



**SDI Review Form 1.6**

Journal Name:	<a href="#">International Neuropsychiatric Disease Journal</a>
Manuscript Number:	Ms_INDJ_31801
Title of the Manuscript:	ACUTE NON-COMMUNICATING HYDROCEPHALUS DEVELOPED WITHIN 48 HOURS IN A PATIENT WITH SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS
Type of the Article	Case Report

**General guideline for Peer Review process:**

This journal's peer review policy states that **NO** manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of '**lack of Novelty**', provided the manuscript is scientifically robust and technically sound.

To know the complete guideline for Peer Review process, reviewers are requested to visit this link:

(<http://www.sciencedomain.org/page.php?id=sdi-general-editorial-policy#Peer-Review-Guideline>)



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**PART 1: Review Comments**

	<b>Reviewer's comment</b>	<b>Author's comment</b> (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
<b>Compulsory</b> REVISION comments		
<b>Minor</b> REVISION comments	<p>1. Because of the hypertension and chronic renal failure are risk factors for ischemia stroke, I don't agree the author diagnosed the case with SLE-related cerebrovascular accident. Please clarify.</p> <p>2. <b>Based on the brain CT (Fig. 3), the fourth ventricle is enlarged, communicating hydrocephalus is more likely. Please clarify.</b></p> <p>3. In discussion section, the author say" In the case reported here, we theorize that direct compression of the aqueduct of Sylvius by SLE post-inflammatory reactions led to ischemic infarct and brain edema". I don't think it's proper the etiology is SLE post-inflammatory reaction. Please clarify</p>	
<b>Optional/General</b> comments	Overall, little evidence to prove this case SLE-related CVA	

**Reviewer Details:**

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