



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	Journal of Cancer and Tumor International
Manuscript Number:	Ms_JCTI_40087
Title of the Manuscript:	Prevalence of hepatitis C virus infection in non Hodgkin's lymphoma and its effect on the treatment outcome.
Type of the Article	Original research paper

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		
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	"A significant association between HCV and NHL has been shown in epidemiological studies in the last 20 years [3]". When using the plural "studies", make sure to cite more than one study as well to maintain consistency. Well written, informative manuscript. The statistics were well presented and the conclusions drawn made sense. The abstract was truly well written. Edit a few of the grammatical errors in the manuscript (not many, just a few) and this is ready for publication.	Many thanks for your excellent revision and comments I added these data to maintain consistency In the samples that taken from involved lymph nodes in B-NHL patients, HCV sequences have been identified. Various studies conducted in Eastern Europe, Egypt, Italy, Brazil, and Japan reported high prevalence of HCV infection in B-NHL. The B-NHL development in HCV patients was at rate 2 to 4 times higher, in comparison to the general population [4-6] while other studies have not consented to this relation. In a meta-analysis conducted by Matuso et al. and included 23 case-control studies, they found that there is a strong relation between positive serum anti-HCV tests and NHL, especially the B-NHL type [7].
<u>Optional/General</u> comments		