

## Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	<a href="#">Journal of Pharmaceutical Research International</a>
Manuscript Number:	Ms_JPRI_79209
Title of the Manuscript:	SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA COMPLICATING PLAQUE OF LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS - A CASE SERIES
Type of the Article	Case study

### **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**

	<b>Reviewer's comment</b>	<b>Author's comment</b> (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)
<b><u>Compulsory</u></b> REVISION comments	<p><b>I suggest some modifications in the introduction.</b></p> <p>Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) is a systemic disease which causes multisystem organ inflammation which includes skin, joints and vasculature, kidneys, lungs, heart and central nervous system. Cutaneous Lupus Erythematosus (CLE) is a chronic, relapsing autoimmune condition encompassing a wide range of dermatologic manifestations. Skin involvement in CLE patients can be divided into two categories based on histology: Lupus Erythematosus- (LE-) specific and LE-nonspecific skin lesions. The presence of LE-specific lesions is necessary to confirm the diagnosis of CLE. LE-specific skin lesions are divided into several subtypes based on clinical characteristics: Acute CLE (ACLE) Subacute CLE (SCLE) and Chronic CLE (CCLE) with several variants including Discoid LE (DLE) presenting as a localized or generalized form, LE Profundus (LEP) (Also called lupus panniculitis or subcutaneous LE) Hypertrophic LE (HLE) Chilblain LE (CHLE) and Lupus Erythematosus Tumidus (LET).<sup>1</sup> Squamous cell carcinoma is a malignant tumour arising from epidermal keratinocytes or its appendages. It has risk factors as, HPV infection, UV radiation, immunosuppression, chronic infections and inflammatory conditions, fair skin, age over 50, premalignant conditions like actinic keratosis. Squamous cell carcinomas formation in cutaneous lesions of LE is rare with greater chances of metastases.<sup>2</sup></p>	
<b><u>Minor</u></b> REVISION comments	<p>There is a need to review the concept of systemic lupus erythematosus. Lupus is not a group of autoimmune diseases as you say in the abstract.</p>	
<b><u>Optional/General</u></b> comments		

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**PART 2:**

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

**Reviewer Details:**

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