

REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR- 58483

Title: ANALYSIS OF LIPID PROFILE IN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE PANCREATITIS AND CORRELATING IT WITH SOFA SCORE: A CROS- SECTIONAL STUDY.

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. Acute pancreatitis is a sudden inflammation of the pancreas. It typically causes severe, sharp, upper abdominal pain radiating to the back, alongside nausea and vomiting. The condition is commonly triggered by gallstones or heavy alcohol use. It is usually diagnosed via blood tests and treated with IV fluids and bowel rest.
2. A lipid profile is a blood test measuring fats (lipids) in your blood, including LDL ("bad"), HDL ("good") cholesterol, and triglycerides. It assesses your cardiovascular health and heart disease risk. Healthcare providers use it to screen healthy adults or manage existing heart conditions.
3. Organ dysfunction is when a body part fails to perform its expected work, which can progress to life-threatening organ failure if normal balance (homeostasis) cannot be maintained. It is classified by its onset speed: acute (sudden, hours to days) or chronic (gradual, months to years).
4. Triglycerides are the most common type of fat found in your body, which stores surplus energy from your diet. A normal, healthy

REVIEWER'S REPORT

triglyceride level is less than 150 mg/dL. High levels can increase your risk of heart disease, stroke, and acute pancreatitis.

5. A lipid profile (or lipid panel) is a blood test that measures the levels of cholesterol and triglycerides in your bloodstream. Healthcare providers use it to evaluate your risk of cardiovascular disease (such as heart attacks or strokes) and to monitor conditions like atherosclerosis.
6. The SOFA score (Sequential Organ Failure Assessment) measures how sick a patient is. It checks six organ systems. These are the lungs, blood, liver, heart, brain, and kidneys. Each organ scores from 0 (normal) to 4 (worst). Higher scores mean worse organ failure.
7. A cross-sectional study is an observational research method that collects data from a population or a representative subset at a single specific point in time. Acting like a "snapshot," it allows researchers to estimate the prevalence of a condition and identify associations between variables without manipulating the subjects.
8. Key words abstracts are good.
9. Result part is good with tables and graphs.
10. Significant information are given.
11. Summary points only can be included.
12. References should be with alphabetical order.
13. After those small changes good to publish in your journal.