

REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-52152

Date: 12-06-2025

Title: STUDY OF CORRELATION OF SMOKING IN CAUSATION, SEVERITY AND PROGNOSIS OF ACUTE PANCREATITIS

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 Review:

The abstract effectively introduces the clinical significance of acute pancreatitis (AP) and identifies smoking as an emerging factor in its etiology. The presentation of gallstones and alcohol as well-known risk factors provides a contextual foundation for exploring the role of smoking. The summary clearly states that the study finds a positive correlation between smoking and increased risk and severity of AP, positioning smoking as a relevant and modifiable contributor to disease development. The emphasis on the potential for clinical management and prevention strengthens the public health relevance of the findings.

Objective Section Review:

The objectives are explicitly stated, with a clear focus on assessing severity using established scoring systems (APACHE II and Ranson's score), categorizing patients based on smoking status, and exploring potential correlations between smoking type and pancreatitis severity. The definitions provided for former, current, and non-smokers offer clarity and facilitate standardized classification for analysis. The aims are coherent and clinically meaningful, reflecting a structured approach to investigate the impact of smoking on AP.

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Methods Section Review:

The methodology outlines a retrospective, open case study design, indicating that real-world clinical data were used for analysis. The study setting in a tertiary care hospital in Navi Mumbai and the defined study period (September 2024 to April 2025) contribute to transparency and reproducibility. The hospital-based design suggests access to reliable diagnostic and scoring data, which supports the robustness of the correlation analysis.

Overall Assessment:

The abstract, objectives, and methods are logically structured and aligned with the research purpose. The focus on smoking as a potential determinant in the development and severity of acute pancreatitis addresses a significant and timely clinical question. The clarity in definitions and study design supports the integrity and relevance of the research. The study presents a valuable addition to the existing body of knowledge on modifiable risk factors in pancreatitis.
