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REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-55964

Title: CEREBRAL VENOUS THROMBOSIS DURING TUBERCULOUS MENINGOENCEPHALITIS: A RARE CASE IN THE ICU

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. Tuberculosis (TB) is a contagious, bacterial infection, usually caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, that primarily affects the lungs but can spread to other parts of the body like the spine or kidneys. The disease spreads through the air when an infected person coughs or sneezes and can be latent (inactive) or active, with the latter causing symptoms such as a chronic cough, fever, night sweats, and weight loss. If left untreated, TB can be fatal, but it is treatable with antibiotics.**
- 2. An altered state of consciousness (ASC) is a temporary, significant deviation from a person's normal, waking awareness, perception, and cognitive functioning. It involves changes in self-awareness, emotions, memory, and environmental interaction, ranging from everyday experiences like dreaming to intense states like meditation, hypnosis, or drug-induced hallucinations.**
- 3. Cerebral venous thrombosis (CVT) is a rare form of stroke caused by a blood clot in the brain's venous sinuses, obstructing blood drainage, increasing intracranial pressure, and potentially causing hemorrhage or infarction. It predominantly affects adults under 55,**

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particularly women, with symptoms like headache, seizures, and focal deficits. Treatment primarily involves anticoagulation, such as heparin, to prevent further clotting.

4. It (CVT) is a rare, potentially fatal type of stroke occurring when a blood clot forms in the brain's venous sinuses, obstructing blood drainage. It causes increased pressure, brain swelling, and potential hemorrhage. Common symptoms include severe headache, seizures, and vision problems.
5. Anticoagulation is the process or treatment that slows down the body's ability to form blood clots, using medications often called "blood thinners," to prevent dangerous clots from forming in blood vessels, which can lead to strokes, heart attacks, or pulmonary embolisms. While they don't actually thin the blood, anticoagulants work by interrupting the clotting cascade, making it harder for platelets and proteins to stick together and form clots, and can also help break down existing clots, reducing the risk of life-threatening blockages.
6. Key words are good to understand.
7. Abstracts are good and significant points are given.
8. Tables with pictures are good in result part.
9. Summary points must be added.
10. References should be in alphabetical order.