

Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Research Journal of Oncology
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IRJO_94374
Title of the Manuscript:	Variables affecting the development and progression of precancerous lesions in the Cameroon women population
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:

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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)
Compulsory REVISION comments	<p>Variables affecting the development and progression of precancerous lesions in the Cameroon women population Keys words: Human papillomavirus, molecular epidemiology, risk factors, cervical cancer, Cameroon Generally The title “Variables affecting the development and progression of precancerous lesions in the Cameroon women population–” reflects the study accurately. It is an interesting gyn- oncologysubject. • Wabo B, Nsagha DS, Nana TN, Assob CJN. Prevalence and risk factors associated with precancerous cervical lesions among women in two cities in Cameroon. Pan Afr Med J. 2022 Apr 6;41:276. doi: 10.11604/pamj.2022.41.276.21972. PMID: 35784594; PMCID: PMC9206178. Background in the abstract Human papillomavirus (HPV) is the most common sexually transmitted infection worldwide. There are many different types of this virus; some types can cause health problems including genital warts, cervical cells lesions and sometimes cervical cancer. Generally, people can get HPV by having vaginal, anal or oral sex with someone who has the virus. Objective: To find out what societal factors can encourage HPV infection to progress to carcinogenesis. The abstract reflects the research. It is a good summary. It is well written. Methods: a cross-sectional study sample size 1443 women Three Cameroonian regions for cytological studies utilizing the Pap test. Multiplex PCR was used to characterize the presence of the human papilloma virus in positive pap smears. Low risk genotypes were shown to be prevalent in the study's findings (over 15%) Questionnaire is this validated ??? Results: Women under 25 years presented 25% of high-risk genotypes. Genotype HPV 6 and 45 were more prevalent from women with early sexual exposure (before 15 years). HPV 6, HPV 11, and HPV 45, were quite common among women who had at least four sexual partners. When it came to contraceptive techniques, HPV 11 and 62 infections were absolutely absent in women who did not use them. The majority of HPV infection and cervical lesions were seen in women who used an oral contraceptive method plus an intrauterine device. More HPV, especially HPV 61, 45 were identified in smoking women with a frequency of more than 14%. Microbial and fungal infections were also examined according to HPV infections frequency. Candida albicans has been linked to the development of both high and low risk HPV infections. Conclusion: There is sufficient evidence that, in addition to papillomavirus infections, additional variables play a role in the transformation of normal epithelial tissue into malignant tissues in cameroonian women. Oral contraceptives, tobacco smoking, parity, number of pregnancies, early sexual sexual exposure, number of sexual partners, and</p>	

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	<p>microbial and fungal genital infections such as Trichomonas vaginalis, Candida albicans, Herpes simplex, Gardnerella vaginalis, and Aspergillus were all investigated as risk factors. Need logistic regression ??? The manuscript is written in (the English language with few spelling and grammar mistakes.) Methods Parallel-group, Non-randomized controlled clinical trial The table and figures need more explanation illustrates the result The length of the manuscript is appropriate The statistical methods simple but applicable, No conflicts of interests References; 18 references; many references are old before 2010, not verified or not checked) It is a good study, but the message is already known and very limited. The conclusion is clear but expected and nothing new</p>	
Minor REVISION comments		
Optional/General comments		

PART 2:

	<u>Reviewer's comment</u>	<u>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>
<u>Are there ethical issues in this manuscript?</u>	<i>(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)</i>	

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