

REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-51978

Date: 30-05-2025

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

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 and Objective Clarity:

The abstract effectively communicates the primary aim of the study—to examine histopathological changes in the lacrimal sac and nasal mucosa in patients with primary acquired nasolacrimal duct obstruction (PANDO) undergoing external dacryocystorhinostomy (DCR). It contextualizes the clinical relevance of inflammation and rare pathological findings, while clearly delineating the study design, sample size, and primary findings. The objective is well-aligned with the content presented.

Relevance and Contribution to the Field:

The study addresses an important and clinically relevant area in ophthalmic and otolaryngologic practice. It contributes valuable data on the prevalence and grading of chronic non-

REVIEWER'S REPORT

granulomatous inflammation in lacrimal and nasal tissues associated with nasolacrimal duct obstruction. The findings support the notion that histopathological examination during DCR may serve not only diagnostic but potentially therapeutic guidance roles in confirming underlying pathology.

Methodological Transparency:

The observational prospective design is appropriate for the research aim. The selection of 43 patients undergoing external DCR surgery for PANDO is clearly specified, and the setting (Department of Ophthalmology, JNU Hospital, Jaipur) provides contextual anchoring. The reporting of the number of patients and symptom distribution, along with side prevalence and histopathological evaluation, is clear and quantifiable.

Data and Results Presentation:

The results are systematically reported, noting both clinical symptoms and laterality distribution. Histopathological findings are organized according to inflammation grade (mild, moderate, severe), providing a concise overview of the pathological landscape observed in both lacrimal and nasal mucosa. The quantitative distribution across these grades adds to the robustness of the findings.

Interpretation and Conclusion:

The conclusion reiterates the dominance of chronic non-granulomatous inflammation in PANDO cases, affirming the expected histopathological profile. It also highlights the importance of routine histopathological examination to identify potential unsuspected diagnoses. This reinforces the clinical utility of biopsy and pathological evaluation in DCR cases, even in the absence of overt suspicion for neoplasm or atypical pathology.

Writing Style and Technical Accuracy:

The manuscript is written in a clear and professional tone, appropriate for clinical and academic audiences. Terminology related to anatomy, pathology, and ophthalmic surgery is accurately used. The language reflects sound scientific reporting and maintains clarity throughout.

Scientific Rigor and Referencing:

The introduction references established literature (noted as [1], [2], [3]) to support the etiology and symptomatology of PANDO, indicating a basis in evidence. While the excerpt provides

International Journal of Advanced Research

Publisher's Name: Jana Publication and Research LLP

www.journalijar.com

REVIEWER'S REPORT

limited citation detail, the framework suggests an informed engagement with relevant background material.

Recommendation:

This study presents a well-structured, clinically relevant investigation into histopathological changes in lacrimal and nasal mucosa among PANDO patients undergoing DCR. It provides a valuable observational dataset and reinforces the clinical rationale for incorporating routine histological analysis during lacrimal surgery.
