

REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-57287

Title: From Dental Chair to ICU: A Case of Local Anesthetic Systemic Toxicity.

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	Excellent			
Significance	Excellent			

Reviewer's ID: Dr. Sumathi

Detailed Reviewer's Report

- 1. Local Anaesthetic Systemic Toxicity (LAST) is a rare, life-threatening complication resulting from high systemic absorption or accidental intravascular injection of local anaesthetics, affecting the central nervous system and cardiovascular system. Symptoms include metallic taste, dizziness, seizures, and cardiac arrest. Prompt treatment includes airway management and administering 20% lipid emulsion therapy.**
- 2. Dental anesthesia keeps patients comfortable during procedures, ranging from local numbing agents (lidocaine) to sedation and general anesthesia for severe anxiety or complex, long, or invasive surgeries. Local anesthesia usually lasts 30–60 minutes (or a few hours), while sedation options like nitrous oxide or IV allow patients to remain calm or completely asleep.**
- 3. Respiratory failure occurs when the lungs cannot adequately transfer oxygen to the blood or remove carbon dioxide, often causing severe shortness of breath, rapid breathing, and mental confusion. It is a life-threatening, often acute condition requiring emergency,**

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critical care, or ICU treatment. Common causes include pneumonia, COPD, trauma, or overdose.

4. A case report is a detailed, narrative, and peer-reviewed professional article that documents the diagnosis, treatment, and follow-up of an individual patient with a unique, rare, or unexpected medical condition. Acting as a foundational, low-level evidence tool, it highlights novel insights—such as unexpected side effects or rare disease manifestations—that are often missed in larger studies, helping to guide future research and improve clinical practice.
5. Emergency medicine is a medical specialty dedicated to the immediate diagnosis, treatment, and stabilization of patients with acute, unforeseen illnesses or injuries. Specialists, typically based in hospital emergency departments (EDs) or pre-hospital settings, provide comprehensive, rapid care for all age groups and conditions, ranging from trauma to life-threatening emergencies.
6. A physician who specializes in Emergency Medicine focuses on the immediate decision making and action necessary to prevent death or any further disability both in the pre-hospital setting by directing emergency medical technicians and in the emergency department.
7. A case report is a detailed, narrative publication that documents a unique, unexpected, or rare medical case. Its primary purpose is to share novel clinical information, such as new diseases, unexpected side effects, or innovative treatments, which serves as an initial, fast-tracked source of evidence in medical literature.
8. Key words are given good.
9. Significant points with pictures and flow chart of points are good.
10. Summary points can be included.
11. References should be with alphabetical order.
12. After a small corrections good to publish in your journal.