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REVIEWER S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-53339 **Date: 14/08/2025**

Title: Comparative Utility of CRP, ESR, Fecal Calprotectin, and Lactoferrin in Assessing

Inflammatory Bowel Disease Activity: A Comprehensive Review

Recommendation:	Rating	Excel.	Good	Fair	Poor	
Accept as it is $\square \square \checkmark \square \square$	Originality	✓				
Accept after minor revision □ □ □	· -					_
Accept after major revision	Techn. Quality	✓				
Do not accept (<i>Reasons below</i>) $\square \square \square$	Clarity		✓			
• (Significance		✓			

Reviewer Name: Sakshi Jaju Date: 14/08/2025

Reviewer s Comment for Publication.

This review explains how four common biomarkers—CRP, ESR, fecal calprotectin (FCP), and fecal lactoferrin (FLF)—can be used to assess inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) activity without invasive tests like colonoscopy. It compares their accuracy, strengths, and limitations for diagnosing inflammation, monitoring treatment, and predicting relapse. The review highlights that fecal calprotectin is the most sensitive for detecting intestinal inflammation, while CRP and ESR are useful for systemic inflammation. Combining markers improves accuracy. The paper also discusses how these markers can help guide therapy and reduce unnecessary invasive procedures..

Strengths:

- 1. Clear explanation of each biomarker's role and mechanism.
- 2. Summarizes findings from multiple studies with sensitivity/specificity data.
- 3. Emphasizes non-invasive and cost-effective monitoring.
- 4. Provides clinical relevance for diagnosis, monitoring, and relapse prediction.

Weaknesses:

- 1. Mostly based on literature review—no new experimental or clinical data.
- 2. No practical protocol for marker use in real-world settings.
- 3. Limited discussion on cost comparison between biomarkers.
- 4. Does not address variation in results across different patient populations.

Overall Assessment:

A detailed and well-structured review that helps clinicians understand and choose appropriate non-invasive biomarkers for IBD. It is informative but would be stronger with practical application guidelines and real-world validation data.

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Manuscript accepted for the publication.