

(Tuberculous gumma) is a ~~very~~ rare form of cutaneous tuberculosis that ~~o~~ occurs as a result of following haematogenous dissemination of mycobacteria in an infected person with a ~~de~~ lowered body resistance ~~in the body~~. Tubercular ~~gumma~~ This variant of cutaneous tuberculosis is characterised by either multiple abscesses or ulcers on the extremities. Herein, ~~w~~ We hereby report ~~2~~ two cases of tuberculous gumma in ~~an~~ immunocompetent ~~cases~~ patients. The first case ~~was is~~ that of a 29-year-old housewife who developed, with multiple subcutaneous nodules, which later softened to form abscesses, on the dorsum of her feet, over a period of 6-7 months. The second case ~~was is~~ that of a 9-year-old boy, who developed multiple non-healing ulcers with exuberant granulation tissue ~~on it~~, on the dorsum of his right foot ~~& and on his face for~~ during 5 months. Both ~~these cases~~ had a positive Mantoux test ~~and~~ raised erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) values. None of them ~~were detected to had any~~ other focus of tuberculosis was detected, and both patients ~~r~~ Responded well to antitubercular therapy. ~~To the best of our knowledge, so far only three cases of tuberculous gumma have been reported in the literature. Among these cases, only till date and only one has been reported from India, despite the fact that though there are large number of studies with large groups of patients have been conducted in this country. ~~h~~ We encountered same ~~cases~~ two cases of tuberculous gumma, in immunocompetent patients over the span of 2-3 months and in immuno-competent patients.~~

**Comment [hk1]:** Add alternate names ("metastatic tuberculous abscess" and "metastatic tuberculous ulcer") here or in the Introduction. Tuberculous gumma, also known as ... is a rare form ...

Generally, the correct place for this is the Introduction. However, here it would require that the Introduction section is modified (see comment #16 below).

**Comment [hk2]:** Edited to specify what is disseminated.

**Comment [hk3]:** General statements are written in present tense.

**Comment [hk4]:** Generally, it is recommended that the term of an abbreviation is spelled out at the first occurrence.

Readers of manuscripts may be patients, students, or other outsiders of the field. Thus, they may not be familiar with (standard) abbreviations.

**Comment [hk5]:** A very recent report (published online on 5 sep 2010) states that tuberculous gumma has been reported infrequently in Indian children. See: Indian J Dermatol Venereol Leprol 2010;36:484-503.

Thus, it seems to me that you should check your statement about the number of cases reported.

**Comment [hk6]:** Reference citations are typically not allowed in an abstract. Also, they should start at #1 and not at #2.

**Comment [hk7]:** This part contains background information and is not necessarily relevant for the abstract.

I recommend to move the entire part to the Introduction section. This would also resolve the issue regarding citations (see previous comment).