

## REVIEWER'S REPORT

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**Title: CLINICAL, RADIOLOGICAL AND SPIROMETRIC PROFILE OF PATIENTS WITH DIFFUSE PARENCHYMAL LUNG DISEASE (DPLD): A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY**

### Recommendation:

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

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 & Introduction Review:

The abstract provides a concise overview of the study, clearly outlining the background, objectives, methods, results, and conclusion. The background section succinctly establishes the significance of DPLDs, emphasizing diagnostic challenges due to overlapping features. The stated objective aligns well with the study design, aiming to assess the clinical presentation, radiological patterns, and functional impairments in DPLD patients. The methodology is clearly defined, specifying the study design, setting, duration, and parameters assessed. Results are presented with specific statistics, and the conclusion effectively synthesizes the key findings.

The introduction expands upon the background information, offering a precise definition of DPLDs and categorizing the major subtypes. It also situates the study within the context of diagnostic approaches, underscoring the role of clinical assessment, HRCT, and PFTs in disease evaluation. The flow from background to the rationale of the study is logical and coherent.

#### Methodology Review:

The cross-sectional design is appropriate for the study objectives. The inclusion of clinical symptoms, HRCT findings, and spirometric data ensures a comprehensive assessment. The study location and period are clearly mentioned. The methodology allows for systematic evaluation of multiple dimensions—clinical, radiological, and functional—within a defined patient population.

#### Results Review:

The results are well-structured, with demographic, clinical, radiological, and functional data clearly outlined. Statistical descriptors, such as mean age and gender distribution, enhance the clarity of the patient profile. The high prevalence of exertional dyspnea and dry cough is in line with known clinical presentations of DPLDs. Radiological findings are presented with clear categorization into UIP, NSIP,

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and HP patterns, each with respective percentages. Spirometric results are concise, highlighting the predominance of restrictive defects.

### **Discussion & Conclusion Review:**

The conclusion appropriately summarizes the key observations, emphasizing the commonality of exertional breathlessness, the predominance of the UIP pattern, and the role of restrictive defects in functional assessment. The emphasis on an integrated diagnostic approach reflects the study's comprehensive evaluation. The findings are consistent with existing literature and provide valuable epidemiological insight into the DPLD profile at the given tertiary care center.

### **Overall Assessment:**

The study presents a well-organized and clearly articulated evaluation of DPLD patients, integrating clinical, radiological, and spirometric data. The clarity in methodology and presentation of results makes it a valuable contribution to understanding the disease profile in the studied setting. The balance between clinical observations and diagnostic modalities is maintained effectively.