

## REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-55439

Title: Systemic complications of Intravenous drug Use: North East India experience

### Recommendation:

Accept as it is .....

Accept after minor revision.....

Accept after major revision .....

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

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

Reviewer Name: Dr.Sumathi

### Detailed Reviewer's Report

- Intravenous (IV) drug use means injecting recreational drugs directly into a vein for a fast, intense effect, using a needle and syringe to bypass normal digestion and deliver the substance straight to the bloodstream.**
- It's also known by slang like "slamming," "shooting up," or "banging" and carries high risks, including infections (like HIV, Hepatitis), collapsed veins, and abscesses due to sharing needles or unsanitary practices.**
- A bloodborne virus (BBV) infection happens when viruses in infected blood or certain body fluids enter another person's body, causing illness, with common examples being HBV, HCV, and HIV.**
- Transmission typically occurs through sharps injuries (needles, broken glass) or direct contact with infected fluids, not casual contact like hugging or using the same toilet. These viruses attack the liver (HBV, HCV) or the immune system (HIV).**
- Medically, systemic means affecting the entire body or multiple body systems, rather than just one localized area, often traveling via the bloodstream to impact cells throughout the organism.**

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6. It describes diseases (like diabetes, lupus), infections, or treatments (like chemotherapy) that spread and influence overall bodily functions, contrasting with localized issues affecting only a single organ or spot.
7. Mortality among people who inject drugs (IDUs) is substantially higher than in the general population, with studies reporting all-cause standardized mortality ratios (SMRs) that are often 10 to 17 times higher than their non-injecting peers.
8. The crude mortality rates (CMRs) typically range from approximately 1% to over 6% per year across different regions and populations.
9. Key words are good to understand.
10. Abstract is good. But information is very less with references.
11. Result part graph needed for results.
12. Summary points should be added.
13. Relavant pictures should be added.
14. After those corrections good to publish in your journal.