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Reviewer chosen by: Fei-Yan Lin (Online Science Editor)

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific quality</th>
<th>Grade A: Excellent</th>
<th>Grade B: Very good</th>
<th>Grade C: Good</th>
<th>Grade D: Fair</th>
<th>Grade E: Do not publish</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Language quality</td>
<td>Grade A: Priority publishing</td>
<td>Grade B: Minor language polishing</td>
<td>Grade C: A great deal of language polishing</td>
<td>Grade D: Rejection</td>
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<td>Conclusion</td>
<td>Accept (High priority)</td>
<td>Accept (General priority)</td>
<td>Minor revision</td>
<td>Major revision</td>
<td>Rejection</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
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SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS
I read with great interest the article entitled "Long-term outcomes of complex high-risk percutaneous coronary interventions under extracorporeal membrane oxygenation support: an observational study" by a group of Beijing authors. It is a unicentric, retrospective, and observational cohort study that analyzed the effect of using VA-ECMO devices as a support during high-risk PCI. This is a potentially valuable article and results that establish the use of VA-ECMO devices in high-risk PCI, especially in cases of hemodynamic instability of the patients. In-hospital mortality is expectedly high, especially in the rescued group using VA-ECMO devices. Also, mortality is relatively low after discharge from the hospital in a one-year follow-up period, which encourages further research and the wider use of VA-ECMO in practice. Before considering the publication of this article, I advise to exclude the term "complex" from the title and text because it is a high-risk PCI, but not always complex lesions of the coronary arteries due to anatomical and other reasons. Are ECHO parameters determined before or after the PCI procedure? How the authors explain the relatively high percentage of patients with UA vs. NSTEMI / STEMl? It should be further noted that 42% of pts. had IABP which certainly affected the results and makes an additional bias.