

REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR- 59416

Title: Utility of the Robson Ten-Group Classification System in Categorising Maternal and Neonatal Outcomes at a Tertiary Care Centre: A Prospective Observational 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. The Robson classification (also known as the Ten-Group Classification System or TGCS) is a globally recognized system used to categorize all pregnant women admitted for delivery.
2. Rather than focusing on the *reasons* for a C-section, the system classifies the entire obstetric population based on six core clinical characteristics routinely collected at admission: parity, previous C-section history, onset of labor, number of fetuses, gestational age, and fetal presentation/lie.
3. A caesarean section audit is a systematic quality-improvement review of cesarean delivery rates, clinical indications, decision-to-delivery intervals, and maternal or neonatal outcomes.
4. A caesarean section (C-section) audit is a structured, systematic evaluation used by healthcare facilities to monitor, evaluate, and manage surgical delivery rates. With global C-section rates rising, clinical audits are vital to ensure the procedure is performed safely, strictly under valid medical indications, and to reduce preventable maternal and neonatal complications.

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- 5. Maternal outcomes encompass the health, survival, and well-being of women during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period, which extends up to one year after delivery.**
- 6. Maternal outcomes refer to the health conditions and survival rates of women during pregnancy, labor, and the postpartum period (up to one year after delivery). Globally and within the United States, evaluating maternal outcomes involves tracking two critical metrics: maternal mortality (death from pregnancy-related complications) and severe maternal morbidity (unexpected, life-altering health consequences from labor and delivery)**
- 7. Neonatal outcomes refer to the health status, complications, and survival rates of newborns during the first 28 days of life, known as the neonatal period. This phase represents the most vulnerable window for child survival, accounting for nearly half (47%) of all deaths in children under five years old globally. Tracking these metrics allows healthcare systems to evaluate the quality of obstetric and perinatology care.**
- 8. VBAC, which stands for Vaginal Birth After Cesarean, is the medical term for delivering a baby vaginally after having had a previous cesarean delivery. The actual process of attempting labor with the goal of a vaginal delivery is known as a Trial of Labor After Cesarean (TOLAC).**
- 9. Key words are good.**
- 10. Abstract is awesome.**
- 11. Result part for tables can be made graphs.**
- 12. Summary points also be included.**
- 13. References should be with alphabetical order.**
- 14. After those changes good to publish in your journal.**