

REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-59318

Title: Stevens Johnson Syndrome precipitated by Phenytoin and aggravated by oral cefixime: A rare case report from tertiary medical college in North India.

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:

- Clinically important adverse drug reaction
- Clear presentation of SJS features
- Temporal drug history is described
- Clinical findings are documented
- Laboratory investigations are reported
- Treatment and clinical response are described
- Follow up after treatment is mentioned
- Patient photographs support the clinical findings
- Drug withdrawal is appropriately highlighted
- Relevant literature is cited

Weakness of the study:

- The reported drug causality is not firmly established
- No formal causality assessment is performed
- No skin biopsy or histopathological confirmation is reported
- Cefixime aggravation remains a clinical assumption
- Important differential diagnoses are not discussed adequately
- Institutional ethical approval is not reported
- Pediatric SCORTEN use needs justification
- Some treatment details require clarification
- Grammar and sentence construction need editing
- The novelty claim is incorrect

Reviewers Comments:

The case describes a clinically important adverse drug reaction involving SJS after phenytoin exposure followed by worsening after cefixime. The clinical findings, treatment and subsequent improvement are reasonably documented. However, the manuscript has a major problem concerning originality. The reference list itself cites a 2019 case report titled "Stevens Johnson Syndrome in a Child on Phenytoin, Exacerbated with Cefixime," which reports essentially the same unusual clinical association. An external search confirms that this case was already published in the Journal of Nepal Paediatric Society in 2019. Therefore, the authors must clearly explain how the present case is genuinely different and provide complete documentation supporting its originality. The claim that no similar case has been reported is incorrect. Ethical approval is not clearly reported, although publication consent for the photographs is mentioned. Cefixime causality should also be presented cautiously because no formal drug causality assessment was performed. Grammar, terminology and writing quality require editing.

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Previously Published anywhere/Plagiarism check:

A highly similar case was already published in 2019 as "Stevens Johnson Syndrome in a Child on Phenytoin, Exacerbated with Cefixime" in the Journal of Nepal Paediatric Society, with the same unusual phenytoin and cefixime association. The present manuscript must clearly establish whether it represents a genuinely independent case and explain the substantial overlap. Formal similarity checking is strongly recommended.