



REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-57656

Title: Deferred Stenting Strategy in Acute STEMI with High Thrombus Burden: Clinical and Angiographic Outcomes.

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		Good		
Significance	Excellent			

Reviewer's ID: Dr. Sumathi

Detailed Reviewer's Report

- 1. A deferred stenting strategy is a modified percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) approach used primarily in ST-elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI) patients with a high thrombus (blood clot) burden. Instead of placing a stent immediately, the initial procedure aims only to restore basic blood flow, delaying stent implantation for several days.**
- 2. Deferred stenting is a two-step treatment strategy for patients with severe heart attacks (STEMI) characterized by a high volume of blood clots (heavy thrombus burden). Rather than placing a stent immediately during the first procedure, this approach focuses on using medication and, if necessary, thrombus aspiration to restore blood flow, with stent implantation postponed for 24 hours to several days.**
- 3. An acute ST-Elevation Myocardial Infarction (STEMI) is a severe, life-threatening heart attack caused by a complete blockage of a major coronary artery. It constitutes a time-sensitive medical emergency requiring immediate restoration of blood flow to prevent irreversible damage to the heart muscle.**

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- 4. An acute STEMI (ST-Segment Elevation Myocardial Infarction) is the most severe type of heart attack. It occurs when a major coronary artery is completely blocked, stopping blood flow to a large portion of the heart and causing that muscle to die without immediate medical intervention.**
- 5. High thrombus burden refers to a large amount of blood clot material (thrombus). It is most frequently encountered in the coronary arteries during a heart attack, specifically an ST-elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI).**
- 6. High Thrombus Burden (HTB) refers to a large accumulation of blood clots within a coronary artery, usually seen during a severe heart attack (ST-elevation myocardial infarction or STEMI). It is defined in medical imaging (angiography) as a thrombus score of 4 or 5 (TIMI criteria), or a clot that is at least twice the diameter of the vessel.**
- 7. Clinical and angiographic outcomes evaluate the success of cardiovascular interventions (like stents or bypasses) by comparing patient health metrics (symptoms, heart attacks) with imaging results (blood flow, blockages). These paired assessments are essential for determining the safety, efficacy, and long-term durability of heart procedures.**
- 8. Key words must be given.**
- 9. Abstract and result part are good. But in result part for tables can be made graphs.**
- 10. Summary points also be included.**
- 11. References should be with alphabetical order.**
- 12. After those changes good to publish in your journal.**