

Review Form 1.7

Journal Name:	International Research Journal of Oncology
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IRJO_117320
Title of the Manuscript:	INTRIGUES AND CHALLENGES OF KAPOSI SARCOMA MANAGEMENT IN A RESOURCE-POOR CLINICAL SETTING – A CASE SERIES.
Type of the Article	A Case Report

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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>Kaposi Sarcoma (KS) is a rare type of cancer characterized by the abnormal growth of blood vessels in the skin, mucous membranes, and other organs. This neoplasm is strongly associated with Human Herpes Virus-8 (HHV-8), also known as Kaposi Sarcoma Herpesvirus (KSHV), which plays a significant role in its pathogenesis. Additionally, K.S has a multi-factorial pathogenesis linked to immune dysfunction, further complicating its development and progression. HHV-8 is a member of the herpesvirus family and is known to be the primary etiological agent of Kaposi Sarcoma. The virus infects endothelial cells, leading to the formation of abnormal blood vessels characteristic of K.S lesions. HHV-8 encodes viral proteins that can promote cell proliferation, angiogenesis, and immune evasion, contributing to the development of K.S tumors. Immunosuppression, whether due to HIV/AIDS, organ transplantation, or other causes, is a major risk factor for K.S. A compromised immune system fails to control HHV-8 infection and the growth of K.S lesions. HHV-8 infection triggers the release of inflammatory cytokines, such as interleukin-6 (IL-6) and vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF), promoting angiogenesis and tumor growth. Certain genetic variations may predispose individuals to K.S, although the exact mechanisms are still under investigation. Environmental factors, such as geographic location and exposure to certain chemicals or toxins, may also play a role in K.S development, although their specific contributions require further study. Kaposi Sarcoma presents as purplish or reddish skin lesions, often on the legs, face, or genital area. In some cases, internal organs may also be affected. Treatment approaches include antiretroviral therapy (for HIV-associated K.S), chemotherapy, immunotherapy, and localized treatments like cryotherapy or laser therapy. Prognosis varies depending on the subtype of K.S, the extent of disease, and the patient's overall health.</p> <p>In conclusion, Kaposi Sarcoma is a complex neoplasm strongly linked to Human Herpes Virus-8 (HHV-8) and immune dysfunction. Understanding the interplay between viral infection, immune response, and other contributing factors is crucial for improving diagnosis, treatment, and outcomes for individuals affected by this disease.</p> <p>We suggest correcting the title of the article Intrigues and Challenges of Kaposi Sarcoma Management in a Resource-Poor Clinical Setting in India: A Case Series</p> <p>+/- Please make the corrections indicated in the text</p> <p>+/- Please make the corrections indicated in the text</p> <p>Add section: 2. LITERATURE REVIEW Add section: CONSENT Add section: COMPETING INTERESTS</p> <p>Yes Yes</p> <p>1. INTRODUCTION</p> <p>Please make the corrections indicated in the text Please change the references in the text to square brackets</p> <p>3. CASE PRESENTATION</p> <p>Please make the corrections indicated in the text Please describe the diagnostic methods. Describe the technique of sample selection, their preparation and</p>	

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<u>(Apart from above mentioned 6 points, reviewers are free to provide additional suggestions/comments)</u>	research. How do you carry out differentiation? Specify the name of the chemical preparation, its commercial name, the manufacturer's company, and the country. Indicate specifically the doses, method of application, course of treatment. Were there side effects? Fig. 1., Fig. 2., Fig. 3., Fig. 4. Please describe the image in detail. Add images with proper dimensions (appropriate inches dots) Fig. 5. Please describe the image in detail. Give a complete description of the histopreparation and pathological changes. Add images with proper dimensions (appropriate inches dots) Fig. 6., Fig. 7. Please describe the image in detail. Add images with proper dimensions (appropriate inches' dots) 4. DISCUSSION Please, in this section, provide statistical data on the spread of pathology. Explore modern methods of diagnosis and treatment. Make a comparison with your own research. Describe the perspective of modern oncology 5. CONCLUSION Rework Give practical recommendations and perspectives for further research	
Minor REVISION comments 1. Is language/English quality of the article suitable for scholarly communications?	The article should be checked by a native English speaker. Check the grammar.	
Optional/General comments	Major Revision	

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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