

Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	Journal of Pharmaceutical Research International
Manuscript Number:	Ms_JPRI_93409
Title of the Manuscript:	Keloids: A Review of the diseases, causes, and current treatments
Type of the Article	Review 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	The authors performed a literature search on the pathogenesis and potential treatment of keloids. Despite a huge progress in our knowledge on signalling proteins, cytokines, interferons etc etc we are still far from understanding the mechanism of keloid formation. There is a vast array of potential treatment modalities; however, despite positive results reported most have not gained general acceptance, perhaps except for intralesional steroid injections with/without cryo and pressure. Thus, keloid patients can still not be offered a treatment that has a reasonable chance of cure.	
Minor REVISION comments	<p>"In a study by Berman et al. (1989), interferon α-2β was administered in vivo for a brief period at a low dose, and it caused a quick, persistent reduction in the area of the keloid. Fibroblasts generated from the interferon α2β-treated keloid maintained a normal phenotype when cultivated in vitro without interferon α2β." Why was/is this IFN not used consistently when it has such a good effect?</p> <p>"... autologous fat grafting improves scar quality, reduces pain, increases flexibility, and extends the range of motion (Silva et al., 2016). However, there is a 4.8% complication rate, which includes hematomas, visible masses, and abnormalities at the donor site (Todor et al., 2020)." Hematoma is not really a complication as it may occur in any intervention and is soon resorbed, visible masses are user dependent and can be avoided, and abnormalities at the donor site are proof of poor technique.</p> <p>"...in normal healthy skin ..." Is healthy skin not automatically normal?</p> <p>"An experiment by Reddy et al. (2019) demonstrating the effect of imiquimod cream on keloids reported recurrence rates of 43.3% after six months post-surgery." This sounds as if 100% had a full success and the keloid recurred in only 43% of them. Is this true?</p> <p>"However, the recurrence rate is enhanced when paired with adjuvant treatments (Andrews et al., 2016)." Do you really mean enhanced, or rather decreased?</p> <p>"...it also allows the skin to breathe ..." Sorry, but this is nonsense: breathing is exclusively via the lungs and oxygen is transported to the skin by the arterial blood. Frogs can breathe through the skin in winter time, but they have a completely different skin.</p> <p>"Drugs on the market today offer the appropriate treatment, but the rise of drug-resistant strains is a significant issue." I do not understand which keloid strains might be drug-resistant.</p> <p>"Typically, herbal medicines do not have "drug" effects or adverse side effects (Karimi et al., 2015)." This is what the billion dollar herbal industry wants us to believe, but alas that is not true. There are many herbs and plants with toxic ingredients that are used in (folk) medicine.</p> <p>"While synthetic drugs target the symptoms of particular diseases as they are known by scientific pathology, herbal remedies usually promote the body's natural healing abilities." This is wishful thinking. Modern day pharmacology developed from plant medicine but is much more targeted.</p> <p>"Since honey has so many beneficial qualities, its effectiveness concerning wound healing is well acknowledged." Honey is a highly hypertonic mixture of thousands of substances in sugar. More than 100 years ago, sugar or dextrose was applied on leg ulcers with good success even though many patients feared the pain.</p> <p>Is there any comparison of tualang honey with just any other flower honey?</p> <p>"...post-burn patients who have keloids..." Are these really true keloids or just hypertrophic scars after a very prolonged granulation phase and delayed epithelialization?</p> <p>References: Please do not use capital letters in your reference titles, this looks very much like cope and paste from the internet.</p>	
Optional/General 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?	<i>(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)</i>	

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