

REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.:IJAR-58388

Title: Dehorning as the Surgical Management for Horn Fracture in a Buffalo: A case report.

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. Dehorning is the process of removing the horns of livestock, such as cattle, sheep, and goats, along with the underlying horn-producing tissue. It is primarily done to prevent injuries to other animals and human handlers, minimize bruising, and allow for safer handling and transport.
2. Epistaxis is the medical term for a nosebleed—the loss of blood from the tissue lining the inside of the nose. While often alarming, most are minor and easily treatable, originating from the front of the nasal septum.
3. Horn amputation in livestock is a surgical procedure typically performed to treat severe horn fractures, avulsions, or squamous cell carcinoma (horn cancer). The procedure involves sedating the animal, blocking the cornual nerve for pain relief, creating elliptical skin flaps, and sawing off the horn at the base.
4. Myiasis is the infestation of live human or animal tissue by fly larvae (maggots). It is most common in tropical and subtropical regions, typically occurring when flies lay eggs in untreated open wounds or

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- healthy skin. Symptoms include a painful, non-healing lump (like an insect bite), itching, or the sensation of movement under the skin.
5. Surgical dehorning is the amputation of developed horns and their underlying horn-producing corium. In older animals, it is a major procedure that opens the frontal sinus, requiring local anesthesia, strict cauterization to control bleeding, and careful postoperative wound management to prevent infection.
 6. A horn fracture in a buffalo is a common, painful injury typically caused by infighting, getting horns stuck, or trauma. Because buffalo horns are massive, have a wide base, and contain the highly vascularized cornual process and frontal sinus, fractures frequently lead to severe bleeding, infection, and maggots.
 7. A horn fracture in a buffalo is a common traumatic injury where the horn breaks, cracks, or snaps entirely. Because buffaloes have massive, curly, and heavy horns with a wide base, they are highly prone to fractures caused by infighting, getting their horns stuck in gates, or transportation.
 8. Dehorning is the surgical amputation of a developed horn and its underlying horn-producing tissue (corium) from the skull of livestock (like cattle, goats, and sheep). It is primarily performed to improve herd safety, prevent injury to other animals, reduce carcass bruising at slaughter, and protect handlers.
 9. Key words are good. But can be added some more words.
 10. Pictures are good but should be given clearly in result part tables with graphs with some reports.
 11. Summary points must be included.
 12. References should be with alphabetical order.
 13. After a small changes good to publish in your journal.