

REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-53053

Date: 31-07-2025

Title: An Observational Clinical Study in Laser Treatment of Haemorrhoids

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 Aamina

Reviewer's Comment for Publication.

Abstract Review:

The abstract provides a comprehensive summary of the study, beginning with a strong epidemiological context emphasizing the high prevalence of hemorrhoidal disease in India. The contrast between traditional surgical methods (e.g., Milligan-Morgan technique) and laser hemorrhoidoplasty is clearly presented. The study's objective is well defined—to evaluate the laser treatment as a better alternative to conventional procedures. The methodology includes a concise description of the study population and treatment timeline. The results are clearly stated, noting the minimal invasiveness and favorable outcomes of laser treatment for first to third-degree hemorrhoids. The conclusion accurately summarizes the key finding, especially noting the limitations of the laser technique in treating fourth-degree hemorrhoids with prolapse.

Introduction Review:

The introduction provides a clear anatomical and pathophysiological overview of hemorrhoids, including their composition and the conditions under which they become symptomatic. It appropriately lists risk factors and situates the problem within the Indian epidemiological context, citing both urban predominance and age-related trends. The inclusion of lifestyle contributors, such as sedentary habits, enhances the relevance of the study. The writing is clinically focused, and the tone remains professional and informative.

Keyword and Terminology Observations:

While not explicitly listed in the provided content, relevant keywords such as “laser hemorrhoidoplasty,” “haemorrhoidal disease,” “minimally invasive surgery,” and “India prevalence” would be appropriate for indexing. Terminology is used correctly throughout the abstract and introduction, and references to degrees of hemorrhoids are consistent with clinical classifications.

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Methodology and Study Design Notes (from Abstract):

The study employs an observational clinical approach with a small sample size (25 patients), operated over a 6-month period. The focus on first to third-degree hemorrhoids defines the scope well. The methodology is briefly described but sufficient for the abstract's purpose, indicating practical relevance and focused analysis.

General Observations:

The study is well-articulated and follows standard clinical research reporting conventions. It addresses a significant and prevalent medical condition with contemporary relevance, particularly in the Indian context. The comparison of laser-based techniques with conventional surgery is timely, given ongoing efforts to minimize postoperative morbidity in proctological procedures. The discussion of complications and outcomes is clinically grounded and reflects awareness of surgical practice considerations.

Overall Assessment:

The article effectively integrates epidemiological data, clinical rationale, and procedural focus to present an observational study of laser treatment for hemorrhoids. The structure is coherent, the language is appropriate for a medical audience, and the study contributes meaningful insight into the advantages and limitations of laser hemorrhoidoplasty.