Reviewer’s report

Title: Forme fruste of isolated right ventricular endomyocardial fibrosis: a case report

Version: 1 Date: 25 August 2013

Reviewer: Mohd Rizal Mohd Zain

Which of the following following best describes what type of case report this is?: Other

If other, please specify:
Uncommon and incomplete presentation of the disease in temperate climate area.

Has the case been reported coherently?: Yes

Is the case report authentic?: Yes

Is the case report ethical?: Yes

Is there any missing information that you think must be added before publication?: Yes

Is this case worth reporting?: Yes

Is the case report persuasive?: No

Does the case report have explanatory value?: Yes

Does the case report have diagnostic value?: Yes

Will the case report make a difference to clinical practice?: Yes

Is the anonymity of the patient protected?: Yes

Comments to authors:

1. (Page 4 2nd paragraph).
I feel this description of the results would be improved if you revealed the result of eosinophil components (actual results or percentage). It is because many literature and previous case reports highlighted the association with eosinophilia. Even though some found that the eosinophil was normal. In fact the disease also known as Idiopathic hypereosinophilic syndrome and eosinophilia also is the
most cited aetiologic link.

2. (Page 4, 3rd paragraph).
"Approximately 55% of patients diagnosed with endomyocardial fibrosis have biventricular involvement and 17% have left-sided disease. The prevalence of isolated right ventricular endomyocardial fibrosis is 28%.

I think it is good if you can enclosed the reference for this data.

3. (Page 5, 1st paragraph)
I think you have put the references (5) & (6) wrongly. (6) should be at (5) and (5) should be at (6).

4. (page 5, conclusion paragraph)

Regarding to your statement; "Echocardiography and cardiac MRI are complementary in the diagnosis of endomyocardial fibrosis"

I personally think echocardiography is a essential tool for diagnosis not a complimentary.

And eventhough MRI is a complimentary, it is an important and powerful tool in addition to existing non-invasive diagnostic tools. Quite number of articles mentioned the usefulness of MRI for this particular condition.

Undoubtedly, HPE is essential for final diagnosis but it only can be performed after you removed the lesion.

**Quality of written English:** Acceptable

**Declaration of competing interests:**

I declare that I have no competing interests