



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	Asian Journal of Case Reports in Surgery
Manuscript Number:	Ms_AJCRS_40441
Title of the Manuscript:	TESTICULAR VANISHING SYNDROM – A RARE CLINICAL ENTITY
Type of the Article	Case Study`

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://www.sciencedomain.org/page.php?id=sdi-general-editorial-policy#Peer-Review-Guideline>)

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)
<u>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments	The authors present 1 case of Vanishing Test. This syndrome is a common phenomenon accounting for about 5% of cases of cryptorchidism. A figure of the surgical act showing the testicular remnants with the atretic spermatic cord should be added.	A 25 years old case of vanishing testicular syndrome presented with left inguinal hernia and infertility. The left side of scrotum was not developed. Due to lack of education and awareness, the patient not consulted to the doctor. He was only concerned with fertility issue. The examination of the patient revealed left testis absence, which further revealed the diagnosis of vanishing testicular syndrome. The diagnosis in 3 rd decade of life is rarity.
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments		
<u>Optional/General</u> comments		