

REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-56833

Title: Burning Mouth Syndrome and Its Associated Salivary Biomarkers.

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

- Burning mouth syndrome (BMS) is a chronic, painful condition characterized by a burning sensation in the mouth—most commonly the tongue—without an obvious dental or medical cause. It primarily affects postmenopausal women, often causing a "scalded" feeling, dry mouth, and taste changes. While there is no cure, management includes symptom-relieving medications and addressing potential triggers.**
- Salivary biomarkers are non-invasive, easily collected molecules (proteins, DNA/RNA, metabolites) in saliva that reflect oral and systemic health. They are used for diagnosing infections, chronic inflammation, metabolic disorders, cancer, and monitoring hormones like cortisol. Saliva is increasingly replacing serum for assessing bioavailable hormones and stress.**
- Oral neuropathic pain is chronic pain caused by nerve damage or dysfunction in the mouth or face, often characterized by burning, shooting, or stabbing sensations, and sometimes numbness. Common causes include trauma from dental procedures (tooth extraction, implants), nerve infection, or diseases like trigeminal neuralgia. Treatment typically involves medications like antidepressants or anticonvulsants.**

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4. Cortisol is a steroid hormone produced by the adrenal glands that acts as the body's primary stress manager, regulating metabolism, blood pressure, and immune function. It increases blood sugar for energy and follows a daily cycle, peaking in the morning. Chronic stress can cause high levels, while adrenal issues can cause low levels.
5. Cytokines are small signaling proteins secreted by immune and non-immune cells that act as essential messengers to regulate immunity, inflammation, and hematopoiesis. They dictate cell activation, proliferation, and differentiation, primarily directing immune responses against infection or injury. Key types include interleukins, interferons, chemokines, and tumor necrosis factors.
6. Oxidative stress is an imbalance between excess free radicals and insufficient antioxidants, leading to cellular, lipid, and DNA damage. Caused by environmental toxins, poor diet, and stress, it drives chronic inflammation and diseases like cancer, diabetes, and Alzheimer's. Management includes antioxidant-rich diets, exercise, and reducing toxin exposure.
7. Key words are given excellent
8. Significant points are given good.
9. But there is no clear in result part with tables and graphs. It must be changed.
10. Summary points can be included.
11. References should be in alphabetical order.
12. After those changes good to publish in your journal.