Reviewer’s report

Title: Etiology of pulmonary venous aneurysm diagnosed by a combination of echocardiography and contrast-enhanced computed tomography: a case report

Version: 1 Date: 7 May 2014

Reviewer: Jinwook Hwang

Reviewer’s report:

The authors report the pulmonary venous aneurysm diagnosed by echocardiography and chest CT scan.

Major Compulsory Revisions

Comment 1: MV regurgitation was well known etiology for PVA in the references, which authors cited. I think that your evidences were weak for the brand new evidence of relationship of MV regurgitation and PVA. Please suggest the stronger evidence. How about the postoperative chest CT scan, which shows reduced PVA size?

Comment 2: An asymptomatic pulmonary venous aneurysm might be misdiagnosed as posterior mediastinal mass. But, if mitral regurgitation could develop symptom and murmur, researchers were able to notice an abnormal dilatation of pulmonary venous structure by echocardiography and chest CT scan. So I think that the echocardiography and chest CT scan were basically currently practiced combination. I don’t think that 3D echocardiography is needed to diagnose PVA. Please tell us the needs for 3D echocardiography.

Level of interest: An article whose findings are important to those with closely related research interests

Quality of written English: Acceptable

Declaration of competing interests:

I declared the none of competing interests.