



REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-50750

Date: 22-03-2025

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

Recommendation:

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

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

Reviewer's Name: Dr Aamina

Reviewer's Decision about Paper: **Recommended for Publication.**

Comments (*Use additional pages, if required*)

Reviewer's Comment / Report

Introduction:

This case report presents a detailed clinical account of a neonate diagnosed with Limb-Body Wall Complex (LBWC), a rare and severe congenital anomaly. The study effectively highlights the key diagnostic criteria, management challenges, and existing literature on the subject. The introduction provides a clear context for the discussion, referencing the criteria established by Van Allen et al. and the importance of early diagnosis. The rationale for the study is well-articulated, emphasizing the challenges in diagnosing LBWC, particularly in resource-limited settings.

Case Presentation:

The case description is well-structured, outlining the clinical presentation, maternal history, and immediate postnatal findings. The narrative effectively conveys the complexity of the malformations observed, including abdominal wall defects, placento-abdominal attachment, thoracic narrowing, scoliosis, and limb deformities. The description of the neonate's condition post-delivery and subsequent demise provides a comprehensive understanding of the severity of LBWC. The inclusion of the mother's lack of prenatal follow-up underscores the potential impact of early detection and the necessity for improved antenatal care.

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Discussion:

The discussion provides a thorough review of the literature, drawing attention to the prevailing embryological and vascular disruption theories explaining LBWC. The importance of early antenatal diagnosis and parental counseling is emphasized, aligning with existing studies. The study also acknowledges the limitations in diagnosing LBWC, particularly when access to advanced imaging techniques is restricted. The analysis contributes to the broader medical discourse by reinforcing the need for heightened awareness among healthcare providers.

Conclusion:

The conclusion succinctly encapsulates the key findings of the study, reaffirming the importance of early diagnosis and palliative care in managing LBWC cases. The report effectively conveys the gravity of the condition while advocating for enhanced antenatal screening and parental support. The findings are consistent with current medical literature, and the study adds valuable insight into the diagnostic and clinical management of LBWC.

Overall Assessment:

This case report is well-structured, informative, and contributes meaningfully to the existing knowledge on LBWC. The integration of clinical observations with literature review enhances its academic value. The study is well-referenced, methodologically sound, and effectively communicates the complexities associated with LBWC.

Final Remarks:

The case report successfully achieves its objective of highlighting the diagnostic and management challenges of LBWC. It is a significant contribution to the medical literature on congenital anomalies and emphasizes the importance of early detection and comprehensive parental counseling.