

REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-58340

Title: Sterilization and Infection Control in Ophthalmic Operation Theatres: A Narrative Review.

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

- Ophthalmic (or ocular) surgery** refers to procedures performed on the eye or its adnexa by a specialized ophthalmologist. Common procedures include vision correction (LASIK/PRK), cataract extraction, glaucoma management, and retinal repairs. Most operations are highly precise, outpatient procedures utilizing local anesthesia and advanced laser technology.
- Sterilization** is a process that destroys or eliminates all forms of microbial life, including bacteria, viruses, spores, and fungi. It differs from disinfection, which only reduces the number of microbes. In human healthcare, it also refers to permanent birth control procedures.
- Infection control** refers to policies and procedures designed to minimize the spread of pathogens in healthcare and public settings. Core strategies include strict hand hygiene, using Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), environmental cleaning, and transmission-based precautions.
- An operating theatre (or operating room)** is a highly specialized, sterile facility within a hospital where surgical procedures are

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performed. It is equipped with advanced technology for anesthesia and patient monitoring, and requires strict infection-control protocols to ensure patient safety.

5. Endophthalmitis is a severe, sight-threatening inflammation of the intraocular fluids (vitreous and aqueous) usually caused by bacterial or fungal infection. It is a medical emergency requiring immediate evaluation by an ophthalmologist. Delaying treatment can lead to permanent vision loss or loss of the eye.
6. Disinfection is the process of eliminating or inactivating pathogenic microorganisms (like bacteria, viruses, and fungi) on inanimate objects and surfaces. It is distinct from cleaning (which removes dirt and some germs using soap) and sterilization (which destroys all forms of life).
7. Surgical instruments are specialized, highly precise tools used in medical procedures to perform specific actions like cutting, grasping, retracting, or suturing. They are primarily categorized into several standard groups based on their function.
8. Patient safety is the framework of organized activities, cultures, and protocols designed to minimize, prevent, and mitigate avoidable harm in healthcare settings. It spans the prevention of adverse events, medication errors, and hospital-acquired infections, ensuring that every interaction within the care system is as safe as possible.
9. Key words are good.
10. Significant point with heading are meaningful.
11. But can be shown result and discussion part with tables, pictures and graphs.
12. Summary points also be added.
13. References should be with alphabetical order.
14. After those changes can be published in your journal.