

REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-52548

Date: 28/06/2025

Title: Clinical Profile and Epidemiology of Ocular Trauma in a Tertiary Care Center in Northern India

Recommendation:

- ✓ Accept as it is
- Accept after minor revision.....
- Accept after major revision
- Do not accept (*Reasons below*)

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

Reviewer Name: Dr. S. K. Nath

Date: 30/06/2025

Reviewer's Comment for Publication:

The study effectively highlights the demographic profile and common causes of ocular trauma in a northern Indian population, emphasizing the high prevalence of preventable injuries like road traffic accidents. It advocates for increased awareness, education, and safety measures to reduce ocular morbidity. Given the preventable nature of many injuries, public health initiatives could significantly decrease the burden of ocular trauma and associated visual impairment.

Reviewer's Comment / Report

Strengths:

- Prospective Design:** Allows for detailed and systematic data collection.
- Sample Size:** Though limited, inclusion of 50 patients provides initial insights into the local epidemiology.
- Comprehensive Data Collection:** Includes demographic details, injury causes, types, management, and follow-up.
- Focus on Prevention:** Highlights the importance of safety awareness, which is crucial in public health.
- Relevance:** Addresses an important, often preventable cause of visual disability, especially in rural populations.

Weaknesses:

- Limited Sample Size & Duration:** A 7-month period with only 50 patients may not fully represent broader epidemiological patterns.
- Lack of Long-term Follow-up Data:** The study does not provide detailed outcomes or visual prognosis post-treatment.
- Potential Bias:** As a single-center study, results may not be generalizable to other regions.
- Limited Statistical Analysis:** The paper primarily provides descriptive statistics without in-depth analytical or comparative statistics.
- Incomplete Literature Review/Context:** The discussion could be strengthened with more comprehensive comparisons to existing studies.