Reviewer's report

Title: Clinical picture and treatment implication in a child with Capgras Syndrome: a case report

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Reviewer: George Christodoulou

Comments to authors:

The revised manuscript is much improved but there are still some linguistic problems that should be resolved (e.g. "best known" for "most known", "in details" for "in more detail" "despite both Risperidone and SSRIs have been shown to cause severe adverse effects" for "despite the fact that Risperidone . ").

The positive and negative syndrome scales (PANSS) should be the positive and negative symptom scale (PANSS).

Perhaps one of the most comprehensive studies that demonstrated the contribution of organic factors to the pathogenesis of the syndrome of Capgras is the one published in June 1977 in the British Journal of Psychiatry (Christodoulou G.N., The Syndrome of Capgras, 130: 556-564, 1977).
I believe it is worth reading and quoting.

The second paragraph in the Discussion part of the paper is difficult to understand. I suggest replacing it with the following:

"It has been reported that when the Syndrome occurs in a depressive setting its prognosis follows the comparatively better prognosis of depression as compared to that of schizophrenia (13,14). It is possible that the depressive component in the clinical picture of our patient contributed to the better outcome"

The emotional relationship of the parents to the patient is important but of greater clinical importance is the relationship of the patient to the parents. Some authors have attached aetiological significance to it. So, what was the long-standing emotional relationship of the patient to the parents BEFORE the onset of the illness? Positive? Negative? Ambivalent?
Indifferent? Reserved? Unstable?