

REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-57398

Title: A Rare Case of Torsed Ovary within Left Inguinal Hernia in a Patient with Congenital Absence of Uterus.

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. An inguinal hernia occurs when tissue, such as part of the intestine, protrudes through a weak spot in the lower abdominal muscles, creating a bulge in the groin. It is a common condition that can cause discomfort or pain, particularly when coughing, bending, or lifting, but it does not heal on its own and may require surgery.
2. Ovarian torsion is a gynecological emergency where the ovary twists around its supporting tissues, restricting blood flow. It causes sudden, severe pelvic pain, often with nausea and vomiting. Immediate surgery is required to untwist the ovary, with high salvage rates if treated early.
3. Ovarian torsion typically feels like a sudden, severe, and sharp stabbing pain, usually on one side of the lower abdomen or pelvis. The pain is often intense, sometimes accompanied by nausea, vomiting, and fever. It may be constant or come and go in waves, frequently worsening over time.
4. Müllerian agenesis (Mayer-Rokitansky-Küster-Hauser syndrome/MRKH) is a congenital disorder where the uterus and vagina are underdeveloped or absent, affecting 1 in 4,500–5,000

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females. It causes primary amenorrhea (no period by age 15) in individuals with a 46,XX karyotype, normal ovaries, and normal pubertal development. Treatment often involves vaginal dilation to create a functioning vagina.

5. The canal of Nuck is a small pouch of peritoneum in females extending into the labia majora that usually closes early in life. Failure to close results in a patent canal, causing inguinal hernia or hydrocele (cyst) in the groin/labia. Common symptoms include a tender or non-tender lump in the groin or labia that may increase in size with abdominal pressure.
6. An oophorectomy is the surgical removal of one or both ovaries, typically used to treat ovarian cancer, endometriosis, cysts, or reduce cancer risk. Recovery takes 4–6 weeks for open surgery, with shorter times for laparoscopy. Side effects of removing both ovaries include immediate surgical menopause, infertility, hot flashes, and increased osteoporosis risk.
7. Key words are given good.
8. Significant points are given good.
9. Pictures are awesome.
10. Summary points only can be added.
11. References are not sufficient can be added more with discussion points.
12. After a small changes good to publish in your journal.