Reviewer's report

Title: Relationship Between the Extent of Dissection and Platelet Activation in Acute Aortic Dissection

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Reviewer: Manabu Kurabayashi

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Major

#1
The authors described that the extent of acute aortic dissection was associated with inflammation, and inflammation was associated with platelet activation. In previous studies, the time from onset of acute aortic dissection to peak CRP was more than 3 days. Not only the extent of dissection but also the time from onset to admission has a strong influence on inflammatory markers and platelet indices on the time of admission (>48 hr, average 24 hr). I think it is important to evaluate the relation between the extent of dissection and peak platelet activation (peak inflammation). If the authors are to make a closer examination, they should employ not platelet activation indices on admission but peak platelet activation indices to evaluate the relation the extent of dissection and platelet activation.

#2
The authors should describe the relation between the time from onset to admission and inflammatory markers. Inflammatory marker on admission does not always reveal the peak level of that.

#3
I want to know the temporal patterns of onset of dissection, peak inflammation, and peak platelet activation. Did peak platelet activation occur later than peak inflammation?

#4
The authors did not describe the type of false lumen (open or thrombosed false lumen?). The thrombus formation in false lumen might be relevant to platelet indices.

#5
Does platelet activation indices predict the prognosis of patients with aortic dissection in this study?

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

Quality of written English: Needs some language corrections before being published

Statistical review: No, the manuscript does not need to be seen by a statistician.

Declaration of competing interests:

I declare that I have no competing interests.