

REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-56913

Title: Complications of Acute Appendicitis: Impact of Delayed Presentation – A Retrospective 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		Good		
Clarity		Good		
Significance		Good		

Reviewer's ID: Dr. Sumathi

Detailed Reviewer's Report

1. Acute appendicitis is a medical emergency characterized by rapid inflammation of the appendix, often causing severe pain that shifts from the belly button to the lower right abdomen, accompanied by nausea, vomiting, and fever. It is treated with prompt surgery to remove the appendix. Seek immediate care if you have these symptoms.
2. A complication in medicine, or medical complication, is an unfavorable result of a disease, health condition, or treatment. Complications may adversely affect the prognosis, or outcome, of a disease.
3. Delayed presentation refers to a significant lapse between the onset of symptoms and seeking medical care, often leading to poorer health outcomes, advanced disease stages, or higher mortality rates. Common causes include underestimating symptom severity, fear of diagnosis (e.g., cancer, COVID-19), and logistical barriers.
4. A perforation is a small hole in a thin material or web. There is usually more than one perforation in an organized fashion, where all of the holes collectively are called a perforation. The process of

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creating perforations is called perforating, which involves removing bits of the workpiece with a tool.

5. Acute appendicitis complications arise primarily from delayed treatment, leading to rupture, infection, and severe inflammation. Major risks include peritonitis (generalized abdominal infection), abscess formation (localized pus pockets), sepsis (bloodstream infection), and small bowel obstruction. These complications, particularly perforation, can be fatal, making immediate surgical intervention crucial.
6. Delayed presentation, particularly in acute conditions like pediatric septic hip, significantly worsens outcomes, leading to increased joint damage, systemic infection, prolonged recovery, higher healthcare costs, and long-term disability. Studies indicate that delays in seeking care or surgical intervention (e.g., over 12 days for septic hip) directly correlate with higher rates of clinical sequelae and permanent deformities.
7. A retrospective cohort study is an observational research design that looks backward in time, analyzing existing data (such as medical records) to investigate causes, risk factors, or outcomes that have already occurred. It is ideal for studying rare diseases or long-term outcomes efficiently.
8. Key words are good but can be added more.
9. Abstract is good.
10. Information are given very less. Should be added more with discussion and summary points.
11. Result part should be in clear.
12. References should be in alphabetical order.
13. After those changes can be published.