REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-53681　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　Date: 03/09/2025

Title: "A Prospective Observational Study on the Evaluation of Therapeutic Strategies in the Management of Atherosclerosis: A Comprehensive Clinical and Pharmacological Approach"

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. S. K. Nath　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　Date: 04/09/2025

Reviewer's Comment for Publication:

The study provides valuable insights into current therapeutic practices in managing atherosclerosis within a clinical setting, emphasizing the prevalent use of statins, antiplatelets, and anticoagulants. It underscores the importance of personalized therapy and regular monitoring to improve patient outcomes. The paper also advocates for extended long-term studies and the integration of electronic medical records to better understand treatment efficacy and safety over time. However, limitations such as methodological details, the short follow-up period, and absence of detailed outcome data suggest that further comprehensive, controlled studies are necessary to establish definitive conclusions on best practices for atherosclerosis management.

Reviewer's Comment / Report

Strengths:

1. **Clear Objective and Design:** The study aims to evaluate various therapeutic strategies for atherosclerosis, employing a prospective observational methodology, which allows for real-world data collection over time.
2. **Sample Size and Setting:** With 100 patients enrolled from a multispeciality hospital's cardiology department, the study provides a decent sample size for observational analysis.
3. **Focus on Multiple Therapeutic Strategies:** The research considers a wide array of treatments, including antihyperlipidemics (like atorvastatin), antiplatelets, anticoagulants, antianginals, and others, providing a holistic view of management approaches.
4. **Inclusion of Diagnostic and Monitoring Data:** Use of imaging techniques (ultrasound, CT, angiography) and blood markers (lipid profile, hs-CRP, blood glucose) for diagnosis and monitoring enhances the comprehensiveness of clinical assessment.
5. **Focus on Long-term Efficacy:** The discussion emphasizes the importance of long-term follow-up and post-approval monitoring, aligning with current trends in pharmacovigilance and personalized treatment.

Weaknesses:

1. **Limited Methodological Details:** While the study is prospective and observational, there is scant information on the specific inclusion/exclusion criteria, data collection protocols, or statistical analyses employed.
2. **Lack of Control Group or Randomization:** As an observational study, there is no control or placebo group, limiting causal inferences about the effectiveness of specific therapies.
3. **Potential Biases:** The study mentions patient management according to standard strategies but does not elaborate on how confounding variables (like lifestyle factors, comorbidities) were controlled.

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4. **Short Follow-up Duration:** A 6-month study period might not be sufficient to fully assess long-term outcomes or the durability of therapy effects.
5. **Limited Outcome Measures:** The results focus mainly on prescribing patterns and demographic data, with less emphasis on clinical outcomes like cardiovascular events, mortality, or quality of life measures.
6. **Data Presentation and Analysis:** The excerpts suggest descriptive statistics but lack detailed analytical results, such as statistical significance or correlation analyses.