

REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-56552

Title: Beyond stasis dermatitis: a case report of pregnancy-associated acroangioid dermatitis

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's ID: Dr. Sumathi

Detailed Reviewer's Report

- 1. Acroangioid dermatitis (Pseudo-Kaposi sarcoma) is a benign, reactive vascular proliferation appearing as purple/brown plaques or nodules, typically on the lower extremities due to chronic venous insufficiency, vascular malformations, or amputee prosthetic use. It simulates Kaposi sarcoma but is differentiated by pathology and is managed by addressing underlying vascular issues like compression.**
- 2. Chronic venous insufficiency (CVI) occurs when leg vein valves are damaged, causing blood to pool (venous stasis), increased pressure, and poor circulation. Key symptoms include leg swelling (edema), pain, heavy/tired legs, varicose veins, skin discoloration (hyperpigmentation), and, in severe cases, venous ulcers. The primary cause is valve dysfunction, often triggered by deep vein thrombosis (DVT), aging, pregnancy, or prolonged standing.**
- 3. Dermite ocre of Favre (also known as Favre-Chaix disease or gravity purpura) is a benign, chronic skin condition characterized by rusty-brown, purpuric, and pigmented macules on the lower legs, often associated with venous insufficiency, stasis dermatitis, or pregnancy.**

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It is a form of (pseudo-Kaposi sarcoma) where chronic venous stasis leads to iron deposition (hemosiderin) and vascular proliferation.

4.

Dermatoscopy is a non-invasive, in-vivo diagnostic technique using a handheld dermatoscope to visualize subsurface skin structures (epidermis to papillary dermis) not visible to the naked eye. It is the gold standard for diagnosing melanoma, basal cell carcinoma, and benign lesions, while also aiding in the diagnosis of inflammatory and infectious skin conditions.

5. Pseudo-Kaposi sarcoma (PKS), is a benign vascular skin condition that mimics Kaposi sarcoma (KS) in appearance but is caused by chronic venous insufficiency (Mali type) or arteriovenous malformations (Stewart-Bluefarb type). It presents as violet, red-brown, or purple plaques, papules, or macules, primarily on the lower legs and feet.

6. Water! – Hydration is essential to all internal organs and is key to maintaining healthy veins. Not only does being hydrated promote optimal blood flow, but drinking at least one half gallon of water per day will also help flush out waste and soothe symptoms of venous insufficiency.

7. Key words are given good.

8. Pictures are good but in result part the tables and pie chart should be given for values.

9. Summary points also be added.

10. References should be in alphabetical order.

11. After those changes good to publish in your journal.