

Review of: "Severe Cutaneous Adverse Drugs Reactions: From Causes To Mechanisms"

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Potential competing interests: The author(s) declared that no potential competing interests exist.

1. Abstract – Introduction, methods and results, conclusion needs to be modified
2. Introduction
 1. A first was developed, about thirty years ago, by – modify the line
 2. drugs available on the market present – May be rewritten as Drugs available in the present market
 3. They are included in the ADR – Modify the line according to the next sentence
3. Table 1 – Definitions in Pharmacovigilance – The definition from the original source should be used here and not from any other reference article.
 1. We speak of serious ADR if: -- May be modified as ADR is considered as serious if
4. Materials and methods – write in detail, how many articles, books and database were searched. How many were shortlisted and included in the study. Explain with inclusion and exclusion criteria. What is expected from the database search should also be mentioned
5. Results – Should be added. Based on the search what was obtained should be mentioned either in words or in tabular column
6. Discussion –
 1. 18-20% of the reports reported in the WHO database – include reference for this line
 2. he clinical manifestations of cutaneous ADRs can derive both from the contact between the skin of a sensitized subject and the topical medicament (these are cases of allergic contact dermatitis or irritant contact dermatitis, with local reactions at the site of application and usually not serious) or by the development of more severe systemic hypersensitivity phenomena – modify the line
 3. most causing these phenomena are NSAIDs, - May be rewritten as NSAIDs, are the drugs which are most commonly associated with cutaneous ADRs
 4. accompanied or not by subjective symptoms such as itching or burning – May be rewritten as with or without itching or burning
 5. and resolve without success. – meaning ?
 6. The three images show three different severe cases of acute diffuse drug rashes – details of drugs and nature of skin lesion may be added in the image title
 7. patenting of the underlying disease – May be modified as flaring up of underlying disease or any other suitable words
 8. however, the well-known case of skin exanthema arising after taking a beta lactam (usually amoxicillin or ampicillin)

in patients with acute EBV infection (mononucleosis) or CMV (cytomegalovirus), two herpes viruses, deserves mention – What do you want to convey by this line. It can be clearly mentioned.

9. Some very severe clinical pictures of cutaneous ADRs will now be described, rare but potentially fatal if not managed adequately – May be rewritten
10. Entire article should be rewritten as past tense (we, I) words should be avoided
11. Any statistical data included in the discussion needs a reference
12. Conclusion - may be modified in a better way