

JournalName:	<a href="#">JournalofPharmaceuticalResearchInternational</a>
ManuscriptNumber:	Ms_JPRI_75837
TitleoftheManuscript:	<b>CORRELATION BETWEEN PERIPHERAL BLOOD EOSINOPHILIA AND THE HISTOPATHOLOGICAL CHANGES IN NASAL MUCOSAL IN CHRONIC RHINOSINUSITIS</b>
TypeoftheArticle	

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**PART 1: Review Comments**

	<b>Reviewer's comment</b>	<b>Author's comment</b> (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that a author should write his/her feedback here)
<b>Compulsory</b> REVISION comments	A lucid, precise and insightful research into analyzing the correlation between peripheral eosinophilia and tissue eosinophilia among patients ailing from CRS with/without nasal polyps. But it is an old study, conducted in 2015 -2016 and quotes EPOS 2012. Whereas EPOS 2020 Classification is in place. The authors have been able to establish statistically the correlation between eosinophilia in tissues and serum to occurrence of CRS among select male and female population above 18 years of age. As brought out, N. Sample size (n) is significantly small to reach a conclusive decision on the correlation for extrapolation to a larger group while population, N needs to be specified in the study. It is understood that the statistical data does not conform to the normal curve, hence non-parametric tests like Chi Square and t-test were performed. However, outcomes of Mann-Whitney test have not been adequately brought out in the statistical analysis. Further, LRCA may require to be done along with Chi Square to undeniably ascertain the positive correlation. It is observed that p values in most instances are > 0.01 which is indicative of a weak correlation. In such instances, it would augur well to reflect the critical and calculated values of X <sup>2</sup> to bring out the positive relationship.	
<b>Major</b> REVISION comments	It is an old study, conducted in 2015 -2016 and quotes EPOS 2012. Whereas EPOS 2020 Classification is in place. Also it would be appropriate to deliberate in this paper itself about similar correlation in patients with CRSwNP and CRSsNP who HAVE NOT UNDERGONE FESS AND BEING MANAGED CONSERVATIVELY. Even if statistical analysis is beyond the purview of this paper, another element of surgically managed and conservatively managed CRS would broaden the horizon of understanding. Sensitivity, specificity and accuracy of peripheral eosinophilia in detecting tissue eosinophilia of 62.5, 61.11 and 62 percent respectively is marginally less to lead to any definitive conclusion about the correlation. Medical statistics demands a sensitivity of 99.99 percent for establishing relationships.	
<b>Optional/General</b> comments	An older study quoting EPOS 2012 which is outdated. The study requires a larger sample size to statistically prove positive correlation between peripheral and tissue eosinophilia among CRS patients with/ without nasal polyps who have undergone FESS. The study, notwithstanding its limitations definitely paves the way for further research to statistically as well as clinically establish an important association in patients with CRS.	

**PART 2:**

	<b>Reviewer's comment</b>	<b>Author's comment</b> <i>(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)</i>
<b>Are there ethical issues in this manuscript?</b>	<i>(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)</i>  <u>Though the study was conducted in 2015-2016, ethical clearance is obtained in 2017.</u>	

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