

ATTACHMENT

It is a review article titled "**Characteristics associated with blood transfusion among women undergoing laparoscopic myomectomy**" and is not comprehensive, missing so many links that are apt and necessary and needs a major change or rewriting the article.

There is a similar research article titled "**Characteristics associated with blood transfusion among women undergoing laparoscopic myomectomy: a National Surgical quality improvement Program study**" written by Kacey M Hamilton, Connie Liao, Gabriel Levin, Moshe Barnajian, Yosef Nasser, Catherine Bresee, Mirelle D Truong, Kelly N Wright, Matthew T Siedhoff, Raanan Meyer published in Elsevier Journal. This is the research article on same subject and explained in detail about the subject matter.

Coming to the present article where in it is a review article the author might have taken into consideration this research work as mentioned to substantiate the review – which is not done.

1. Title: The Title is appropriate as far as the subject matter is concern but lacks its representation in the article; meaning the article is not fully justified in selecting the title by the author.

2. Abstract: The Abstract has not touched some of the points that are to be embedded in the Abstract according to approved norms that are to be followed by any author.

The purpose of writing an Abstract is to bring out the crux of the article from Aim to results and future study in a brief manner so that a reader can understand by going through the Abstract, the contents of the article.

Suggestion: Normally the Abstract should be in the form of a. Aim, b. Objectives, c. Materials and Methodology, d. Analysis and Discussions, e. results and finally f. Conclusion and all these should not exceed 350 words generally.

In this Abstract, the author has not followed the sequence. Hence, the author should reframe the abstract by introducing necessary inputs as mentioned above.

3. Aim: Not mentioned

Suggestion: A comprehensive study and analysis of characteristics associated with blood transfusion among women undergoing laproscopic myomectomy.

4. Objective: Not mentioned

Suggestion: The objective of the study is to identify risk factors for intra operative and post operative blood transfusion during laproscopic myomectomies and to make out from the available literature a risk stratification tool to determine the risk for requiring blood transfusion.

5. Study Design: Not mentioned

Suggestion: Even in review article the author/research should mention about materials and methodology and the study design of the review article by mentioning how he has reviewed the literature already existing on the subject in accordance with aim and objectives and to appropriate the title.

Even in a review article the author/researcher has to follow certain procedure from the study to evaluate the aim and objectives in line with the subject matter from the available material and for which the author should draw a design to follow the same.

6. Introduction: Normally in any article whether it is review or research or case study, the introduction paragraph should give a gist of the subject matter.

Suggestion: In this article, the author should introduce the following information called for in the beginning namely

Uterine fibroids are the most common tumors that affect females.

a. What is the meaning of Uterine Myomectomy?

Myomectomy is a surgical procedure to remove fibroids when medications and other non-surgical treatments do not improve symptoms of uterine fibroids, including:

- pain,
- heavy bleeding during menstrual periods, and
- [infertility](#).

(<https://healthcare.utah.edu/fertility/treatments/surgery/myomectomy-uterine-fibroids>)

Uterine Myomas will affect 70-80% of women and can result in abnormal uterine bleeding, bulk symptoms, and/or infertility, significantly effecting quality of life.

Symptoms: The most common symptoms are heavy menstrual bleeding or painful periods, longer or more frequent periods, pelvic pressure or pain, frequent urination or trouble urinating, growing stomach area constipation, pain in the stomach area or lower back.

b. Laproscopic Myomectomy treatment:

Your surgeon will make one or more small incisions (cuts) in your abdomen. They will insert a small tube with a camera to see your uterus. Next, they will insert small tools to cut the fibroid(s) away from your uterus and pull them out through the abdominal incisions. We may consider this procedure to remove fibroids that measure up to 10 centimeters. There are many options available for treating myomectomy they are a. Medication, b. Uterine Fibroid Emobolization(UFB), c. Endo Material Ablation and d. Surgery. Even in this surgery there are two methods namely a. Open abdominal surgery and laproscopic surgery.

In this article, the author has taken laproscopic myomectomy of the study.

c. Characteristics associated with Minimum Invasive Surgery (MIS)

It is suggested that the author should take into cognizance of the above points raised and include in the introduction paragraph to make it comprehensive.

7. Literature Review:In Literature Review (Page No. 1 para no. 2) the author mentioned **“a comprehensive analysis of recent studies reveals several key factors associated with blood transfusion during laproscopic myomectomy. A large case control study identified that black rays, preoperative anemia and**

the choice of an abdominal/open surgical route were independently associated with increased transfusion needs. Similarly a retrospective cohort study highlighted risk factors including specimen weight, operation time and bleeding disorders with Hispanic and black patients showing higher transfusion likelihood compared to Non-hispanic white patients".

Suggestion: This paragraph should be transcribed into separate para with an heading "**Observation**".

The above paragraphs should be delinked from the Literature Review and the rest of the matter should be transferred after introduction before 2. Literature Review.

8. Findings: Not mentioned

Suggestion: "**several risk factors were found to significantly contribute to the likelihood of requiring a blood transfusion during the procedure. Non-Hispanic black rays emerged as a prominent factor indicating a higher propensity for transfusion needs among this demographic. This findings suggest the importance of tailored preoperative assessments and interventions to mitigate transfusion risks in Non-Hispanic black women.**

The presence of bleeding disorders was another critical predictor, high lightening the necessity for meticulous preoperative planning and potential prophylactic measures to manage bleeding risks effectively". (Page No. 5, 2nd para)

The study also revealed that a higher American Society of Anesthesiologists (ASA) classification was linked to increased transfusion rates, suggesting that patients with significant comorbidities require more intensive monitoring and preparation.

9. Observations: Not mentioned

Suggestion:

1. Several risk factors were found to significantly contribute to the likelihood of requiring a blood transfusion during the procedure. (Page No. 5, Para No. 2)

2. A study assessed the impact of preoperative anemia on blood transfusion rates in laproscopic myomectomy.

10. Discussions and Analysis: The author/researcher disassociated this important paragraph namely discussions and analysis.

Suggestion: This paragraph is mandatory because for any type of article (Review, research/case study). The author should discuss various points that are taken into consideration/observed/diagnosed and discuss the same by comparing with the subject matter so that a positive conclusion can be drawn. Hence it is advised that the author should include this paragraph titling "Discussions and Analysis"

11. Results: Not mentioned

Suggestion: This review high lights that several modifiable and non modifiable risk factors contribute to the likelihood of requiring a blood transfusion during laproscopic myomectomy. Non modifiable factors include race with Non-Hispanic black patients showing higher risk and inherent bleeding disorders. Modifiable factors encompass preoperative anemia, specimen weight and the choice of surgical approach.

12. Future study: Not mentioned

Suggestion: Further study is required and essential to refine predictive models, validate the efficacy of preoperative interventions, and provide evidence based guidelines for optimizing patient care.

13. Conclusion: It is not comprehensive.

Suggestion: In concluding part the author should substantiate relevant material to prove the title of the subject matter, aim and objectives.

14. Competing Interest: Not mentioned

15. Ethical Consent: The author should obtain consent from the relevant quarters while utilizing the established material and facts.

16. Acknowledgment: Not mentioned

