

## CONTRIBUTIONS ON THE ARTICLE “HEMATOLOGICAL SCORING SYSTEM FOR THE DIAGNOSIS OF SEPSIS IN NEONATES”

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Dear Editor,

I am reaching out to offer feedback on the recently issues paper titles “Hematological Scoring System (HSS) for the Diagnosis of Sepsis in Neonates”. The authors have undertaken a significant investigation into the diagnostic relevance of HSS in neonatal sepsis, and I commend their dedication to shedding light on this crucial aspect of research.

The study addresses a pivotal apprehension within neonatal healthcare, namely, the excessive use of antibiotics and the necessity for judicious patient selection. This issue is of paramount importance, and the authors appropriately underscore the need for effective diagnostic tools to address this challenge.

The article delineates a clear objective and methodology, providing a comprehensive overview of the study execution. The utilization of tertiary care hospital, a reasonable sample size, and the adoption blood culture as the gold standard collectively enhance the credibility of the study. While the results of the study are discussed, including more specific numerical

data, such as the sensitivity, specificity, and predictive values of the hematological parameters studied, would augment the clarity of the findings and enable a more effective comparison with other research endeavors.

The discussion section could benefit from a more intricate comparison with existing literature. A thorough examination, such as a comparative analysis of the findings with other studies on neonatal sepsis and the role of HSS, would enrich the discussion and provide a more extensive context for the readers.

Recognizing the acknowledged limitations in the article, I propose a broader study encompassing various age groups beyond neonates. This broader approach would contribute to establishing the wider applicability of HSS across diverse demographic. Given the exclusion of bio – indicators like erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) and C – reactive protein (CRP) in this study, future research could explore their correlation with HSS to achieve a more comprehensive understanding of their collective diagnostic efficacy.

In conclusion, I commend the authors for their commendable research in addressing a pertinent issue. Addressing the highlighted points could significantly enhance the contribution of article to the field of neonatal sepsis diagnosis.