

REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-58541

Title: Oral Health Consequences of Semaglutide (Glucagon-Like Peptide-1 Receptor Agonist)
Therapy: Systematic Review with Evidence Grading and Clinical Recommendations.

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. Semaglutide is a prescription medication used to treat type 2 diabetes, manage chronic weight, and lower heart risks. It belongs to a class of drugs called GLP-1 receptor agonists. Common brand names include Ozempic, Wegovy, and Rybelsus.
2. GLP-1 receptor agonists are prescription drugs that mimic a natural gut hormone to lower blood sugar, slow stomach emptying, and reduce appetite. Common examples include semaglutide, liraglutide, and dulaglutide. They are primarily used to treat type 2 diabetes and support weight loss.
3. Xerostomia is the medical term for dry mouth, caused by a lack of enough saliva. Common signs include a sticky mouth, trouble swallowing, and bad breath. It is often a side effect of medicines or health problems.
4. Dental erosion is the loss of tooth enamel caused by acid, and it features key signs like tooth sensitivity, yellowing teeth, and changes in tooth shape. Unlike tooth decay, it does not involve bacteria. It is a chemical process where acids dissolve the hard outer layer of your teeth.

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- 5. Periodontitis is a severe gum infection that damages the soft tissue and bone supporting the teeth, leading to red or bleeding gums, bad breath, and loose teeth. It is caused by untreated plaque buildup that hardens into tartar.**
- 6. Oral medicine is a dental specialty focused on the medical evaluation, non-surgical diagnosis, and management of systemic-related diseases, soft tissue disorders, and pain affecting the mouth.**
- 7. Semaglutide impacts oral health primarily through dry mouth, acid exposure from reflux or vomiting, and changes in nutrition. These indirect factors can increase the risk of tooth decay and gum issues.**
- 8. A systematic review with evidence grading evaluates research findings by following a structured protocol, assessing study quality, and applying the GRADE framework. The core process is built upon defining clinical questions, analyzing data validity, and grading overall confidence in the results.**
- 9. Key words are good.**
- 10. Flow chart with significant points are impressive.**
- 11. Abstract is meaningful.**
- 12. Result part can be made graphs for values.**
- 13. Summary points also be added.**
- 14. References should be with alphabetical order.**
- 15. After those changes good to publish in your journal.**