

REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR- 51727

Date: 19/05/2025

Title: *Assessment of Pulmonary Function Test Profile among School-Going Children in Reference to Anthropometric Profile: A Prospective Observational Study*

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: 19/05/2025

Reviewer's Comment for Publication:

The study effectively highlights height as the most significant anthropometric predictor of pulmonary function among school-aged children, with BMI playing a moderate role. It underscores the importance of regular assessment of lung function, especially in children with abnormal growth parameters, to facilitate early detection of potential respiratory issues. The findings advocate for incorporating routine anthropometric and pulmonary assessments in pediatric health evaluations to promote better respiratory health outcomes.

Reviewer's Comment / Report

Strengths:

- Large Sample Size:** The study included 555 children, enhancing the reliability and generalizability of the findings.
- Comprehensive Anthropometric Assessment:** Multiple measurements (height, weight, BMI, chest, waist, hip circumferences, etc.) were analyzed, providing a holistic view of how physical parameters relate to lung function.
- Focus on Healthy Children:** By selecting only healthy schoolchildren, the study establishes baseline correlations without confounding from existing respiratory conditions.
- Literature Correlation:** The findings align with and reinforce previous research, adding validity to the results.
- Practical Implications:** Results emphasize the importance of anthropometric parameters, especially height, as predictors of lung function, which can be useful for early detection of respiratory issues.

Weaknesses:

- Limited Methodological Details:** Specifics about the spirometry technique, calibration procedures, and technician training are not detailed, which are crucial for reproducibility.
- Cross-Sectional Design:** The study design captures a snapshot in time, limiting insights into causal relationships or longitudinal changes in lung function.
- Age Range Variability:** The broad age group (8-17 years) encompasses significant developmental stages; stratified analyses might have offered more precise correlations.
- Environmental Factors Unaccounted:** Factors like air quality, socioeconomic status, and nutritional status, which can influence lung development, are not considered.
- Gender Differences Not Fully Explored:** While some references mention higher lung function in boys, detailed gender-based analysis in this study is lacking.