Reviewer’s report

Title: Magnetic resonance imaging and histopathological findings in a patient with subcutaneous paragonimiasis: a case report

Version: 2 Date: 11 August 2014

Reviewer: T Shantikumar Singh

Comments to authors:

- General comments:
  1. The difficulty in diagnosis of ectopic paragonimiasis is not because of its rarity and variable symptoms as described by the authors but it is due to the ignorance and unfamiliar of this medical condition. There are several case reports on cutaneous paragonimiasis from several parts of the world including India, China, Thailand, Korea, Japan and North Americas.

  2. Cutaneous paragonimiasis can be diagnosed by proper history taking including history of consumption of fresh water crabs, endemic areas of paragonimiasis and clinical presentation of migratory or non-migratory (rarely) subcutaneous nodules.

  3. The diagnosis can be easily confirmed by excision biopsy for histopathological and parasitological examination for the presence of worm and/or Paragonimus ova or Paragonimus specific serological test. Magnetic resonance imaging is not helpful in the diagnosis of cutaneous paragonimiasis. The test is unnecessary so it should be omitted.

  4. The authors should have examined the whole worm after borax carmine staining to identify the species.

- Revisions necessary for publication
  1. The title of the article is not appropriate. It may be modified as “Cutaneous paragonimiasis presented as non-migratory subcutaneous nodule due to triploid P. westermani: a case report”

  2. Recommended for revision of the manuscript taking into account the points given in the general comments.

  3. More references on cutaneous paragonimiasis are needed.

  4. Emphasis should be given to the findings of non-migratory subcutaneous nodule that is a rare presentation and triploid form of P. westermani producing ova parthenogenetically.

  5. revise the figures accordingly