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REVIEWER□S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-57956

Title: Quantitative estimation of effective dose using dose length product in CT head at University hospital

Recommendation:

Accept as it is □□√□□..

Accept after minor revision□□□

Accept after major revision □□□□□

Do not accept (*Reasons below*) □□□

Rating	Excel.	Good	Fair	Poor
Originality		√		
Techn. Quality		√		
Clarity		√		
Significance			√	

Reviewer ID: JP085

Reviewer's Comment for Publication.

This study estimated the effective radiation dose in CT head examinations using Dose Length Product (DLP) among patients at Dhulikhel Hospital, Nepal. Data from 140 patients were analyzed, and the mean effective dose was found to be 2.27 ± 0.24 mSv. The study demonstrated a strong correlation between DLP and effective dose and highlighted the need for optimizing CT scanning protocols to reduce unnecessary radiation exposure.

Strength:

1. Important topic related to patient radiation safety
2. Adequate sample size (140 patients)
3. Clear objective and methodology
4. Uses standard CT dose parameters (CTDIvol, DLP, Effective Dose)
5. Statistical analysis performed to identify factors associated with radiation dose
6. Provides practical recommendations for dose optimization in CT imaging.

Weakness:

1. Single-center study limits generalizability
2. Retrospective and cross-sectional design
3. Effective dose estimated indirectly using conversion factors rather than direct organ dose measurements
4. No comparison between different CT scanners or protocols
5. Several grammatical, formatting, and typographical errors throughout the manuscript
6. Discussion section could be more concise and better organized.

Overall assessment:

This manuscript addresses an important issue in radiology by evaluating radiation exposure during CT head examinations. The study is clinically relevant and provides useful baseline data for radiation dose optimization. However, methodological limitations and language issues reduce its overall impact. Further multicenter studies with direct dose assessment methods would strengthen the findings.

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