REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-50738   Date: 22-03-2025

Title: Reasons of Referral In Obstetric Referred Women

Recommendation:
Accept as it is………………**YES**………….
Accept after minor revision………………
Accept after major revision ………………
Do not accept (*Reasons below*) ………

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

Reviewer's Name: Dr Aamina

Reviewer's Decision about Paper: **Recommended for Publication.**

Comments (*Use additional pages, if required*)
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Reviewer's Comment / Report

Abstract Review:
The abstract provides a concise summary of the study, effectively highlighting the importance of antenatal care in preventing late referrals. The study objectives, methodology, key findings, and conclusion are well-structured. The identification of medical disorders, labor complications, and postpartum complications as primary referral reasons is clearly presented. The discussion on blood transfusion needs adds depth to the analysis. The conclusion effectively emphasizes the significance of early diagnosis and timely referral to improve pregnancy outcomes.

Keywords Review:
The selected keywords—Anaemia, Hypertensive disease, Medical disorders—are relevant to the study's focus and aid in accurate indexing and searchability.

Introduction Review:
The introduction effectively establishes the significance of maternal mortality as a key indicator of healthcare system performance. The discussion on direct obstetric causes and their preventability through appropriate healthcare services is well-articulated. The reference to elective referral for high-risk pregnancies aligns with current maternal healthcare guidelines. The study's rationale is well-founded, with a clear connection between late referrals and adverse maternal outcomes. The inclusion of referral

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services as an essential component of maternal and child health services strengthens the background. The objective of assessing referral reasons to facilitate early management and timely referral is clearly stated.

Methodological Review:

The methodology is clearly defined, outlining the observational and prospective nature of the study. The study's setting at SMS Medical College, Jaipur, is specified, and ethical approval is mentioned. The inclusion criteria of 220 referred obstetric cases and the exclusion of women who expired before treatment initiation are explicitly stated. The study's approach to evaluating referral reasons and compiling data is methodologically sound.

Findings and Interpretation:

The results provide a detailed breakdown of referral reasons, with medical disorders in pregnancy identified as the leading cause. The categorization of antenatal, intrapartum, and postpartum referral reasons is well-structured, facilitating a comprehensive understanding of the factors influencing obstetric referrals. The statistical representation of referral causes enhances clarity. The study's discussion on timely referral's role in preventing severe disease progression and improving pregnancy outcomes aligns with its objectives.

Conclusion Review:

The conclusion effectively synthesizes the study's findings, reinforcing the need for improved antenatal care and early diagnosis of medical disorders to reduce referrals. The emphasis on timely referral of hypertensive diseases and other medical conditions to prevent severe complications is well-articulated. The conclusion aligns with the study's overall findings and highlights the practical implications for maternal healthcare services.

Overall Assessment:

The manuscript is well-structured, with a clear research focus and a systematic presentation of findings. The study's significance in improving maternal healthcare outcomes through early diagnosis and timely referrals is well-established. The integration of statistical data and clinical insights enhances the study's credibility and applicability.

Recommendation:

The study provides valuable insights into obstetric referral patterns and their underlying causes. It is a significant contribution to maternal healthcare research, with findings that can inform policy and clinical practice in obstetric care and referral systems.