

REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-55477

Title: Trichoscopic Clues to Griscelli Syndrome

Recommendation:

Accept as it is

Accept after minor revision.....

Accept after major revision ...

Do not accept (*Reasons below*)

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

Reviewer Name: Dr. Sumathi

Detailed Reviewer's Report

- Dermoscopy (or dermatoscopy) is a non-invasive technique using a special handheld magnifying device (dermatoscope) to see deeper structures in skin lesions, like moles, that aren't visible to the naked eye, helping doctors diagnose skin cancers (melanoma, BCC, SCC) and inflammatory conditions more accurately by revealing patterns of color and structures related to melanin, blood, and keratin.**
- This "magnifying glass" uses polarized and non-polarized light to visualize subsurface features, improving diagnostic accuracy significantly over naked-eye exams and aiding in monitoring hair, scalp, nail, and mucosal issues, expanding its use beyond just pigmented lesions.**
- Pediatrics is the branch of medicine focused on the health, growth, and development of infants, children, and adolescents (typically birth through age 18), providing preventive care, diagnosing and treating illnesses, and addressing physical, mental, and emotional well-being, recognizing that children are not just small adults but have unique needs at different stages. A pediatrician manages acute/chronic**

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conditions and promotes healthy lifestyles, from birth to young adulthood.

4. Griscelli syndrome (GS) is a rare genetic disorder causing silvery-gray hair and light skin due to pigment transport issues, with three types distinguished by additional symptoms: Type 1 involves severe neurological problems (like intellectual disability, seizures); Type 2 brings life-threatening immune issues (like immunodeficiency, HLH); and Type 3 presents only with pigment dilution, showing no neurological or immune defects.
5. Diagnosis uses hair microscopy for pigment clumping and genetic tests, with bone marrow transplants being crucial for survival in severe cases, especially Type 2.
6. Trichoscopy is a non-invasive diagnostic technique that uses a dermatoscope (a special magnifying device) to closely examine the scalp and hair shafts, allowing specialists to identify patterns and anomalies invisible to the naked eye, helping to diagnose various hair loss conditions (like alopecia areata, androgenetic alopecia, and scalp diseases without needing a biopsy).
7. It provides detailed insights into hair density, hair shaft health, and follicular structures, aiding in accurate diagnosis, monitoring treatment progress, and even guiding where to perform a biopsy if needed.
8. Key words are good to understand.
9. But nothing information are given. It should be introduction, review, methodology, result , discussion, summary, conclusion with more references are needed.
10. Only pictures and abstract are given.
11. It is not sufficient to publish papers.
12. After rewriting all those content can be eligible to publish.