

Review Form 1.7

Journal Name:	Asian Journal of Research in Surgery
Manuscript Number:	Ms_AJRS_98313
Title of the Manuscript:	A Case Report on Gastro-Intestinal Stromal Tumor Complicated by an Acute Intestinal Occlusion
Type of the Article	Case report

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:

(<https://www.journalajrs.com/index.php/AJRS/editorial-policy>)

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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)
<p>Compulsory REVISION comments</p> <p>1. Is the manuscript important for scientific community? (Please write few sentences on this manuscript)</p> <p>2. Is the title of the article suitable? (If not please suggest an alternative title)</p> <p>3. Is the abstract of the article comprehensive?</p> <p>4. Are subsections and structure of the manuscript appropriate?</p> <p>5. Do you think the manuscript is scientifically correct?</p> <p>6. Are the references sufficient and recent? If you have suggestion of additional references, please mention in the review form.</p> <p><u>(Apart from above mentioned 6 points, reviewers are free to provide additional suggestions/comments)</u></p>	<p>1. Yes. Gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GISTs) are rare connective tissue tumors that can occur anywhere in the gastrointestinal tract but are most commonly found in the stomach (60%). They originate from the interstitial cells of Cajal, which regulate intestinal motility and act as stimulators of the gastrointestinal tract. GISTs are histologically characterized by a significant proliferation of cells, most often spindle-shaped or epithelioid. The diagnosis of GIST is based on the expression of the tyrosine-protein kinase KIT CD117. The clinical symptoms of GISTs vary depending on the segment of the digestive tract affected or the size of the lesion. They can present as an abdominal mass, pain, or digestive bleeding, as well as an alteration in the general state of health. In rare cases, the diagnosis is made on the occasion of an intestinal obstruction. The CT scan is the average paraclinical diagnosis. The main treatment for localized GISTs is radical surgery. In cases of unresectable and/or metastatic GISTs, the standard first-line treatment is Imatinib. Imatinib is also used as adjuvant treatment after surgery. The incidence of GISTs is estimated at 12 cases per million people per year. The middle age of occurrence is between 50 and 60 years with an equal distribution between men and women. Concomitant metastases occur in 25-30% of cases, often in the liver and mesentery, and are often associated with a poor prognosis.</p> <p>2. The title of the article "A Case Report on Gastro-Intestinal Stromal Tumor Complicated by an Acute Intestinal Occlusion" is suitable as it accurately reflects the content of the article, which reports on a specific case of a patient with a gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST) complicated by an acute intestinal occlusion. However, if a more attention-grabbing title is desired, a possible alternative could be "Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumor: A Rare Neoplasm that Can Cause Intestinal Obstruction."</p> <p>3. Yes</p> <p>4. The subsections and structure of the manuscript seem appropriate. The article starts with an abstract, followed by an introduction, case presentation, and discussion. The abstract provides an overview of the article, and the introduction provides background information on Gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GISTs), including their occurrence, diagnosis, and treatment options. The case presentation describes the patient's history, physical examination, and diagnosis. The discussion provides information on GISTs, including their origin, incidence, and prognosis. Overall, the manuscript seems to be well-organized and presents the information in a logical manner.</p> <p>5. Yes</p> <p>6. The references provided seem to be sufficient and recent. However, it is always a good idea to check for more recent studies and reviews that may have been published since the references were last updated. Additionally, depending on the purpose of the text, it may be useful to include more specific or specialized references.</p>	
<p>Minor REVISION comments</p> <p>1. Is language/English quality of the article suitable for scholarly communications?</p>	Yes	
<p>Optional/General comments</p>	Correct Grammatical errors like Discussion as Discussion etc.	

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

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