

REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR- 59103

Title: Neonatal Hypocalcemia and the Maternal–Neonatal Vitamin D Axis: A Tertiary NICU Cross-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		Good		
Significance	Excellent			

Reviewer's ID: Dr. Sumathi

Detailed Reviewer's Report

1. Neonatal hypocalcemia is a low blood calcium level in a newborn, defined as a total serum calcium under 8 mg/dL (2 mmol/L) in term infants or under 7 mg/dL (1.75 mmol/L) in preterm infants.
2. Neonatal hypocalcemia is a common metabolic condition in newborns characterized by abnormally low calcium levels in the blood. Because calcium is critical for bone health, muscle contractions, and nerve signaling, severe drops can trigger neurological and cardiovascular symptoms.
3. Maternal-neonatal care covers the health, medical treatment, and support for women during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postnatal period, alongside essential care for newborns.
4. Maternal–neonatal health and care refer to the specialized continuum of medical, emotional, and nursing support dedicated to the health and well-being of women during pregnancy, labor, childbirth, and the postpartum period, combined with essential care for newborns through their first 28 days of life.

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5. The vitamin D axis is a biological system that controls calcium levels, bone strength, and immune responses using vitamin D, transport proteins, and specific cell receptors.
6. The vitamin D axis refers to the complex biochemical and systemic network responsible for the synthesis, metabolism, transport, and widespread physiological actions of vitamin D within the human body. While historically recognized strictly as a hormone loop regulating calcium and bone homeostasis, modern science defines it as a multifunctional regulatory network that targets almost every tissue, playing crucial roles in immunity, cellular growth, and organ function.
7. A tertiary Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) refers to a highly specialized intensive care nursery—typically designated as a Level III or Level IV NICU—capable of caring for the most fragile, premature, and critically ill newborns. These units are housed within tertiary care centers (major regional or teaching hospitals) because they require an extensive network of specialized equipment, advanced respiratory technology, and 24/7 access to pediatric subspecialists.
8. Cross-sectional studies conducted in tertiary Neonatal Intensive Care Units (NICUs) serve as a critical tool for medical researchers to analyze point-in-time data regarding neonatal morbidity, mortality risk factors, and the psychological impact on parents.
9. The maternal–neonatal vitamin D axis represents the vital physiological link where circulating maternal 25-hydroxyvitamin D directly dictates fetal and newborn vitamin D availability via placental transfer.
10. Key words and abstract must be given without fail.
11. Result and discussion points are awesome with table values. But must be given pie chart or graphs.
12. Summary points also be included.
13. References must be with alphabetical order.
14. After those small changes good to publish in your journal.