REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-51958   Date: 28.05.25

Title: Analysis Of Etiological Factors And Maternal Outcome In Various Malpresentations: A Retrospective Study

Recommendation:

Accept as it is ....

Accept after minor revision...Yes..............

Accept after major revision ....

Do not accept (*Reasons below*) ....

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

Reviewer Name: Dr. Jyotika Singh   **Date:** 28.05.25

Reviewer's Comment for Publication.

(*To be published with the manuscript in the journal*)

The reviewer is requested to provide a brief comment (3-4 lines) highlighting the significance, strengths, or key insights of the manuscript. This comment will be Displayed in the journal publication alongside with the reviewers name.

This manuscript offers valuable insights into the etiological factors and maternal outcomes associated with malpresentation, highlighting the prevalence of breech presentation and its significant link to prematurity. The study's strengths lie in its comprehensive data analysis from a substantial sample size, which underscores the need for improved education and early referral protocols in obstetric care. These findings are crucial for enhancing maternal and fetal outcomes in clinical practice.

Reasons for minor changes: Minor changes were suggested to enhance clarity and coherence in the manuscript. These include refining the introduction to better outline the study's objectives and methodology, as well as incorporating statistical significance measures in the results section to strengthen the findings. Additionally, explicitly acknowledging the limitations will provide a more balanced perspective on the study's conclusions. These adjustments aim to improve the overall readability and impact of the research.

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Detailed Reviewer's Report

Introduction

The introduction provides a clear overview of the topic of malpresentation in obstetrics, defining malpresentation and its types, including brow, face, breech, shoulder, and compound presentations. The authors effectively highlight the significance of the study by discussing the potential complications associated with malpresentation for both mother and fetus. The background information is well-supported by references to existing literature, which strengthens the rationale for the study. However, the introduction could benefit from a more detailed discussion of the specific objectives of the study, as well as a brief overview of the methodology to set the context for the findings.

Methodology

The methodology section outlines a retrospective study design conducted at Basaveshwara Teaching and General Hospital and Sangameshwar Teaching Hospital over a 12-month period. The inclusion criteria are clearly defined, focusing on pregnant women with gestational age greater than 24 weeks and malpresentation. The exclusion criteria are also appropriate, ensuring that the study population is relevant to the research question.
Data collection methods are adequately described, including the types of data collected (demographics, obstetric history, type of malpresentation, etc.). The use of the SPSS statistical package for data analysis is appropriate, and the application of descriptive statistics to calculate frequencies and percentages is suitable for the study's objectives. However, the methodology could be enhanced by providing more details on how the data was validated and any potential biases that may have been considered.

Results

The results section presents a comprehensive analysis of the data collected from 140 women with malpresentation. The findings are well-organized, with clear subheadings that facilitate understanding. The age distribution, gestational age, type of malpresentation, parity distribution, and mode of delivery are all presented with appropriate statistical data, including percentages and numbers.
The results indicate that breech presentation is the most common malpresentation, followed by transverse lie and face presentation. The identification of prematurity as a significant etiological factor for breech presentation is noteworthy. The detailed breakdown of etiological factors for each type of malpresentation adds depth to the findings. However, the results could be further strengthened by including confidence intervals or p-values to provide a measure of statistical significance.

Limitations

The study has several limitations that should be acknowledged. Firstly, being a retrospective study, it is subject to inherent biases, including selection bias and information bias. The reliance on hospital records may also lead to incomplete data, which could affect the results. Additionally, the study is limited to a single center, which may limit the generalizability of the findings to other populations or settings. The authors should explicitly state these limitations and discuss their potential impact on the study's conclusions.

Strengths

Despite its limitations, the study has several strengths. The focus on a specific and relevant topic in obstetrics addresses a gap in the literature regarding malpresentation and its impact on maternal

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outcomes. The sample size of 140 women provides a substantial dataset for analysis, and the detailed examination of etiological factors contributes valuable insights for clinical practice. The study's findings are timely and relevant, particularly in the context of rising caesarean delivery rates for malpresentations.

Conclusion

The conclusion effectively summarizes the key findings of the study and emphasizes the ongoing challenges faced by obstetricians in managing malpresentation. The authors advocate for improved education and training for healthcare personnel to facilitate early diagnosis and referral to specialized centres. This recommendation is crucial for enhancing maternal and fetal outcomes. However, the conclusion could be strengthened by suggesting specific strategies for implementing these recommendations in clinical practice.

Final Thoughts

Overall, this study provides valuable insights into the etiological factors and maternal outcomes associated with malpresentation. The findings underscore the importance of early diagnosis and management in preventing complications. Future research could benefit from a larger, multi-center approach to validate these findings and explore additional factors influencing malpresentation. The authors are encouraged to address the limitations and enhance the discussion of their results to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the topic.

Thank You