

REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-52226

Date: 13.06.2025

Title: Pseudo-meningocele secondary to obstetrical brachial paralysis.

Recommendation:

Accept as it is

Accept after minor revision..... **Accept after minor revision**

Accept after major revision

Do not accept (*Reasons below*)

Rating	Excel.	Good	Fair	Poor
Originality		Good		
Techn. Quality			Fair	
Clarity			Fair	
Significance		Good		

Reviewer Name: Mittameedi Chandra Mohan

Date: 13.06.2025

Reviewer's Comment for Publication.

(To be published with the manuscript in the journal)

The reviewer is requested to provide a brief comment (3-4 lines) highlighting the significance, strengths, or key insights of the manuscript. This comment will be Displayed in the journal publication alongside with the reviewers name.

The critical role of MRI as the gold standard in evaluating neonatal brachial plexus paralysis, a rare but serious condition. By aiding in the differentiation between injuries likely to recover spontaneously and those requiring surgical intervention, MRI significantly contributes to timely and effective clinical decision-making, ultimately improving outcomes for affected infants.

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Detailed Reviewer's Report

Comment 1:

The progression from mild to severe forms of injury is clear; however, the paragraph would benefit from improved cohesion through smoother transitions and clearer grouping of related syndromes (such as Erb's palsy and Horner's syndrome). Including brief pathophysiological explanations for each condition would enhance both clarity and clinical relevance.

Comment 2:

Although the passage outlines specific clinical presentations and recovery patterns, its scientific validity would be enhanced by incorporating more robust references. Citing recent or landmark studies that quantify recovery rates and corroborate the clinical descriptions would provide stronger evidence and credibility.

Comment 3:

Incorporating comparisons with previous studies or referencing established MRI diagnostic criteria for brachial plexus injuries would strengthen the credibility of the findings. Such context would also clarify the clinical relevance of detecting pseudomeningoceles and neuroma-related changes on imaging.

Comment 4:

While the statement effectively highlights the rarity and severity of the condition, incorporating relevant epidemiological data or literature references would strengthen the conclusion and provide a more robust clinical context.