESPS manuscript NO:** 28421
**Title:** Female gonadal hormone effects on microglial activation and functional outcomes in a mouse model of moderate traumatic brain injury
**Reviewer's code:** 00220901
**Reviewer's country:** Turkey
**Science editor:** Fang-Fang Ji
**Date sent for review:** 2016-07-01 19:24
**Date reviewed:** 2016-07-24 21:51

| CLASSIFICATION | LANGUAGE EVALUATION | SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT | CONCLUSION |
|---|---|---|---|
| [ ] Grade A: Excellent | [ Y] Grade A: Priority publishing | Google Search: | [ ] Accept |
| [ Y] Grade B: Very good | [ ] Grade B: Minor language polishing | [ ] The same title | [ ] High priority for publication |
| [ ] Grade C: Good | [ ] Grade C: A great deal of language polishing | [ ] Duplicate publication | [ ] Rejection |
| [ ] Grade D: Fair | [ ] Grade D: Rejected | [ ] Plagiarism | [ Y] Minor revision |
| [ ] Grade E: Poor | | [Y ] No | [ ] Major revision |
| | | BPG Search: | |
| | | [ ] The same title | |
| | | [ ] Duplicate publication | |
| | | [ ] Plagiarism | |
| | | [Y ] No | |

## COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

The manuscript entitled "Female gonadal hormone effects on microglial activation and functional outcomes in a mouse model of moderate traumatic brain injury" is well-written and the study is well designed. The subject is original, important and clinically relevant. I have only minor comment as follows: 1. In discussion section, it would be better adding a paragraph regarding the effects of TBI induced pituitary dysfunction, which could be a potential confounding factor for the results. Clinical and experimental studies clearly demonstrated that 10 to 50 % of patients develop hypopituitarism during acute and chronic TBI including all severities (Tanriverdi F et. al. Endocrine Reviews, June 2015, 36(3):305–342). Gonadotropin deficiency (FSH/LH deficiency finally results in decreased estrogen and progesterone) is one of the most common pituitary hormone deficiencies especially during acute phase of TBI. This factor may also explain the heterogeneity in the outcome after TBI in young female rats.