

Peer Review File

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Reviewer A

This manuscript describes electrocardiographic changes (appearance of Osborn waves) found in patients with hypothermia. Osborn waves are commonly found in hypothermia and fall under the Journal's image in the clinical medicine category, which deals with common findings of clinical disease.

The authors describe the evolution of ECG changes including Osborn waves in the main text. Therefore, I recommend including changes in the sizes of Osborn waves according to body temperature changes in this report.

Reply 1: I couldn't find the changes in the sizes of Osborn waves according to body temperature changes for this report which was recommended by reviewer A.

Reviewer B

You are describing a case of accidental hypothermia with Osborn waves in the ECG as Images in Clinical, as the ECGs are used as images. This makes the use of references excluded even though in the text you mention Dr Osborn from 1953. Consider to present it as a case report.

I think you can short the text here and there:

Line 18-24: On arrival he was disorientated, body temperature 86.1F, heart rate 52, blood pressure 99/51 mm HG, respiratory rate 11, hemoglobin 11.7 g/dL, platelets 97.000/mm³, electrolytes, troponin, urine toxicology and CT scan of cerebrum all normal.

Line 29: Figure A. After rewarming ECG revealed normal.

Reply 1: Changes made as recommended per reviewer B's comment. Changes in the text is mentioned below.

Changes in the text:

In Lines 18-22: On arrival, he was disoriented, with a body temperature of 86.1F, heart rate 52, blood pressure 91/51 mm Hg, respiratory rate 11, hemoglobin 11.7 g/dL, and platelets of 97,000 / mm³. Serum electrolytes, troponin, and computed tomography (CT) of the head were within normal limits.

In Lines 28-29: Following rewarming, ECG revealed the disappearance of Osbron waves (Figure 2).