Author’s response to reviews

Title: The incidence, risk factors, and clinical outcomes of rhabdomyolysis associated with fenoverine prescription: a retrospective study in South Korea (1999–2014)

Authors:

Junhyeong Cho (juntolord@hanmail.net)
Jeonggu Na (skwjdrn@naver.com)
Eunjin Bae (delight7607@naver.com)
Tae Won Lee (milkey@hanmail.net)
Ha Nee Jang (asaku@naver.com)
Hyun Seop Cho (mars36@hanmail.net)
Se-Ho Chang (shchang@gnu.ac.kr)
Dong Jun Park (drpdj@naver.com)

Version: 2 Date: 29 Mar 2020

Author’s response to reviews:

We appreciated your positive comments. Below are our responds to reviewer’s comments.

-- We notice that some authors are missing from the authors' contributions section. The individual contributions of all authors to the manuscript should be specified in the Authors’ Contributions section. Guidance and criteria for authorship can be found here:

- We specified the authors’ contributions in the Authors’ Contributions section. Please check it (line 11~15, page 10).

****

PEER REVIEWER COMMENTS:

GENERAL COMMENTS: The authors have made 4 improvements: limitations of retrospective studies (line 17-20, page 9). The use of severe hepatic derangement (line 27-29, page 4) chronic hepatopathy (line 32, page 7). correlation is not causation (line 17-18, page 5, line 21~24, page 5). The file that was send to me did not contain a marked text to easily identify the changes.

-We appreciate your comments. We submitted our revised manuscript as clean version according to journal policy, no marked text.

-We completely agree your suggestion for difference between association/correlation and causation. We modified our manuscript as association of rhabdomyolysis and fenoverine prescription, not causal relationship. Please check it (line15, page 7, Discussion section)
ADDITIONAL REQUESTS/SUGGESTIONS:
No I think that this version is good to go. The message fenoverine may cause rhabdomyolysis in particular in liver cirrhosis patients is clear, and dissemination of this information is beneficial. As the authors acknowledge, retrospective studies have their drawbacks.
-We appreciate your comments. We modified our conclusion to deliver the message that fenoverine may cause rhabdomyolysis, in particular, in liver cirrhosis patients (line 24–25, page 2, line 27–29, page 9).
-We already described limitations of our manuscript derived from retrospective properties in the section of “Discussion”.