

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		Good		
Techn. Quality	Excellent			
Clarity	Excellent			
Significance	Excellent			

Reviewer's ID: Dr. Sumathi

Detailed Reviewer's Report

1. Stevens-Johnson syndrome (SJS) is a rare, severe medical emergency characterized by a painful blistering rash and peeling of the skin and mucous membranes, usually triggered by an adverse reaction to medications or infections.
2. Stevens-Johnson syndrome (SJS) is a rare, severe medical emergency that primarily affects the skin and mucous membranes. It is a life-threatening, hypersensitivity reaction most commonly triggered by certain medications or, less frequently, infections
3. Phenytoin (commonly known by the brand name Dilantin) is a prescription antiepileptic (anticonvulsant) medication primarily used to control and prevent tonic-clonic (grand mal) and complex partial (psychomotor) seizures. It is also widely utilized to prevent and treat seizures during or following neurosurgery.
4. Cefixime is an oral third-generation cephalosporin antibiotic used to treat various bacterial infections, including urinary tract infections, middle ear infections, bronchitis, and certain cases of gonorrhea.
5. Mucocutaneous lesions are abnormal tissue changes or sores that simultaneously or independently affect the mucous membranes (such as the lining of the mouth, eyes, or genitals) and the skin. Because

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these lesions span two distinct tissue systems, they frequently serve as critical early indicators of broader underlying systemic diseases, infections, or immune-mediated disorders.

6. Stevens-Johnson syndrome (SJS) triggered by phenytoin is a rare, life-threatening severe cutaneous adverse reaction that causes painful blistering and widespread detachment of the skin and mucous membranes, demanding immediate drug withdrawal and emergency medical care.
7. Oral cefixime can severely aggravate or precipitate Severe Cutaneous Adverse Reactions (SCARs), most notably Stevens-Johnson Syndrome (SJS) and Toxic Epidermal Necrolysis (TEN). If a patient is already experiencing a hypersensitivity reaction or mucocutaneous lesions—such as those induced by anticonvulsants like phenytoin—introducing a cephalosporin antibiotic like cefixime can dangerously compound the immune response, leading to rapid clinical deterioration.
8. Stevens-Johnson Syndrome (SJS) is a rare, severe, and potentially life-threatening Type IV hypersensitivity reaction affecting the skin and mucous membranes. When SJS is precipitated by phenytoin and subsequently aggravated by oral cefixime, it represents a dangerous sequential drug reaction where both medications independently or synergistically drive a profound immunological attack against keratinocytes.
9. Key words are good.
10. Significant points are awesome.
11. Result part pictures are good but can be made tables for values and graphs or pie chart.
12. Summary points also be included.
13. References can be given with alphabetical order.
14. After those changes good to publish in your journal.