

Review Form 3

Journal Name:	Journal of Cancer and Tumor International
Manuscript Number:	Ms_JCTI_131018
Title of the Manuscript:	PATTERN AND EPIDEMIOLOGIC CHARACTERISTICS OF MALIGNANT TUMOURS SEEN IN RIVERS STATE UNIVERSITY TEACHING HOSPITAL, PORT HARCOURT FROM JANUARY 2017 TO DECEMBER 2022 (A 6-YEAR RETROSPECTIVE STUDY)
Type of the Article	Original Research Article

PART 1: Comments

	Reviewer’s comment Artificial Intelligence (AI) generated or assisted review comments are strictly prohibited during peer review.	Author’s Feedback (Please correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
Please write a few sentences regarding the importance of this manuscript for the scientific community. A minimum of 3-4 sentences may be required for this part.	Accept and Publish This retrospective study analyzing the epidemiologic characteristics of malignant tumors at Rivers State University Teaching Hospital from 2017 to 2022 provides valuable insights into cancer patterns in Port Harcourt, Nigeria. The study reviewed 498 cases, excluding 19 due to incomplete data, and found a preponderance of female patients (71%), with breast cancer as the most common malignancy, while prostate cancer predominated in males. The mean and modal ages of patients were 51.7 years and 51 years, respectively, with two peaks in cancer frequency occurring at 40–49 years and 60–69 years, followed by a decline beyond 70 years, likely attributable to Nigeria’s low life expectancy. This age distribution is consistent with the global trend of increased cancer prevalence with age, as noted by WHO. The findings align with previous studies from Nigeria and GLOBOCAN 2022, which also identified breast and prostate cancers as leading malignancies. The study highlights a correlation between age and malignancies ($\chi^2 = 4.25$; $P = .05$), emphasizing the role of early detection and targeted interventions, especially for young and middle-aged women and elderly men. The results contribute to understanding cancer epidemiology in Nigeria and underscore the need for enhanced cancer screening and management strategies to address gender-specific and age-related vulnerabilities. Suggestions: (Optional) Clearly state the implications of the findings for public health or clinical practice to highlight the study's impact. Include comments on the limitations of the study. For example, acknowledge potential biases due to the exclusion of 19 cases or reliance on retrospective data. Revisit certain phrases like "young and middle-aged women" to specify age ranges for clarity.	Thanks for the comments
Is the title of the article suitable? (If not please suggest an alternative title)	yes	

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Is the abstract of the article comprehensive? Do you suggest the addition (or deletion) of some points in this section? Please write your suggestions here.	Well-written	Thanks for the comments
Is the manuscript scientifically, correct? Please write here.	Appears to be well-written and correct	Thanks for the comments
Are the references sufficient and recent? If you have suggestions of additional references, please mention them in the review form.	Yes	
Is the language/English quality of the article suitable for scholarly communications?	Understandable	
Optional/General comments	<p>Accept and Publish</p> <p>This retrospective study analyzing the epidemiologic characteristics of malignant tumors at Rivers State University Teaching Hospital from 2017 to 2022 provides valuable insights into cancer patterns in Port Harcourt, Nigeria. The study reviewed 498 cases, excluding 19 due to incomplete data, and found a preponderance of female patients (71%), with breast cancer as the most common malignancy, while prostate cancer predominated in males. The mean and modal ages of patients were 51.7 years and 51 years, respectively, with two peaks in cancer frequency occurring at 40–49 years and 60–69 years, followed by a decline beyond 70 years, likely attributable to Nigeria’s low life expectancy. This age distribution is consistent with the global trend of increased cancer prevalence with age, as noted by WHO. The findings align with previous studies from Nigeria and GLOBOCAN 2022, which also identified breast and prostate cancers as leading malignancies. The study highlights a correlation between age and malignancies ($\chi^2 = 4.25$; $P = .05$), emphasizing the role of early detection and targeted interventions, especially for young and middle-aged women and elderly men. The results contribute to understanding cancer epidemiology in Nigeria and underscore the need for enhanced cancer screening and management strategies to address gender-specific and age-related vulnerabilities.</p> <p>Suggestions: (Optional) Clearly state the implications of the findings for public health or clinical practice to highlight the study's impact. Include comments on the limitations of the study. For example, acknowledge potential biases due to the exclusion of 19 cases or reliance on retrospective data. Revisit certain phrases like "young and middle-aged women" to specify age ranges for clarity.</p>	Thanks for the comments

PART 2:

	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)
Are there ethical issues in this manuscript?	(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)	