

REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-53319 Date: 13/08/2025

Title: ASSESSMENT OF MULTIDRUG-RESISTANCE TUBERCULOSIS: CLINICAL PATTERNS, RESISTANCE AND OUTCOMES IN A SOUTHERN COASTAL REGION TEACHING HOSPITAL

Recommendation:

Accept as the article aims to study Multi Drug resistance tuberculosis and their management in southern coastal region in India.

Accept after minor revision of alignment & Adding recommendation

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

Reviewer Name: Mrs. Shreya Vaz

Date: 13/08/2025

Reviewer's Comment for Publication.

The article presents a brief, well-researched, précised, and focuses to study the age, gender, and treatment history of MDR-TB patients, to evaluate treatment outcomes under the standard RNTCP regimens, to access drug resistance patterns among MDR-TB cases, to emphasize the need for improved TB control and patient support.

One of the article's key strengths lies in newer attempt of selecting an affected population

While the article would benefit by targeting TB affected population

Detailed Reviewer's Report

This article provides a comprehensive content as a Retrospective record based study was conducted among 100 patients who were diagnosed for Multidrug resistant Tuberculosis and admitted in the government medical college and hospital, Nagapattinam for over a period of 6 months, from December 2024 - May 2025.

Introduction: it is clear, précised, and mention of various aspects tuberculosis (TB) and multidrug-resistant TB. Only a small percentage of the 10.6 million new TB cases and nearly 410,000 cases of MDR/RRTB (rifampicin-resistant TB) that were estimated by the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2023 alone were identified and treated effectively.

The study results; revealed that most MDR-TB patients were in the 21–40 age group, with a male predominance (76%). A large proportion (64%) had a history of previous TB treatment, indicating a

International Journal of Advanced Research

Publisher's Name: Jana Publication and Research LLP

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strong link between past treatment and the development of MDR-TB. Drug resistance was highest for Rifampicin (44%) and Isoniazid (38%), with 10% showing resistance to both. Treatment outcomes showed a cure rate of 44%, while 18% completed treatment without confirmation of cure. However, 10% experienced treatment failure, another 10% died, and 9% were lost to follow-up. These findings emphasize the critical need for improved diagnosis, adherence, and monitoring strategies to enhance treatment success and reduce the burden of drug-resistant TB.

All the chapters are included in the study.

Minor corrections of grammar, graphs can be added and spacing errors can be corrected.

Recommendation: Accept with minor revisions.