



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	<u>Journal of Cancer and Tumor International</u>
Manuscript Number:	Ms_JCTI_29757
Title of the Manuscript:	Factors Contributing to Delayed Breast Cancer presentation: A prospective study at Parirenyatwa Group of Hospitals, Harare, Zimbabwe 2010-2013.
Type of the Article	Original Research Article

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>)



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PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment <i>(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)</i>
Compulsory REVISION comments	<p>Is not clear that this is actually a prospective study and appears on reading to be a retrospective review of the experience at the Parirenyatwa and College of Health Sciences.</p> <p>The majority of referenced articles are out of date, 10-15 years or older.</p> <p>The information regarding HIV and breast cancer incidence is not factual—no good correlation between the two disease states- see ref: J Natl Cancer Institue 2005, March Top Antivir Med 2014 22(3): 660-665</p> <p>Their own data also does not support this: 2012 Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey reported an 18% incidence of HIV in Zimbabwe women, but 9.6% of the tested women in this study.</p> <p>It is an important public health issue, and while bringing attention to this issue, this article is not scientifically sound. Would be much better as a letter to the Editor discussing currents concerns with delays in breast cancer diagnosis in Zimbabwe</p> <p>Very nice job with tables and illustrations</p>	<p>Data was collected prospectively from breast cancer patients attending Surgical Outpatient clinics with a diagnosis of breast cancer awaiting theatre from the period 2010 to 2013. Recent articles were prioritized were available and accessible, however specific subjects referenced last recent data</p> <p>The authors frankly share their findings, association or correlation does not infer causality, remember this is a cross sectional study design, there could be hidden factors associated with HIV patients, and this study then calls for a higher design to explore the reasons of this correlation. The authors consider reporting true findings without inclination to any possible publication bias pressures.</p> <p>The authors have a clear research question and aim to provide current data particularly for Zimbabwe and collectively on developing countries data updates using a prospective cross sectional approach and the statistical analysis is called discriminant analysis, meant to separate patient delays by possible predictive characteristics and therefore determining the alarming predictors. With this clarity the authors consider this paper proper for publication as an original research paper</p>
Minor REVISION comments		
Optional/General comments		