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REVIEWER'S REPORT

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Title: Mapping the Burden of Vitreoretinal Disease in Adults: Insights from a Tertiary Eye Care Center.

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			

Detailed Reviewer's Report

- 1. Glaucoma is a group of eye diseases that damage the optic nerve—often due to high eye pressure—leading to permanent, irreversible vision loss or blindness if untreated. The most common form, open-angle glaucoma, has no early symptoms, while acute angle-closure is a medical emergency. Treatments include eye drops, laser therapy, and surgery to lower pressure.**
- 2. Refractive errors are common vision problems—nearsightedness, farsightedness, astigmatism, and presbyopia—caused by the eye's inability to correctly bend (refract) light, resulting in blurry or distorted vision. They are caused by the shape of the cornea, lens, or length of the eye. Corrective lenses or surgery can treat these conditions.**
- 3. Refractive errors are a type of vision problem that makes it hard to see clearly. They happen when the shape of your eye keeps light from focusing correctly on your retina (a light-sensitive layer of tissue in the back of your eye). Refractive errors are the most common type of vision problem.**
- 4. The main cause of glaucoma is damage to the optic nerve, often due to increased pressure inside the eye (intraocular pressure or IOP)**

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from poor fluid drainage, but it can also occur with normal pressure, making a blocked drainage system or specific anatomical factors key culprits. This pressure buildup happens when the eye's internal fluid can't drain properly through the trabecular meshwork, leading to nerve fiber damage and vision loss.

5. Age-related macular degeneration (AMD or ARMD) is a leading cause of vision loss for people aged 60+, damaging the macula to destroy sharp, central vision while leaving peripheral vision intact. It manifests as either "dry" (slow breakdown of cells) or "wet" (abnormal blood vessel growth). Early detection via eye exams is crucial, as treatment can slow, but not reverse, damage.
6. There is no cure for age-related macular degeneration (AMD), but there are treatments and support available to help slow down the changes in your vision and help you have the best quality of life. The type of treatment depends on the stage and the type of late-stage AMD you have: dry AMD or wet AMD.
7. Diabetic retinopathy is a serious diabetes complication caused by high blood sugar damaging retinal blood vessels, leading to leakage, swelling, and potential blindness. Early stages often have no symptoms, making annual eye exams crucial for detection. Treatment includes blood sugar management, laser surgery, and injections to prevent vision loss.
8. Diabetic retinopathy often has no early symptoms, but as it progresses, signs include blurry vision, dark spots or floaters, faded colors, poor night vision, and empty or dark areas in your vision, potentially leading to significant vision loss or blindness if untreated, highlighting the need for regular diabetic eye exams.
9. Key words can be given more.
10. Result part is awesome with pictures and pie charts.
11. Abstract also good.
12. References should be in alphabetical order.
13. Summary points can be included.
14. Allignments must be done.
15. After those changes good to publish in your journal.