

REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-51958

Date: 29-05-2025

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

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

Abstract:

The abstract effectively outlines the background, objectives, methods, results, and conclusions of the study. It clearly defines malpresentation and identifies its clinical significance related to operative deliveries and adverse maternal and fetal outcomes. The retrospective study design is adequately described, including the setting, sample size, and duration. Key findings such as the prevalence of different malpresentations, common etiological factors, and predominant mode of delivery are presented concisely. The conclusion emphasizes the importance of early diagnosis and specialized care for improving maternal outcomes.

Introduction:

The introduction succinctly defines malpresentation and highlights its clinical challenges. It references prior research to contextualize the study's focus on etiological factors and maternal outcomes, particularly operative delivery rates. The mention of maternal complications related to malpresentation underscores the relevance of the research in obstetric practice.

Content and Structure:

The manuscript is structured logically, with clear sections for background, objectives, methodology, results, and conclusions. The retrospective design is appropriate for analyzing etiological factors and

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outcomes in a defined patient population. The study sample of 140 women out of 2869 deliveries provides a substantial data set for analysis. The identification of breech presentation as the most common malpresentation and the association with prematurity and multiparity offers important clinical insights. The emphasis on the predominance of cesarean section as the mode of delivery aligns with current obstetric practices in managing malpresentations.

Clarity and Relevance:

The language is clear, and the information is presented in a straightforward manner. The study addresses a significant clinical issue in obstetrics and contributes valuable data from a tertiary care setting. The focus on etiological factors and maternal outcomes provides a comprehensive perspective that is relevant for healthcare providers managing malpresentations.

Overall Evaluation:

This study provides a well-organized and informative analysis of malpresentations and their impact on maternal outcomes. The abstract and introduction establish a clear context, and the results offer meaningful clinical data. The study's findings and conclusions highlight practical implications for early diagnosis, referral, and specialized care, which are critical for improving fetomaternal outcomes in cases of malpresentation.