

# International Journal of Advanced Research

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## REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-53147

Date: 06.08.25

**Title:** STUDY OF PRESCRIPTION PATTERN IN PATIENT WITH ACID PEPTIC DISEASE ATTENDING MEDICINE OUTPATIENT DEPARTMENT IN A GOVERNMENT TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL,  
Review

### Recommendation:

Accept as it is ..... YES ..... ..

Accept after minor revision...

Do not accept (*Reasons below*) .....

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

Reviewer Name: PROF DR DILLIP KUMAR MOHAPATRA

Date: 06.08.25

### 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.*

### Detailed Reviewer's Report

The study on the prescription pattern in patients with acid peptic disease attending the medicine outpatient department in a government tertiary care hospital provides valuable insights into the demographic profile, drug utilization patterns, and prescribing practices for acid peptic disease (APD) management.

#### key findings:

- **Demographics:** Out of 1000 patients, 58.8% were males, and 41.2% were females. The majority of patients were in the 31-40 years age group (33.4%), followed by the 41-50 years age group (32%).
- **Drug Prescribing Pattern:** A total of 1750 anti-peptic ulcer drugs were prescribed. 57.43% of drugs were prescribed using generic names, and 42.57% using brand names. Proton pump inhibitors (PPIs) were the most commonly prescribed class of anti-peptic ulcer drugs.
- **Route of Administration:** 92% of drugs were given orally, and 8% were given parenterally.

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- **Adherence to Essential Medicine Lists:** 78.51% of drugs were from the National List of Essential Medicines (NLEM) 2015, and 77.82% were included in the hospital formulary.

- **Drug Utilization Analysis:** Using the ATC/DDD classification system, the prescribed daily doses for most drugs were analyzed. Some drugs like omeprazole and pantoprazole (oral) showed potential overdosing based on the PDD/DDD ratio.

The study design is clearly stated as cross-sectional and observational, but must specify STUDY PERIOD explicitly in the abstract (January 2019–June 2020).

Clarify **sampling mehod** (consecutive or all new cases)—this impacts representation.

Mention **informed consent** and confirm **ETHICAL APPROVAL** reference number and institution.

SRENGTH

**Sample Size (n=1000):** Enhances generalizability and statistical reliability.

**Standardized Indicators Used:** WHO prescribing indicators and ATC/DDD analysis provide strong pharmacologiccal rigor.

**Detailed Data Presentation:** Demographic breakdown and prescribing patterns are clearly tabulated.

**Policy Relevance:** Findings on generic prescribing, essential medicine use, and dosing align well with rational drug use objectives.

It's a cross-sectional observational study on prescription patterns in acid peptic disease patients in a govt tertiary care hospital. The study's got a decent sample size (1000 patients), looks at relevant factors like drug prescribing patterns using WHO indicators, and compares findings with other Indian studies.