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REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-50755 Date: 24-03-2025

Title: " ASSOCIATION OF GRADE OF MECONIUM STAINED AMNIOTIC FLUID WITH PERINATAL OUTCOME

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

Reviewer's Name: Dr Aamina

Reviewer's Decision about Paper: Recommended for Publication.

Comments (Use additional pages, if required)

Reviewer's Comment / Report

Abstract Review The abstract provides a clear and concise overview of the study, covering background, methodology, results, and conclusion. It effectively highlights the significance of Meconium Stained Amniotic Fluid (MSAF) in term and post-term pregnancies and its categorization into different grades. The study's objective of analyzing the association between MSAF grades and perinatal outcomes is well stated. The methodology is clearly outlined, indicating the observational descriptive study design and the sample size of 250 women. The results are presented in a structured manner, showcasing the percentage distribution of MSAF grades and their correlation with cesarean deliveries and neonatal outcomes. The conclusion reinforces the importance of monitoring MSAF grades in clinical decision-making to improve perinatal outcomes. Keywords are appropriately listed.

Introduction Review The introduction effectively explains the prevalence of MSAF in deliveries, particularly in term and post-term pregnancies. It discusses the physiological and pathological implications of meconium passage, providing context for its role in fetal distress. The classification of MSAF into three grades is well-explained, detailing the differences in consistency and appearance. The potential perinatal complications associated with MSAF, such as meconium aspiration syndrome and hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy, are appropriately mentioned, reinforcing the study's relevance.

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Methodology Review The methodology is described in a structured and systematic manner. The study design, setting, duration, and inclusion and exclusion criteria are clearly mentioned. The process of monitoring labor, grading MSAF, and recording obstetric management aligns with standard research protocols. The mention of statistical analysis using Medcale 16.4 version software, with a significance threshold of P-value <0.05, indicates appropriate analytical methods. Ethical considerations, including Institutional Review Board and Ethical Committee clearance, are also stated.

Overall Assessment The document presents a well-structured study with clear articulation of its objectives, methodology, results, and conclusion. The classification of MSAF and its association with perinatal outcomes is thoroughly discussed, making the study informative and clinically relevant.