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REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-57053

Title: The Role of Radiography in the Diagnosis of Pleuropulmonary Tuberculosis in the Radiology Department of the Referral Health Center in Bamako's 6th District.

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. Pleuropulmonary tuberculosis (or pleural tuberculosis) is a type of extrapulmonary tuberculosis where *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* bacteria infect the pleura—the thin membranes surrounding the lungs. It is the second most common form of extrapulmonary TB, often causing fluid accumulation (pleural effusion), and is frequently seen in younger individuals.**
- 2. Tuberculosis (TB) is a contagious bacterial infection caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*, primarily affecting the lungs (pulmonary TB) but capable of spreading to other organs like the brain, kidneys, or spine. It is spread through the air when an infected person coughs or sneezes, with symptoms including a persistent cough, fever, and night sweats.**
- 3. A chest X-ray is a quick, painless imaging test that uses low-dose radiation to create black-and-white images of the heart, lungs, airways, blood vessels, and chest bones. It is used to diagnose conditions like pneumonia, heart failure, emphysema, lung cancer, and broken ribs. Results are usually available quickly, with radiologists analyzing the images.**
- 4. Laboratory tests analyze blood, urine, or tissue samples to evaluate health, screen for diseases, or monitor treatment. These tests, which**

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include common panels like CBC, metabolic panels, and urinalysis, compare results against "normal" ranges. They are crucial diagnostic tools often ordered by doctors for routine checkups or to monitor chronic conditions.

5. Radiography uses X-ray radiation to create images of the body's internal structures (bones, organs, soft tissues) to diagnose diseases, injuries, and infections. Radiographers prepare patients, position them for imaging, ensure safety protocols, and operate equipment for procedures like CT scans, mammograms, and fluoroscopy.
6. Key words are good.
7. Abstract is good.
8. Significant points are given.
9. But in result part for tables can be made graphs.
10. References should be in alphabetical order.
11. After those changes good to publish in your journal.