

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		✓		
Techn. Quality		✓		
Clarity		✓		
Significance	✓			

Reviewer Name: Dr S. K. Nath

Detailed Reviewer's Report

Strength of the study:

- The study addresses a clinically important topic in pediatric intensive care
- The objectives are clearly stated and easy to understand
- Ethical approval and informed consent were appropriately obtained
- Standard definitions for electrolyte abnormalities were used
- Results are presented in a logical and organized manner
- Statistical analysis is appropriate for the study design
- The findings have direct relevance for routine clinical practice

Weakness of the study:

- The study was conducted at a single center with a limited sample size
- Only admission electrolyte values were assessed without follow up measurements
- Convenience sampling may limit the generalizability of the findings
- Multivariable analysis was not performed to adjust for confounding factors
- Some references require better formatting and consistency
- Minor grammatical and typographical errors need correction
- The discussion could include more recent comparative literature

Reviewers Comments:

The manuscript presents a relevant study on the prevalence of electrolyte abnormalities among critically ill children admitted to a paediatric intensive care unit. The research question is clinically meaningful, and the study design is appropriate for the stated objectives. Ethical clearance and written informed consent have been clearly mentioned, reflecting adherence to research ethics. The methodology is described adequately, and the results are presented in a simple and understandable format. The discussion is supported by previous studies and provides practical clinical implications. However, the study is limited by its single center design, relatively small sample size, and assessment of electrolyte levels only at admission. Serial monitoring could have provided additional clinical value. A few grammatical errors, formatting issues in the references, and minor language revisions should be addressed to improve readability. Overall, this is a useful and well-conducted study that contributes meaningful information to pediatric critical care and is suitable for publication after minor revision.

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Previously Published anywhere/Plagiarism check:

The manuscript appears to be original, and no obvious evidence of duplicate publication is identified from the submitted version. There are no visible signs of plagiarism based on the available content. However, a standard plagiarism similarity check by the journal should be performed before publication to confirm originality and ensure compliance with publication ethics.