



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	<u>Journal of Cancer and Tumor International</u>
Manuscript Number:	Ms_JCTI_32464
Title of the Manuscript:	PREVENTION OF BREAST CANCER: LEVEL OF AWARENESS AND PRACTICE AMONG MARKET WOMEN IN IDO COMMUNITY, IDO-EKITI, EKITI STATE, NIGERIA
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 (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	Self-breast-examination practice should be added in title. Pattern of journal should follow in abstract. Write the statistics of breast cancer in Nigeria or Africa? Description of result should be explanatory related to each table and diagram one by one. Write legends Below each diagram. Show the Demographic data in table. You can also compare the aware and non-aware population of market by using t test and can give the statistical significance.	Topic reframed with breast self-examination included. Description of results adjusted as suggested. Demographic data has been included.
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	Present the Question related to diagnostic tools about awareness if included in questionnaire form because self-examination is proved little important in evaluation of breast cancer. Mammography is unable to diagnose all types of breast cancer.	Breast self examination was actually being focus on much and seems the new topic now aligned with this.
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	Many studies have been done for prevention of breast cancer in Nigeria. What is the impact of these studies on prevalence in Nigeria. Plagiarism issue: Similarity index is 48%. Internet source 45%, student papers 32%, publications 26%	It was observed the studies have done little in creating awareness. This has been included in the manuscript too. Modified.