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REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-58550

Title: Prevalence of Electrolyte Abnormalities in Critically Ill Children Admitted to a Paediatric Intensive Care Unit.

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. **Electrolyte disturbances occur when minerals like sodium, potassium, and calcium in your body become too high or too low. Common causes include fluid loss from vomiting or diarrhea, heavy sweating, and certain medications or kidney problems.**
2. **Hyponatremia is a medical condition where the level of sodium in your blood is too low, usually below 135 mEq/L. Key signs include nausea, headache, and confusion.**
3. **Hypernatremia is a high level of sodium in the blood, defined as a serum sodium concentration above 145 mEq/L. It is usually caused by not having enough water in the body due to dehydration, excessive fluid loss, or a weak sense of thirst.**
4. **Hypokalemia is a medical condition characterized by a low blood potassium level (less than 3.5 mmol/L), which can cause muscle weakness, fatigue, and dangerous heart rhythm problems. Normal blood potassium ranges from 3.6 to 5.2 mmol/L, and levels below 2.5 mmol/L are severe and life-threatening.**
5. **Hyperkalemia is a medical condition defined by a high level of potassium in the blood, typically exceeding 5.0 to 5.5 mEq/L. It is**

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commonly caused by kidney disease, certain medications, and decreased renal excretion.

6. **A Pediatric Intensive Care Unit (PICU) is a specialized hospital ward that provides round-the-clock, lifesaving medical care for critically ill infants, children, and teenagers.**
7. **Critically ill children require specialized pediatric intensive care, focusing on airway stabilization, circulatory support, and continuous monitoring.**
8. **Electrolyte abnormalities vary widely by setting, with an overall prevalence ranging from roughly 18% in general outpatient/community groups taking diuretics to over 40–80% in hospitalized, critical care, or specialized disease cohorts. Hyponatremia, hypokalemia, and hypocalcemia are the most frequently reported imbalances across medical literature.**
9. **Key words are impressive.**
10. **Research topic is medically very valued one.**
11. **Result part for tables can be made pie chart or graphs.**
12. **Summary points also be added.**
13. **References should be with alphabetical order.**
14. **Alignment must be needed.**
15. **After all those changes good to publish in your journal.**