

Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	Journal of Pharmaceutical Research International
Manuscript Number:	Ms_JPRI_71026
Title of the Manuscript:	MUCORMYCOSIS IN POST COVID PATIENTS
Type of the Article	

General guideline for Peer Review process:

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:

(<http://peerreviewcentral.com/page/manuscript-withdrawal-policy>)

[Review Form 1.6](#)

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)
<p>Compulsory REVISION comments</p>	<p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>INTRODUCTION: Acute respiratory illness (ARDS) is a common complication of severe pneumonia virus, such as the flu and COVID19, which requires critical treatment, including asthma support, corticosteroids, and other treatments to prevent acute respiratory inflammation. Although steroid treatment is limited to the treatment of viral pneumonia, it is usually a double-edged sword, putting patients at the same level as second-line fungal infections (IFIs), leading to increased morbidity and mortality. Mucormycosis is a fungal emergency with a high proclivity for contiguous spread and a poor prognosis if not detected and treated promptly. Mucormycosis is believed to be caused by uncontrolled diabetes mellitus (DM) and other immunosuppressive disorders, such as corticosteroid therapy.</p> <p>AIM: Mucormycosis in Post Covid Patients</p> <p>CONCLUSION: COVID-19 is linked to a high rate of secondary infections, both bacterial and fungal, most likely as a result of immune dys-regulation. Furthermore, the widespread use of steroids, monoclonal antibodies, and broad-spectrum antibiotics as part of the COVID-19 armamentarium can result in the production or exacerbation of pre-existing fungal diseases. Physicians should be mindful of the likelihood of invasive secondary fungal infections in patients with COVID-19 infection, especially in those that have preexisting risk factors, and should be able to detect and treat these infections early, reducing mortality and morbidity.</p> <p>KEYWORDS: mucormycosis, Apophysomyces elegans, Immunosuppression, DM, Second-line fungal infections and Corticosteroid therapy</p> <p>In the Abstract section the author can include the type of study to be conducted, the place and the period of study.</p>	
<p>Minor REVISION comments</p>	<p>While reading the manuscript, I could not observe the necessary steps to carry out the case study. To develop a research using the case study method, it is necessary to comply with the following stages: research design, explaining the interest in studying that particular situation; address the research design describing the methodology of data collection, that is, the data were obtained by interviewing the patient or obtained from hospital or health service records of the case It is necessary to describe the ethical procedures adopted in the research</p>	

Review Form 1.6

Optional/General comments		
----------------------------------	--	--

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>	

Reviewer Details:

Name:	Helena Cristina Alves Vieira Lima
Department, University & Country	Federal University of Bahia, Brazil