

## REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR- 50750

Date: 21/03/2025

Title: "Limb-Body Wall Complex (LBWC): A Case Report and Review of Literature"

**Recommendation:**

- ✓ Accept as it is .....
- Accept after minor revision.....
- Accept after major revision .....
- Do not accept (*Reasons below*) .....

Rating	Excel.	Good	Fair	Poor
Originality		✓		
Techn. Quality		✓		
Clarity		✓		
Significance		✓		

Reviewer Name: Dr. S. K. Nath

Date: 21/03/2025

**Reviewer's Comment for Publication:**

This case report contributes to the limited literature on Limb-Body Wall Complex (LBWC) by documenting a severe presentation of the disorder. It underscores the need for early prenatal diagnosis, multidisciplinary management, and parental counseling. The case highlights diagnostic challenges in resource-limited settings, reinforcing the necessity for improved antenatal screening programs and access to fetal imaging technologies. Further research is required to elucidate the genetic and environmental factors contributing to LBWC, and explore potential therapeutic interventions for milder cases.

***Reviewer's Comment / Report*****Strengths:**

**1. Clinical Relevance and Novelty:** The study focuses on Limb-Body Wall Complex (LBWC), a rare and severe congenital anomaly, adding valuable literature on a condition with limited research. The case report highlights diagnostic and management challenges, particularly in resource-limited settings.

**2. Detailed Case Presentation:** The case is well-documented, covering maternal history, antenatal findings, delivery details, and postnatal outcomes. The macroscopic description of malformations is comprehensive, strengthening the clinical correlation with LBWC diagnostic criteria.

**3. Discussion and Literature Review:** The discussion provides a comparative analysis with previous studies, offering insights into the diagnostic limitations, etiology, and potential management strategies. The paper effectively discusses embryological and vascular disruption theories, the two most accepted hypotheses for LBWC.

**4. Clinical Implications:** The study underscores the importance of early prenatal diagnosis through ultrasound and, where available, MRI. It highlights the role of palliative care and parental counseling, especially in resource-limited healthcare settings.

**Weaknesses:**

**1. Limited Diagnostic Confirmation:** The absence of postmortem radiographs and histopathological analysis weakens the diagnostic confirmation. A genetic evaluation could have added more depth to the discussion on etiology.

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2. **Single Case Limitation:** As a single case study, the findings cannot be generalized to a broader population. A larger case series or retrospective study would strengthen conclusions on epidemiology and management.

3. **Minimal Exploration of Surgical Possibilities:** The study primarily focuses on palliative care, but some reports suggest surgical management for partial LBWC cases. More discussion on therapeutic options for less severe presentations could provide additional clinical value.

4. **Need for Stronger Public Health Recommendations:** The paper highlights the importance of prenatal screening, but it does not propose specific strategies to improve antenatal care accessibility in low-resource settings. Including recommendations for maternal health policies, early screening programs, and referral systems would enhance the study's impact.