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REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR- 51978 Date: 28/05/2025

Title: Study of the histopathological changes of lacrimal sac and nasal mucosa in patients undergoing external DCR

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: 29/05/2025

Reviewer's Comment for Publication:

The study reinforces that chronic inflammation and fibrosis are predominant histopathological findings in patients undergoing external DCR for acquired nasolacrimal duct obstruction. The higher prevalence among females and the left-sided dominance align with anatomical and epidemiological patterns cited in prior research. Incorporating routine histopathological examination can aid in diagnosing unsuspected pathology and tailoring management strategies. However, future studies with larger samples, control groups, and longitudinal follow-up are necessary to validate these findings and improve patient outcomes. In summary**,** this research provides valuable insights into the histopathological landscape of lacrimal sac diseases, emphasizing the importance of detailed tissue analysis despite some methodological limitations.

Reviewer's Comment / Report

Strengths

- **Comprehensive Data Collection:** The study includes detailed demographic data, clinical symptoms, and histopathological findings, providing a holistic view of patients undergoing external DCR.
- **Relevant Literature Correlation:** The research references multiple studies [T1-T5], enabling comparison with existing literature and establishing the context.
- **Focus on Pathology:** Emphasizes the importance of histopathological analysis in understanding lacrimal sac inflammation and fibrosis, which is crucial for improving surgical outcomes.
- **Gender and Side Analysis:** The study observes gender preponderance and side involvement, adding valuable epidemiological insights consistent with previous research.

Weaknesses

- **Limited Sample Size:** The sample size (e.g., 43 patients) may limit the generalizability of results.
- **Lack of control group:** The absence of a control group hampers the ability to distinguish pathological changes specific to DCR patients versus the general population.
- **Incomplete Methodology Details:** The specifics of histopathological techniques, inclusion/exclusion criteria, and statistical analysis are not explicitly detailed, reducing reproducibility.
- **Potential Bias in Symptom Reporting:** Reliance on subjective symptoms like watering and swelling may introduce reporting bias.
- **Limited Data on Postoperative Outcomes:** The study emphasizes preoperative histopathology but lacks follow-up data to correlate histopathology with surgical success or recurrence.