Author's response to reviews

Title: Benign fibromatous paratesticular tumor: evaluation with conventional and diffusion-weighted MR imaging

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Version: 2 Date: 3 October 2010

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Reviewer 1

- Title: Benign fibromatous paratesticular tumor: evaluation with conventional and diffusion-weighted MR imaging

- Abstract-Conclusion: MR imaging of the scrotum, by using both conventional and diffusion-weighted sequences could have a potential role in the evaluation of scrotal masses.

- Introduction, first paragraph, Lines 4-6: MR imaging of the scrotum may represent a useful diagnostic tool for the morphologic assessment and tissue characterization in the presurgical work-up of scrotal masses.

- Case presentation, second paragraph, Lines 1-2: Sonographic examination showed a sharply-demarcated hypoechoic, vascular left paratesticular mass, located close to the head of the epididymis.

- Case presentation, second paragraph, Lines 3-4: MRI evaluation of the scrotum was done on a 1.5-T magnet unit, using a pelvic phased-array coil.

- Abstract-Introduction, Line 8: To our knowledge, there...

- Figure 2 includes T2-weighted images in transverse (a) and sagittal (b) plane, sharing the same legend. Legends for figures were revised, as requested by Reviewer 1.

- Figure 2. (a) Transverse and (b) sagittal T2-weighted images show tumor heterogeneity. The mass (arrow) was mainly hypointense on T2-weighted images, a finding suggestive for the presence of fibrous tissue. Left hydrocele (long arrow). Normal left testis (asterisk).
-Figure 3. (a) Transverse DW echo planar image (b = 900 mm2/s) and the (b) corresponding ADC map. The mass (arrow) appears mainly hypointense on DW images, due to the presence of abundant fibrous part. The ADC value of the fibrous component was 0.86 x 10^-3 mm2/s. Left hydrocele (long arrow).

Reviewer 2

Revised legends for figures 2 and 3.

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-Conclusion: Confirmation of the diagnostic efficacy of MRI examination with prospective studies in unselected scrotal masses is required.