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REVIEWER'S REPORT

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**Title: Effective Strategies to Strengthen Epilepsy Care in India and Low Middle Income Countries
Strengthening Epilepsy Care in India and LMICs.**

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	Excellent			
Clarity		Good		
Significance	Excellent			

Reviewer's ID: Dr. Sumathi

Detailed Reviewer's Report

- Epilepsy is a chronic, noncommunicable brain disorder characterized by a tendency to have recurrent, unprovoked seizures, affecting roughly 50 million people worldwide. It is defined by two or more unprovoked seizures, or one unprovoked seizure with a high risk of more. Seizures result from sudden, temporary surges of excessive electrical activity in the brain.**
- The treatment gap is the significant, often high, percentage of individuals needing, but not receiving, care for a health condition (especially mental health or addiction). It represents a major public health issue, with only about 1 in 10 people with substance use disorder in the U.S. receiving treatment.**
- A health system is a comprehensive, organized network of people, institutions, and resources—including hospitals, clinics, providers, and financing mechanisms—designed to promote, restore, or maintain the health of a population. It includes both public and private services, covering preventive, curative, and rehabilitative care.**

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4. Primary care is the first point of contact in the healthcare system, providing comprehensive, accessible, and long-term care for general health needs. Providers (doctors, nurse practitioners, physician assistants) manage preventative care, chronic conditions, and acute illnesses while coordinating with specialists when necessary.
5. Low and middle-income countries (LMICs) are defined by the World Bank based on Gross National Income (GNI) per capita, with low-income (<\$1,135), lower-middle (\$1,136–\$4,495), and upper-middle (\$4,496–\$13,935) economies. These diverse nations, representing a majority of the global population, often face challenges like infrastructure gaps, health disparities, and economic vulnerability.
6. Key words are good but can be given more.
7. Significant points are given good.
8. But in result part for tables can be made graphs.
9. Summary points also be added.
10. References should be in alphabetical order.
11. After those changes good to publish in your journal.