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REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-56614

Title: Incidence and Risk Factors of Perioperative Respiratory Incidents in Pediatric Anesthesia: A Prospective Observational Single-Center Study

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	Excellent			
Significance	Excellent			

Reviewer's ID: Dr. Sumathi

Detailed Reviewer's Report

- 1. Pediatric anesthesia is a specialized field of medicine focusing on the safe administration of anesthesia, sedation, and pain management for infants, children, and adolescents. Pediatric anesthesiologists are specially trained to manage the unique anatomical, physiological, and emotional needs of children—who are not just "small adults"—throughout surgical or diagnostic procedures.**
- 2. Respiratory incidents, often referred to as respiratory illnesses or infections, are conditions affecting the airways, lungs, sinuses, and throat. They involve breathing difficulties, infections (like flu, COVID-19, RSV), or inhalation injuries (smoke/chemicals) that impair oxygen intake. Symptoms range from coughing and wheezing to severe respiratory distress.**
- 3. A bronchospasm is the sudden tightening of the muscles lining the bronchial tubes in the lungs, causing airways to narrow and making breathing difficult. It is a common symptom of asthma, COPD, or allergic reactions, resulting in symptoms like wheezing, chest tightness, and coughing. Common synonyms include bronchial constriction, airway spasm, or spasmodic contraction of the bronchial muscles.**

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- 4. Intubation is a medical procedure where a flexible tube is inserted through the mouth or nose into the trachea (windpipe) to maintain an open airway, deliver oxygen, or administer anesthesia. Commonly used in emergency medicine and surgeries, it helps patients breathe when they cannot do so on their own due to illness, trauma, or sedation.**
- 5. Intubation carries risks and can be dangerous, especially in emergencies, but it's often a life-saving procedure where benefits outweigh risks; potential complications range from mild (sore throat, voice changes) to severe (brain/heart damage from low oxygen, aspiration, collapsed lung, or cardiac arrest from improper placement), though serious issues are rare, requiring skilled providers and careful monitoring.**
- 6. Bronchospasm can closely follow exposure to oral or parenteral drugs, with acetylsalicylate, β -blocking agents, analgesics, NSAIDs, antibiotics, and cardiovascular drugs accounting for three fourths of the cases and miscellaneous drugs including corticosteroids accounting for the remainder.**
- 7. Respiratory events are episodes during sleep where respiratory activity is disturbed. The American Academy of Sleep Medicine (AASM) scoring manual describes two respiratory events, namely apnea and hypopnea.**
- 8. Becoming a pediatric anesthesiologist typically takes 14 to 15 years after high school, including 4 years of college, 4 years of medical school, a 1-year internship, a 4-year anesthesiology residency, and a 1-year pediatric anesthesia fellowship, though combined programs can shorten this slightly. The path involves extensive training to specialize in anesthesia for infants, children, and adolescents.**
- 9. Key words are good but need to add more words.**
- 10. Abstract is given good.**
- 11. Result part is awesome with tables and graphs.**
- 12. Summary points must be included.**
- 13. References should be in alphabetical order.**
- 14. After a small changes good to publish in your journal.**