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REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-53011

Title: Pneumothorax: How to optimize favorable out come

Recommendation:	Rating	Excel.	Good	Fair	Poor
Accept as it is	Originality		8		
Accept after minor revision	Techn. Quality			<	
Accept after major revision	Clarity			8	
Do not accept (Reasons below)	Significance		8		

Reviewer Name: Dr Aamina

Reviewer's Comment for Publication.

The manuscript addresses the clinical management and outcomes of pneumothorax (PTX), a life-threatening respiratory emergency, based on observational data from 55 cases. The author provides an account of the epidemiology, causes, treatment strategies, and clinical outcomes of PTX in an Indian healthcare setting.

The **abstract and introduction** clearly establish the urgency of timely diagnosis and intervention in PTX cases, with appropriate emphasis on the complications such as hypoxia and cardiogenic shock. The identification of recurrent PTX and incomplete lung re-expansion as ongoing challenges is a pertinent observation grounded in clinical practice.

The **results section** provides a concise statistical overview of the patient demographics, underlying causes, and treatment outcomes. The study highlights a significant male predominance, secondary spontaneous pneumothorax as the most prevalent type, and tuberculosis and COPD as major etiological factors. Management with intercostal drainage (ICD) and pleurodesis appears to be the most frequently employed interventions, with a high rate of clinical recovery. The data presentation is direct and relevant to the study's objectives.

The **discussion** appropriately focuses on symptomatology, the importance of rapid diagnosis—especially in trauma or tension pneumothorax—and complications that may compromise favorable outcomes. The emphasis on clinical acumen even in the absence of imaging underscores the real-world challenges in emergency settings.

The **conclusion** reinforces the central role of early recognition and timely management with ICD. The suggestion to include pneumothorax in Continuing Medical Education (CME) for respiratory emergencies reflects a public health perspective on capacity building among healthcare providers.

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Overall, the study effectively presents observational insights into pneumothorax management, underlining key aspects of diagnosis, intervention, and patient outcomes. It contributes to clinical awareness and offers relevant data specific to an Indian context.