ISSN: 2320-5407
ISSN NO. 2320-5407
International Journal of Advanced Research
Publisher's Name: Jana Publication and Research LLP
www.journalijar.com

REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-52041 Date: 02-06-2025

Title: Functional Outcome in the Management of Recurrent Shoulder Dislocations by the Latarjet Procedure: A Prospective Observational Study of 30 Patients

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*)
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Reviewer's Comment / Report

Scope and Relevance:

The manuscript presents a focused and clinically significant study on the management of recurrent anterior shoulder dislocations with glenoid bone loss, a challenging orthopedic condition. The research specifically evaluates the outcomes of the Latarjet procedure, which is highly relevant for orthopedic surgeons dealing with shoulder instability, particularly in young and active populations.

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Abstract and Summary:

The abstract is clearly structured and effectively summarizes the key components of the study, including the background, objective, methodology, results, and conclusion. The clarity and specificity of the outcome measures (ROWE, quickDASH, VAS, ROM) add value and transparency to the research findings. The inclusion of quantitative results gives the reader an immediate understanding of the clinical effectiveness of the procedure.

Introduction and Rationale:

The introduction succinctly sets the clinical context of recurrent anterior shoulder dislocations and underscores the importance of addressing associated glenoid bone loss. It logically leads to the rationale for employing the Latarjet procedure as a preferred intervention. The dual benefits of the technique—mechanical stability and muscular reinforcement—are briefly and appropriately noted, setting a solid foundation for the study's objectives.

Methodology:

The prospective observational design is suitable for the research question. The inclusion criteria (age range, bone loss threshold, clinical condition) are clearly defined. The choice of outcome measures—ROWE score, quickDASH, VAS, and ROM—is clinically relevant and widely recognized in orthopedic outcome studies. The 12-month follow-up period is adequate to observe both short-term recovery and medium-term functional gains. The sample size of 30 patients provides a reasonable data set for observational analysis, especially within a tertiary care context.

Data Analysis and Results:

The results are presented clearly and concisely, with well-articulated improvements in functional scores and pain reduction. The reported increase in ROM and significant decrease in VAS score from 7.5 to 1.2 is clinically meaningful. The improved quickDASH and ROWE scores also reflect successful functional restoration. The complication rate is low and transparently reported, with specific mention of non-union and subluxation, which adds to the reliability of the study.

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Discussion and Clinical Significance:

The discussion contextualizes the results in terms of functional benefit, shoulder stability, and postoperative recovery. The low complication profile and positive outcome metrics reinforce the clinical value of the Latarjet procedure, particularly in a subset of patients where soft tissue procedures may be inadequate. The data support the notion that this approach is particularly beneficial in younger, active individuals with recurrent shoulder instability and bony defects.

Conclusion:

The conclusion effectively encapsulates the study's main findings and reaffirms the Latarjet procedure's role as a viable and effective surgical option. The emphasis on restored function and reduced recurrence aligns with current orthopedic priorities in managing shoulder instability.

Language and Presentation:

The manuscript is well-written, using professional, clear, and medically appropriate language. The presentation is logical, with a coherent flow from background to conclusion. Clinical terms are used accurately, and the statistical outcomes are integrated smoothly into the narrative.

Overall Assessment:

This study presents a well-executed prospective evaluation of the Latarjet procedure, offering valuable insights into its clinical effectiveness for managing recurrent shoulder dislocations with glenoid bone loss. The findings are relevant, well-supported by data, and contribute to evidence-based surgical decision-making in orthopedic practice.