

REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-51693

Date: 20-05-2025

Title: Salivary Reservoir in Maxillary Complete Denture- A Case Report

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

General Overview:

The case report addresses a critical clinical challenge frequently encountered in prosthodontics—managing xerostomia in edentulous patients. It presents a focused discussion on incorporating a salivary reservoir in a maxillary complete denture, particularly for patients with radiation-induced xerostomia. The content is relevant, clinically significant, and well-aligned with current prosthodontic practices.

Abstract:

The abstract is concise and informative, offering a clear summary of the clinical issue, the proposed intervention, and its benefits. It succinctly emphasizes the role of saliva in denture retention and patient comfort and introduces the salivary reservoir as a practical solution. The context of radiation-induced xerostomia is effectively introduced, setting the stage for the case discussion.

Introduction:

The introduction thoroughly explores the etiological background of xerostomia, especially in relation to Oral Squamous Cell Carcinoma (OSCC) and its treatment modalities. It is comprehensive in outlining the pathophysiology of radiation-induced salivary gland damage and contextualizes the clinical need for interventions that address resultant oral dryness. The inclusion of epidemiological data and reference to GLOBOCAN statistics enhances the credibility and relevance of the discussion.

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Literature Context and Clinical Justification:

The section effectively reviews the multifactorial causes of xerostomia, extending beyond radiotherapy to include systemic diseases and medications. The distinction between xerostomia as a symptom and hyposalivation as a measurable clinical condition is clearly articulated. The physiological data on normal and pathological salivary flow rates further supports the clinical rationale for a salivary reservoir.

Clinical Relevance and Case Scope:

The case report's focus on a maxillary complete denture with a salivary reservoir addresses a niche yet impactful aspect of prosthodontic rehabilitation. By highlighting the need for continuous lubrication of the oral cavity in xerostomic patients, the report supports its clinical innovation with both physiological and anatomical reasoning.

Language and Style:

The paper maintains a professional and academic tone throughout. Terminology is appropriate for a clinical and scientific audience. The progression from general oncological considerations to the specific prosthodontic intervention is logical and well-organized.

Scholarly Value:

This case report adds value to the body of prosthodontic literature by documenting a practical and patient-centered approach to managing xerostomia. It not only reinforces the importance of interdisciplinary knowledge (oncology, pathology, and prosthodontics) but also contributes to ongoing conversations about quality of life improvements in post-radiation rehabilitation.

Overall Assessment:

The paper is well-composed and thoroughly researched, providing meaningful clinical insight into a prosthodontic adaptation for xerostomic patients. It stands out for its clarity of purpose, clinical applicability, and integration of relevant physiological and pathological knowledge.