

REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-59306

Title: Role of Ambulatory Holter Electrocardiographic Monitoring in Detecting Atrial Fibrillation in Patients with Ischemic Stroke.

Recommendation:

Accept as it is

Accept after minor revision...

Accept after major revision

Do not accept (*Reasons below*)

Rating	Excel.	Good	Fair	Poor
Originality	Excellent			
Techn. Quality	Excellent			
Clarity	Excellent			
Significance	Excellent			

Reviewer's ID: Dr. Sumathi

Detailed Reviewer's Report

- 1. Atrial fibrillation (AFib) is a common heart rhythm disorder where the upper chambers of the heart beat chaotically and irregularly instead of coordinating with the lower chambers.**
- 2. An ischemic stroke is a critical medical emergency accounting for nearly 87% of all strokes that occurs when a blood clot or fatty plaque completely blocks an artery supplying blood to the brain, starving brain cells of vital oxygen and nutrients.**
- 3. A Holter monitor is a small, portable electrocardiography (ECG) device that continuously records your heart's electrical activity—typically for 24 to 48 hours—while you go about your normal daily routine. This test provides a detailed, continuous log of your heart rhythm, helping physicians diagnose intermittent arrhythmias that a standard, brief in-office EKG might miss.**
- 4. Ambulatory cardiac monitoring uses portable medical devices to continuously or intermittently track your heart's electrical rhythm (ECG) for 24 hours up to 30 days or longer while you move, work, and sleep.**

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5. Cardioembolic stroke is a major subtype of ischemic stroke accounting for 20% to 30% of all ischemic cases, triggered when a blood clot or tissue fragment originates within the heart chambers or valves, breaks free, and travels through the bloodstream to abruptly block an intracranial artery. Because these clots typically lodge in larger, distal vessels supplying the cerebral cortex, cardioembolic strokes tend to cause severe neurological deficits and carry a high risk of early recurrence compared to other stroke types.
6. Hypertension, commonly known as high blood pressure, is a chronic medical condition where the force of blood pushing against your artery walls is consistently too high. In the United States, it is officially defined as a blood pressure reading at or above 130/80 mm Hg. Left untreated, this constant strain damages your blood vessels and vital organs over time.
7. A cardioembolic stroke is a serious type of ischemic stroke that happens when a blood clot or other material forms in the heart, breaks away, and travels through the bloodstream to block an artery in the brain.
8. Secondary stroke prevention centers on strict management of vascular risk factors—specifically maintaining a blood pressure below 130/80 mm Hg, lowering LDL cholesterol under 70 mg/dL with a high-intensity statin like atorvastatin 80 mg, and using targeted antithrombotic therapy based on whether the stroke was cardioembolic or non cardioembolic.
9. Oral anticoagulation consists of blood-thinning medications taken by mouth—primarily Direct Oral Anticoagulants (DOACs) like apixaban (Eliquis) and rivaroxaban (Xarelto), or the traditional drug warfarin—designed to stop dangerous blood clots from forming or growing larger in conditions.
10. Key words are excellent
11. Abstract is an impressive.
12. Result with tables and graphs pie charts are very impressive to understand.
13. Summary points only can be included.
14. References should be with alphabetical order.
15. After those changes good to publish in your journal.