



### REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-57977

**Title: Outcomes of Albumin-CGFs gel as an Adjunct to Scaling and Root Planing in Stage III Periodontitis (Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial)**

**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 randomized controlled clinical trial evaluated the effectiveness of Albumin-Based Concentrated Growth Factors gel as an adjunct to Scaling and Root Planing (SRP) in patients with Stage III Grade A periodontitis. Twenty patients were randomly divided into two groups: SRP + Alb-CGFs and SRP alone. The study found that both treatments improved periodontal health, but the Alb-CGFs group showed greater reductions in bleeding on probing (BoP) and pocket depth (PD), along with significantly better clinical attachment level (CAL) gain after 3 months. The findings suggest that Alb-CGFs may enhance periodontal healing when used with conventional therapy.

**Strength:**

1. Randomized controlled clinical trial design
2. Ethical approval and clinical trial registration reported
3. Clear inclusion and exclusion criteria
4. Appropriate statistical analysis performed
5. Clinically relevant topic in periodontolog

**Weakness:**

1. Small sample size only 20 patients
2. Short follow-up period of 3 months
3. Single-center study limits generalizability
4. No microbiological or radiographic evaluation performed
5. Lack of histological evidence of periodontal regeneration
6. Some grammatical and formatting errors throughout the manuscript.

**Overall assessment:**

## **REVIEWER'S REPORT**

This study addresses an important area of periodontal regeneration and provides promising evidence regarding the adjunctive use of Alb-CGFs gel in non-surgical periodontal therapy. The randomized design and positive clinical outcomes strengthen the manuscript. However, the small sample size and short follow-up period limit the strength of the conclusions. Larger multicenter studies with longer follow-up and additional biological assessments are needed to confirm these findings.

**Recommendation:** Manuscript accepted for publication after minor revision.