

REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-55752

Title: Overnight Occlusive Topical Application of High-Concentration 35 kDa Hyaluronic Acid Fragments for Facial Erythema and Subcutaneous Fat: A Case Series.

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

- Hyaluronic acid (HA) fragments are broken-down pieces of the large HA molecule, existing naturally in the body, that have diverse and often opposing functions to the full molecule, acting as signaling molecules that can stimulate inflammation (small fragments) or promote hydration and tissue repair (intermediate fragments), playing roles in wound healing, immune response, and even disease states like COVID-19. In skincare, "fractionated" or "fragmented" HA refers to processed smaller HA sizes designed to penetrate skin deeper for better hydration and to trigger skin's own HA production.**
- Facial erythema is the medical term for redness of the face, caused by increased blood flow (hyperemia) in the skin's capillaries, often appearing as flushing or persistent redness. While transient redness can be a normal response to emotions, exercise, or heat, persistent facial erythema can signal underlying conditions like rosacea, dermatitis, lupus, or be drug-induced, making it a common dermatological complaint.**
- Subcutaneous fat is the layer of fat located just under your skin, the kind you can pinch, serving as an energy reserve, insulator, and**

REVIEWER'S REPORT

cushion for your muscles and bones. While some is essential for body functions like temperature control, too much can be linked to health issues, with a healthy amount typically being around 90% of your total body fat. It differs from visceral fat, which surrounds internal organs.

4. Occlusive topical application involves applying substances like ointments, oils, or waxes (e.g., petrolatum, mineral oil, beeswax) to the skin to form a physical barrier that traps moisture, preventing trans epidermal water loss (TEWL) and protecting the skin from external irritants, making it ideal for dry, damaged, or irritated skin. This technique seals hydration in, helps repair the skin's natural barrier, and is often used in treatments for conditions like eczema or psoriasis, sometimes under dressings for enhanced absorption.
5. Result part is good with tables and pictures. Can be added graphs.
6. Summary points also be added.
7. References should be given in alphabetical order.
8. Significant points are given excellent.
9. After a small changes good to publish in your journal.