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REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-57210

Title: When Epilepsy Reveals Multiple Sclerosis: A Case Report of an A typical Presentation.

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. **Multiple Sclerosis (MS) is a chronic, immune-mediated disease of the central nervous system where the immune system damages the protective myelin sheath around nerves. Early symptoms include numbness, tingling, vision changes, fatigue, and weakness. While the exact cause is unknown, it involves genetic and environmental factors. Treatments can slow progression, and most people with MS live near-normal lifespans, though daily life may be impacted by mobility or cognitive challenges.**
2. **Focal epilepsy involves recurring seizures originating in a specific, localized area of the brain, causing symptoms based on that area's function. Symptoms include, but are not limited to, involuntary movements, intense deja vu, sensory changes, or emotional shifts, with or without impaired awareness. Treatment generally includes anti-seizure medication, with surgeries for resistant cases.**
3. **The temporal lobe is a critical region of the brain located behind the temples, responsible for processing auditory information, language comprehension, memory encoding, and emotional responses. It**

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contains key structures like the hippocampus and Wernicke's area, playing a major role in understanding speech and recognizing faces.

4. **Cortical involvement refers to the disease, injury, or activity occurring within the cerebral cortex—the brain's outer gray matter layer responsible for high-level functions like thought, memory, and voluntary movement. It acts as a primary indicator of disease progression in neurodegenerative disorders and is crucial in motor planning.**
5. **An EEG is a safe, painless, non-invasive diagnostic test that measures electrical activity in the brain using electrodes attached to the scalp. It helps doctors diagnose conditions like epilepsy, sleep disorders, brain tumors, or head injuries by detecting abnormal brain waves. The test usually takes 45 minutes to 2 hours and requires lying still, with minimal side effects.**
6. **Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) is a non-invasive, radiation-free medical imaging technique using strong magnets and radio waves to create highly detailed images of soft tissues, organs, and bones. Primarily used for diagnosing tumors, brain damage, and spinal/joint injuries, it is crucial for detailed tissue assessment. MRI is safe, though it requires removing metal items and can be loud, causing claustrophobia.**
7. **Key words are good.**
8. **Significant points are given. But very less information has given.**
9. **Result part should be focused more with tables and graphs.**
10. **Summary points also be added.**
11. **References should be with alphabetical order.**
12. **After those changes good to publish in your journal.**