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#### REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-50740 Date: 22-03-2025

Title: Use of Paperless Partograph in Management of Labour

| Recommendation:  | Rating         | Excel.    | Good      | Fair      | Poor |
|--|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------|
| Accept as it isYES                                       | Originality    | $\sqrt{}$ |           |           |      |
| Accept after minor revision  Accept after major revision | Techn. Quality |           | $\sqrt{}$ |           |      |
| Do not accept (Reasons below)                            | Clarity        |           |           |           |      |
| ,  | Significance   |           |           | $\sqrt{}$ |      |

Reviewer's Name: Mr Bilal Mir

Reviewer's Decision about Paper: Recommended for Publication.

**Comments** (Use additional pages, if required)

Reviewer's Comment / Report

### Introduction

The study addresses a critical aspect of maternal healthcare by evaluating the use of a Paperless Partograph in monitoring labour progression. It highlights the challenges faced in resource-poor settings, where limited skilled personnel, high delivery loads, and lack of advanced foetal monitoring tools create significant obstacles. The introduction effectively establishes the background and necessity of alternative monitoring tools, such as the Paperless Partograph, designed for ease of use in such settings.

### Methodology

The methodology section clearly describes the division of participants into two groups—A and B—with each consisting of 520 women. Group A was monitored using the Modified WHO Partograph, while Group B was assessed using the Paperless Partograph after achieving cervical dilatation of four cm or more. The use of Alert ETD (Estimated Time of Delivery) and Action ETD as guiding parameters provides a structured approach to labour monitoring. The methodology is well-structured and provides clarity regarding the comparative assessment of the two monitoring tools.

#### **Results**

The findings indicate that the Paperless Partograph is a viable alternative to the Modified WHO Partograph, particularly in settings with high patient loads and limited resources. The results demonstrate that both monitoring tools yield similar times from four cm dilatation to full dilatation. Additionally, the

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Paperless Partograph requires fewer per vaginal (PV) examinations and less time to plot the graph, making it a more efficient tool for labour monitoring.

### **Conclusion**

The conclusion reinforces the study's key findings, emphasizing that the Paperless Partograph is a practical and efficient tool for labour monitoring in high-burden healthcare settings. The simplicity and time efficiency of this tool make it particularly beneficial for peripheral centres where skilled staff and resources are scarce. The conclusion is consistent with the presented results and offers a clear endorsement of the Paperless Partograph as an effective alternative.

### **Overall Assessment**

The study is well-structured and provides a thorough evaluation of the Paperless Partograph as a labour monitoring tool. The background information is well-articulated, and the methodology is clearly defined, ensuring replicability. The results support the study's objectives, and the conclusion effectively summarizes the key findings. The study makes a valuable contribution to maternal healthcare, particularly in resource-limited settings, by advocating for an efficient and simplified labour monitoring tool.