

## Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	<a href="#">Asian Journal of Research in Infectious Diseases</a>
Manuscript Number:	Ms_AJRID_87244
Title of the Manuscript:	A STUDY ON PROCALCITONIN LEVELS IN PATIENTS HAVING SEPSIS WITH A SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON SEPSIS DUE TO TROPICAL INFECTIONS:A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY
Type of the Article	Original Research Article

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This journal's peer review policy states that **NO** manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of '**lack of Novelty**', provided the manuscript is scientifically robust and technically sound. To know the complete guideline for Peer Review process, reviewers are requested to visit this link:

(<https://www.journalajrid.com/index.php/AJRID/editorial-policy> )

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### PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
<b>Compulsory</b> REVISION comments	<p>The problem of sepsis is very actual nowadays. That's why this topic will be interesting and useful for the readers of "Asian Journal of Research in Infectious Diseases". Procalcitonin (PCT) has emerged as a promising marker for the diagnosis of systemic infections. A microbial infection induces a substantial increase in the expression of CALC-1, leading to the production of PCT in all differentiated cell types. PCT levels were determined in a total of 155 patients. After obtaining necessary approval from the ethics committee this study was conducted between September 2012 and December 2015.</p> <p>Did this study continue after December 2015?</p>	<p>The study was initiated by the first author in September 2012 and was completed in December 2015. After December 2015 the study is being continued by the second author but on different dimension.</p>
<b>Minor</b> REVISION comments	<p>The article should clarify whether the determination of procalcitonin was performed for patients once or in the dynamics of treatment. If the studies were conducted in dynamics, then it is necessary to describe more clearly how the results changed and how they correlated with other indicators and the condition of patients. Were the patient tested for CRP at same time? What treatments have been used to stop the progression of the disease and guide the healing process to recovery? Were all patients successfully cured and survived?</p>	<p>The PCT levels were measured at the time of admission. The patients were diagnosed with tropical infection by necessary investigations and standard treatment was given accordingly. Patients were assessed by APACHE score, SOFA score and clinically during the course of illness for improvement or deterioration.</p> <p>Out of 155 patients 85 belonged to survivors group, 57 belonged to non-survivors group and 12 patients were discharged against medical advice. Though the CRP levels were performed in all the patients with other routine investigations, it has not been mentioned as the study primarily concentrates on PCT levels.</p>
<b>Optional/General</b> comments	<p>It is known that the level of PCT increases 3 hours after the onset of bacterial infection, reaching a peak after 20 hours. With proper treatment to eliminate the infection, PCT levels are reduced by approximately 50% daily. It follows from the above formulated, that for the normal formulation of the problem of the treatment process it is necessary to measure the PCT in the dynamics, so that You can adjust the treatment level at the appropriate level. Since the appearance of this biomarker it is associated with the onset and development of the septic process, it would be logical to use antibiotic therapy and infusions of 20% donor albumin from the beginning to replenish normal albumin in the patient's blood. After all, with increasing of endogenous intoxication, albumin molecules are blocked by toxins, and if the process spreads upward and develops the septic process that leads to the growth of PCT.</p> <p>The number of references are enough. The article «A STUDY ON PROCALCITONIN LEVELS IN PATIENTS HAVING SEPSIS WITH A SPECIAL EMPHASIS ON SEPSIS DUE TO TROPICAL INFECTIONS: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY» may be published in "Asian Journal of Research in Infectious Diseases", taking into account the comments of the reviewer. I wish the authors success in their future research.</p> <p>There are ethical issues in this manuscript. As per international standard or university standard, patients' written consent has been collected and preserved by the author(s). As per international standard or university standard written ethical approval has been collected and preserved by the author(s).</p>	

### PART 2:

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
Are there ethical issues in this manuscript?	<i>(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)</i>	There are no ethical issues in this manuscript.