

REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-55547

Title: Cutaneous Abscess at the Pacemaker Implantation Site: Clinical and Therapeutic Considerations

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		Good		
Significance		Good		

Reviewer Name: Dr. Sumathi

Detailed Reviewer's Report

1. A cardiac arrhythmia is an abnormal heart rhythm where the heart beats too fast (tachycardia), too slow (bradycardia), or irregularly, due to problems with the heart's electrical signals, causing it to flutter, race, or skip beats.
2. While many arrhythmias are harmless, some can be serious, impairing the heart's ability to pump enough blood, potentially leading to stroke, heart failure, or sudden cardiac arrest.
3. A pacemaker is a small, battery-powered medical device implanted in the chest to help control abnormal heart rhythms (arrhythmias) by sending electrical pulses to the heart, ensuring it beats at a normal rate and rhythm.
4. It consists of a pulse generator (battery and circuitry) and wires (leads) that connect to the heart, working when the heart's natural electrical system malfunctions, often due to a slow or irregular heartbeat.
5. A pocket infection is a localized bacterial infection occurring in the space (pocket) where a medical device like a pacemaker, defibrillator (CIED), or port catheter is implanted, causing redness, pain, swelling, warmth, and sometimes drainage or skin breakdown, and

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requires prompt treatment, often involving antibiotics and sometimes device removal to prevent it from spreading to the bloodstream.

6. A CIED infection is an infection of a Cardiac Implantable Electronic Device (like a pacemaker or defibrillator) or its surrounding tissue, causing redness, swelling, pain, or drainage at the pocket site, fever, chills, and potentially leading to severe complications like heart inflammation (endocarditis) or bone infection (osteomyelitis), often caused by skin bacteria like Staphylococcus and requiring urgent antibiotics and device removal.
7. Key words are good to understand.
8. Where is result part with tables and graphs?
9. Information are given not sufficient seems very less.
10. Summary points also be added.
11. References need to add more with alphabetical order.
12. After those changes can be published in your journal.