

REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-52034

Date: 02-06-2025

Title: Clinical Profile and Short-Term Outcomes of Neonates with Congenital Anomalies Admitted to a Level 3 Tertiary Care Hospital: A Retrospective Cohort 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

Research Focus:

This retrospective cohort study explores the clinical characteristics, types of congenital anomalies, short-term outcomes, and factors associated with adverse outcomes among neonates in a tertiary care setting.

Abstract and Clarity:

The abstract concisely summarizes the background, objectives, methodology, key findings, and

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conclusions. It effectively communicates the scope of the study and highlights critical associations between prematurity, very low birth weight (VLBW), and mortality.

Introduction and Background:

The introduction clearly frames the global burden of congenital anomalies and their relevance, especially in low- and middle-income countries. It references pertinent global statistics and contextualizes the need for improved clinical understanding in resource-constrained settings.

Methodology:

The retrospective cohort design is appropriate for assessing clinical profiles and outcomes. Inclusion and exclusion criteria are clearly specified, ensuring the study population is well defined. Data sources and the timeframe are appropriately indicated.

Results:

Results are presented with clarity and detail. The demographic distribution, prevalence of different types of anomalies, and surgical intervention rates are well reported. Mortality data are supported by relevant statistical analysis linking prematurity and VLBW with outcomes. Information on antenatal scan accuracy adds an important dimension to diagnostic challenges.

Discussion and Conclusion:

The conclusion succinctly summarizes the main findings, emphasizing the impact of prematurity and VLBW on neonatal mortality among those with congenital anomalies. The study provides valuable insights into short-term outcomes in a tertiary care context.

Relevance and Contribution:

This study contributes meaningful data on congenital anomalies' clinical spectrum and

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outcomes in a tertiary care hospital, which can inform clinical management strategies and policy in similar healthcare settings, particularly in LMICs.

Language and Organization:

The manuscript is well organized and written in clear, formal academic language. The flow from background through methods, results, and conclusion is logical and easy to follow.

Overall Assessment:

This manuscript presents a methodologically sound and clinically relevant study. The findings are well supported and add important knowledge about the neonatal burden of congenital anomalies, reinforcing the need for focused care on high-risk groups such as preterm and VLBW infants.
