

REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-55458

Title: *EFFECTS OF REPEATED TASK TRAINING ON STRENGTH, ROM, AND FUNCTIONS OF HAND IN INDIVIDUALS AFTER STROKE*

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

1. Stroke rehabilitation is a personalized program using various therapies (physical, occupational, speech) to help people regain independence and quality of life after a stroke by improving movement, speech, strength, thinking, and daily living skills, involving a team of professionals working with the patient and family to relearn lost functions and adapt to new challenges.
2. Motor relearning, often called the Motor Relearning Program (MRP), is a task-oriented rehabilitation approach, especially for stroke patients, that helps the brain relearn how to control movements for daily activities (like walking, sitting, using arms) by breaking down tasks, practicing components, and then putting them back together with focused feedback, promoting genuine functional recovery over compensation.
3. It emphasizes active problem-solving, real-life practice, and neuroplasticity (the brain's ability to rewire) to restore movement patterns rather than just exercising muscles.
4. Upper limb recovery is the process of regaining movement, strength, and function in the arm, wrist, and hand after injury or neurological

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events like a stroke, involving specialized therapies to improve tasks like grasping, reaching, and daily activities through exercises, splinting, and techniques like constraint movement therapy. It aims to restore independence by addressing weakness, pain, poor sensation, and coordination.

5. **Range of Motion (ROM)** is the full extent a joint can move in all directions, measuring flexibility and joint health, assessed as Active ROM (you move it) or Passive ROM (someone else helps), crucial for daily activities, rehabilitation after injury, and overall physical function, often measured in degrees.
6. **Limb recovery** refers to the complex medical process of saving, repairing, and restoring a damaged arm or leg, often through limb salvage surgery, to avoid amputation, or the comprehensive rehabilitation after limb loss to regain function with prosthetics, focusing on physical healing, emotional adjustment, and functional restoration.
7. It involves advanced surgical reconstruction of bone, tissue, nerves, and vessels, followed by intense physical therapy, psychological support, and potentially prosthetic fitting, aiming to return the patient to a high quality of life.
8. **Key words** are excellent.
9. **Tables and pictures** are excellent with significant points.
10. **Summary points** should be added.
11. **References** should be in alphabetical order.
12. **After a small corrections** good to publish in your journal.