



REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-56303

Title: GASTROINTESTINAL MUCORMYCOSIS: A CASE REPORT

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	Excellent			

Reviewer Name: Dr. Sumathi

Detailed Reviewer's Report

- 1. Mucormycosis is a rare, aggressive, and often fatal infection caused by mucormycete molds, primarily affecting immunocompromised individuals or those with diabetes. It typically invades the sinuses, lungs, or skin via inhalation or wound contamination, often requiring immediate antifungal medication (e.g., Liposomal Amphotericin B) and surgical debridement. Mortality rates are high, frequently exceeding 50%.**
- 2. Mucormycosis symptoms vary by location but often include fever, headache, sinus pain, and nasal congestion, progressing to severe signs like facial swelling, black lesions on the nose/mouth, vision loss (bulging eyes, double vision), and black nasal discharge. Lung involvement causes cough, chest pain, and shortness of breath, while skin infections show blisters, ulcers, and blackening. Prompt medical attention for these symptoms, especially with a compromised immune system, is crucial.**
- 3. It is spread by spores of molds of the order Mucorales, most often through inhalation, contaminated food, or contamination of open wounds. These fungi are common in soils, decomposing organic**

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matter (such as rotting fruit and vegetables), and animal manure, but usually do not affect people.

4. **Ischemic necrosis is the death of body tissue (necrosis) resulting from a severe reduction or blockage of blood flow (ischemia), which deprives cells of oxygen and nutrients. It commonly affects bones (avascular necrosis in hips, knees, shoulders) but can occur in any organ. Causes include trauma, steroid use, and alcohol abuse.**
5. **"Ischemic" means related to or suffering from ischemia, a condition where a body part doesn't get enough blood flow, leading to a lack of oxygen and nutrients, often caused by blocked or narrowed blood vessels (like from plaque or clots) and potentially causing tissue damage or cell death, as seen in heart attacks or strokes. It describes the adjective form of ischemia, the medical issue of restricted blood supply.**
6. **Infarction is the death of tissue (necrosis) caused by a lack of oxygen due to obstructed blood supply, most commonly from a thrombus or embolus. It is a critical medical event often resulting in heart attacks or strokes, presenting with symptoms like intense chest pain, shortness of breath, dizziness, or sudden neurological deficits. Key risk factors include smoking, high blood pressure, diabetes, and obesity. Diagnosis involves imaging, ECGs, and blood tests, with treatments focused on restoring blood flow.**
7. **Key words can be given more words.**
8. **Result and discussion point can be shown clearly. But has been given significant points.**
9. **Pictures are good but need tables for values.**
10. **Summary points must be given.**
11. **References should be in alphabetical order.**