Review Form 1.7

Journal Name:	**Journal of Advances in Medical and Pharmaceutical Sciences**
Manuscript Number:	**Ms_JAMPS_107198**
Title of the Manuscript:	**UNVEILING THE POTENTIAL: NSAIDS AS GUARDIANS IN CANCER PREVENTION, GROWTH SUPPRESSION AND PROPHYLAXIS**
Type of the Article	**Minireview Article**

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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 **1. Is the manuscript important for scientific community?** (Please write few sentences on this manuscript) **2. Is the title of the article suitable?** (If not please suggest an alternative title) **3. Is the abstract of the article comprehensive?** **4. Are subsections and structure of the manuscript appropriate?** **5. Do you think the manuscript is scientifically correct?** **6. Are the references sufficient and recent? If you have suggestion of additional references, please mention in the review form.** **(Apart from above mentioned 6 points, reviewers are free to provide additional suggestions/comments)**	**yes** **Suggested titles are as follows** **"From Pain Relief to Cancer Defense: The Promise of NSAIDs"** **"NSAIDs and Cancer: A Comprehensive Review of Potential Benefits and Risks"** **"The Intersection of Inflammation and Cancer: NSAIDs as Potential Allies"** **yes** **yes** **Information can be improved, More detailed reviews can be added.** **The article appears to be well-written and comprehensive. However, there are a few minor mistakes and areas that could be improved for clarity and accuracy:** **Inconsistent Formatting: The article could benefit from consistent formatting of headings, subheadings, and bullet points to enhance readability.** **Citations: Citations should be formatted consistently throughout the article. In some places, you use superscripts [1], [2], etc., while in others, you use author names and "et al." Make sure to follow a consistent citation style, such as APA or MLA.** **Sentence Structure and Grammar: While the overall grammar and sentence structure seem fine, there are some sentences that could be made clearer for the reader's understanding. For example, the sentence beginning with "In conclusion" at the end of the article is quite long and could be split into multiple sentences for clarity.** **Spelling and Punctuation: Double-check the document for any spelling or punctuation errors. For example, there's a space missing before the hyphen in "Renal-dysfunction."** **Clarity and Conciseness: Some sections are quite technical and detailed. Consider simplifying complex language or providing explanations for technical terms to make the article more accessible to a broader audience.** **Consistency in Terminology: Make sure to consistently use the same terminology throughout the article. For instance, you sometimes refer to "Non-Steroidal AntiInflammatory Drugs (NSAIDs)," while at other times, it's "nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)." Choose one style and stick with it.** **Conclusion: While the conclusion summarizes the main points of the article well, consider adding a sentence or two that outlines the practical implications of the research and its potential impact on cancer prevention and treatment.** **References: Ensure that the references cited in the article match the actual sources you used and follow the citation style consistently.**	

	Overall, the article provides a thorough overview of the topic and its potential implications for cancer treatment and prevention. Addressing these minor issues would help enhance the clarity and professionalism of the article.	

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Minor REVISION comments **1. Is language/English quality of the article suitable for scholarly communications?**	**Few below grammar mistakes needs to be resolved..** **1. In recent decades, vast scientific research has been conducted to examine the use of NSAIDs in the treatment and prevention of cancer.** **The word “extensive” may be more suitable than “vast.”** **2. Chronic inflammation has been linked to various cancer types, suggesting that prolonged inflammation can promote genetic mutations and accelerate mutation accumulation within cells.** **Use “their” instead of “mutation” in this context.** **3. Key factors like COX enzymes and cytokines play pivotal roles in inflammation-induced cancer development and progression.** **Rephrase this portion for improved readability.** **Replacement suggestion: such as** **4. As angiogenesis occurs in inflammation, it plays a major role in cancer development and metastasis.** **Consider deleting “As” in this context.** **Replacement suggestion: Angiogenesis** **5. As angiogenesis occurs in inflammation, it plays a major role in cancer development and metastasis.** **Category: Grammar > Prepositions** **Use “during” instead of “in” in this context.** **6. As angiogenesis occurs in inflammation, it plays a major role in cancer development and metastasis.** **Insert a coordinating conjunction after the comma to fix the comma splice error.** **Replacement suggestion: and** **7. NSAIDs inhibit this process, which may also contribute to its anticancer effect.** **Use “their” instead of “its” in this context.** **8. NSAIDs inhibit this process, which may also contribute to its anticancer effect.** **The plural form of “effect” should be used here.** **9. While promising, further rigorous studies are needed to establish their clinical efficacy and safety in diverse cancer scenarios.** **Use “Although” instead of “While” in this context.** **10. The use of NSAIDs as adjunctive therapies alongside conventional treatments presents a promising avenue for enhancing cancer management strategies.** **Use “along with” instead of “alongside” in this context.**	

	11. Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) are a commonly used class of medication. **Delete the indefinite article before “commonly.”** **12. Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) are a commonly used class of medication.** **Consider deleting “class of” in this context.** **13. Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) are a commonly used class of medication.** **The plural form of “medication” should be used here.** **14. They are used to treat pain, inflammation, and fever, and are used for a range of conditions from minor aches and pains to arthritis and cardiovascular disease.** **The singular form of “pains” should be used here.** **15. This emerging field of research is closely intertwined with the well-established understanding of the intricate link between chronic inflammation and the development of cancer.** **Replace the definite article before “well-established” with “a.”** **16. This emerging field of research is closely intertwined with the well-established understanding of the intricate link between chronic inflammation and the development of cancer.** **Rephrase this portion for readability.** **Replacement suggestion: cancer development** **17. Numerous types of malignancies, including renal cancer, lung cancer, prostate cancer, and sarcoma, often manifest initially at the location of inflammation or infection.** **Replace “location” with “site” if appropriate in this context.** **18. This observation implies that enduring infection has the potential to give rise to chronic inflammation and that the inflammatory milieu can elevate the likelihood of genetic mutation occurrence and hasten the rate of mutation accumulation within cells.** **Rephrase this portion for improved readability.** **Replacement suggestion: cause** **19. COX (cyclooxygenase) is an enzyme that plays a role in the production of prostaglandins, which are lipid molecules involved in inflammation.** **Rewrite this as “Cyclooxygenase (COX” for improved readability.** **20. COX inhibitors, such as aspirin and ibuprofen, are commonly used as pain relievers and anti-inflammatory drugs.** **Replace “pain relievers” with “analgesics” if appropriate in this context.** **21. Some studies have suggested that COX inhibitors may have a protective effect against certain types of cancer.** **Delete the indefinite article before “protective.”**	

	22. Some studies have suggested that COX inhibitors may have a protective effect against certain types of cancer. **The plural form of “effect” should be used here.** **23. Cytokines are a group of proteins that play a role in cell signaling and immune system regulation.** **Delete the indefinite article before “role.”** **24. Cytokines are a group of proteins that play a role in cell signaling and immune system regulation.** **The plural form of “role” should be used here.** **25. For example, tumor necrosis factor (TNF) is a cytokine that can promote tumor growth and survival, while interferons are cytokines that can have anti-tumor effect.** **Use “whereas” instead of “while” in this context.** **26. For example, tumor necrosis factor (TNF) is a cytokine that can promote tumor growth and survival, while interferons are cytokines that can have anti-tumor effect.** **The plural form of “effect” should be used here.** **27. Inflammation can contribute to angiogenesis and _therefore may play a role in cancer development.** **Rewrite this by inserting “may ,” after “and.”** **28. Additionally, chronic inflammation has been linked to an increased risk of certain types of cancer.** **The plural form of “cancer” should be used here.** **29. Inflammation-driven responses generate specific chemical factors and cytokines that facilitate the progression of tumors.** **Rephrase this portion for readability.** **Replacement suggestion: tumor progression** **30. This process enhances the involvement of inflammatory cells within the tumor microenvironment.** **Use “in” instead of “within” in this context.** **31. Inflammatory cells, when activated, can release oxides that may encourage DNA damage in proliferating cells, thereby generating reactive oxygen and nitrogen species [12].** **Consider deleting “Inflammatory cells ,” here.** **Replacement suggestion: When** **32. Inflammatory cells, when activated, _can release oxides that may encourage DNA damage in proliferating cells, thereby generating reactive oxygen and nitrogen species [12].** **Rewrite this by inserting “inflammatory cells” after “,.”**	

	33. Inflammatory cells, when activated, can release oxides that may encourage DNA damage in proliferating cells, thereby generating reactive oxygen and nitrogen species [12]. **Use “induce” instead of “encourage.”** **34. Mutations brought about by inflammation can lead to the inactivation and inhibition of the dislocation repair gene, and the dislocation repair enzyme can be directly oxidized to inactivate ROS.** **Category: Grammar > Article Usage** **Error type: Article Usage** **Delete the definite article before “dislocation.”** **Report this as incorrect** **35. Mutations brought about by inflammation can lead to the inactivation and inhibition of the dislocation repair gene, and the dislocation repair enzyme can be directly oxidized to inactivate ROS.** **The plural form of “gene” should be used here.** **36. Mutations brought about by inflammation can lead to the inactivation and inhibition of the dislocation repair gene, and the dislocation repair enzyme can be directly oxidized to inactivate ROS.** **Delete the definite article before “dislocation.”** **37. Mutations brought about by inflammation can lead to the inactivation and inhibition of the dislocation repair gene, and the dislocation repair enzyme can be directly oxidized to inactivate ROS.** **The plural form of “enzyme” should be used here.** **38. From a mechanistic viewpoint, numerous inflammatory cells linked with neoplasms contribute to an increased discharge and accumulation of various inflammatory substances within malignant regions.** **Replace the indefinite article before “increased” with “the.”** **39. As a result, these substances initiate the activation of signaling pathways that are closely associated with tumors, such as STAT3, NF-κB, PI3K/Akt, and p38 MAPK.** **Consider deleting “As a result ,” here.** **40. As a result, these substances initiate the activation of signaling pathways that are closely associated with tumors, such as STAT3, NF-κB, PI3K/Akt, and p38 MAPK_.** **Insert “pathways” here for improved readability.** **41. These pathways subsequently play a pivotal function in coordinating the recruitment of inflammatory cells and the secretion of factors that promote a pro-inflammatory milieu.** **Replace “function” with “role” if appropriate in this context.** **42. These pathways subsequently play a pivotal function in coordinating the recruitment of inflammatory cells and the secretion of factors that promote a pro-inflammatory milieu.**	

	Delete the definite article before “secretion.” **43. The tumor microenvironment (TME) is the internal environment in which tumor cells proliferate and live; and it includes the tumor cells and various fibroblasts and neighboring cells.** **Delete the definite article before “tumor.”** **44. The tumor microenvironment (TME) is the internal environment in which tumor cells proliferate and live; and it includes the tumor cells and various fibroblasts and neighboring cells.** **Rephrase this portion for improved readability.** **Replacement suggestion: ,** **45. Immune cells, cancer cells and stromal cells form a complex regulatory network in the TME.** **Consider deleting “cells.”** **46. Epithelial and immune stem cells, which bear driver mutations or are in the early stages of cancer development, play a pivotal role in the initiation of aberrant pathway signaling that hinders the process of cell death and leads to uncontrolled cell proliferation, thereby inducing tissue stress that promotes a chronic inflammatory microenvironment.** **Rephrase this portion for readability.** **Replacement suggestion: signalling pathways that hinder** **47. Epithelial and immune stem cells, which bear driver mutations or are in the early stages of cancer development, play a pivotal role in the initiation of aberrant pathway signaling that hinders the process of cell death and leads to uncontrolled cell proliferation, thereby inducing tissue stress that promotes a chronic inflammatory microenvironment.** **The verb (“leads”) does not seem to agree with the subject in number.** **48. Oncogenes with gene-driver mutations, including Kirsten rat sarcoma (K-RAS), rearranged during transfection (RET), or MYC, have the ability to continuously activate pathways that enhance the expression and secretion of various proinflammatory cytokines, such as IL-1b, CSFs, IL-8, and CXC chemokines, among others.** **Consider deleting “, among others” in this context.** **49. Immunostimulation and immunosuppression often occur in cancer and various cytokines such as macrophage migration inhibitory factor, TNF-a, IL-6, IL-10, IL-18 and TGF-b upregulate inflammation into cancer.** **Use “TNF-α” instead of “TNF-a” in this context.** **50. Immunostimulation and immunosuppression often occur in cancer and various cytokines such as macrophage migration inhibitory factor, TNF-a, IL-6, IL-10, IL-18 and TGF-b upregulate inflammation into cancer.** **Replace “TGF-b” with “TGF-β” if appropriate in this context.**	
Optional/General comments		

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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?	*(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)*	

Reviewer Details:

Name:	**Kamalesh Kumar**
Department, University & Country	**Indian Veterinary Research Institute, India**