



**SDI Review Form 1.6**

Journal Name:	<a href="#">Journal of Advances in Medicine and Medical Research</a>
Manuscript Number:	<b>Ms_JAMMR_56497</b>
Title of the Manuscript:	<b>Additive Manufacturing: A 3-Dimensional Approach In Periodontics</b>
Type of the Article	<b>Minireview Article</b>

**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:

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**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)
<b>Compulsory</b> REVISION comments	<p>There are some typos.</p> <p>In table 1, Plastics; Polymers: Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene, Polylactic Acid[7] Plastic is polymer.</p> <p>Although their use in dental field is limited due to high cost of machine, raw materials, limited availabilit and application of biomaterials, allergic reaction to these materials and being time consuming as the product is formed through layer by layer deposition. This is not true. FDM machine is very cheap and so are the filaments used in FDM nowadays. Rapid 3D printing techniques have been developed, e.g., volumetric additive manufacturing. It appears that this review is short in this part.</p> <p>Poly lactic-co-glycolic Acid (PLAG), should be PLGA</p> <p>Other materials that are used for periodontal use are: Polymers,.... ABS and PLA are polymers.</p> <p>G-code file format or Surface Tessellation Language (STL) file... these are two "traditional" format. There are some other more powerful format nowadays for, such as Stratasys J750.</p> <p>Additive manufacturing system reduces the time of manufacturing from days to few hours.... This is a questionable statement. Laser cutting/engraving could be much faster. It really depends on what to fabricate.</p> <p>Once printed, the model produced is oversized. Hence removal of extra material is required to produce an accurate fit for further use.... This is not true. Mostly it is due to bad surface finishing right after 3D printing by some specific methods, such as FDM.</p> <p>The actual advantage of 3D printing is customization for each individuals, and rapid prototype (as it was meant for before the term of 3D printing was coined).</p> <p>The most serious problem in 3D printing is low quality, in particular for polymeric items, significant creeping/relaxation.</p> <p>There are many contradict statements, e.g., sometime AM is low cost, time saving, while elsewhere it is mentioned as high cost and time consuming. AM is not meant to replace current mass fabrication technologies, but works as a special technique mostly for individuals.</p>	
<b>Minor</b> REVISION comments		
<b>Optional/General</b> comments		



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**PART 2:**

	<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 authors should write his/her feedback here)
<b>Are there ethical issues in this manuscript?</b>	<i>(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)</i>	

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