

REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR- 58502

Title: Tamoxifen Provides Comparable Reproductive Outcomes and Improved Endometrial Development Compared with Clomiphene Citrate: Findings from a Three-Arm Randomized Trial in Women with Polycystic Ovary Syndrome .

Recommendation:

Accept as it is

Accept after minor revision...

Accept after major revision

Do not accept (*Reasons below*)

Rating	Excel.	Good	Fair	Poor
Originality		Good		
Techn. Quality	Excellent			
Clarity		Good		
Significance	Excellent			

Reviewer's ID: Dr. Sumathi

Detailed Reviewer's Report

- 1. Tamoxifen is a hormonal therapy medication that blocks estrogen receptors in breast tissue, preventing cancer cells from growing. It provides vital protection by reducing the risk of breast cancer recurrence by up to 50%, lowering mortality rates, and preventing the disease in high-risk individuals.**
- 2. Studies confirm that reciprocal IVF (where one partner provides the egg and the other carries the pregnancy) yields clinical pregnancy and live birth rates broadly equivalent to standard autologous IVF. A recent JAMA study analyzed over 3,700 cycles, showing live birth rates of 52.1% for reciprocal IVF and 47.7% for autologous.**
- 3. Optimizing endometrial development involves enhancing uterine blood flow, reducing inflammation, and maintaining an optimal estrogen-to-progesterone balance. Ideal thickness ranges from 8 mm to 14 mm. Strategies include medical therapies, physical interventions, and targeted nutritional supplementation.**
- 4. Letrozole and Clomiphene Citrate are both oral medications used for ovulation induction, but they work differently. Clomiphene acts as**

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an estrogen receptor blocker in the brain, while Letrozole is an aromatase inhibitor that temporarily lowers estrogen. Letrozole clears the body faster and lacks Clomiphene's negative side effects on the uterine lining.

5. A three-arm randomized controlled trial (RCT) assigns participants into three distinct groups: an experimental group, an active comparator (e.g., standard treatment), and a placebo. This design allows researchers to simultaneously test if a new treatment is safe and effective against a placebo while proving it works better than or as well as existing options.
6. Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS) is a common hormonal disorder affecting women of reproductive age, characterized by irregular periods, excess androgen levels, and polycystic ovaries. It is a leading cause of female infertility and insulin resistance, which can lead to type 2 diabetes and long-term metabolic complications.
7. Women with Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS) have a common hormonal disorder characterized by an imbalance of reproductive hormones. This imbalance often causes ovaries to produce excess androgens (male hormones) and develop numerous small, fluid-filled sacs (cysts) instead of regularly releasing eggs, which can lead to infertility, irregular periods, excess hair growth, and acne.
8. A three-arm randomized trial is a clinical study that randomly assigns participants into three distinct groups: two experimental groups testing different interventions, dosages, or combinations, and one control group receiving a standard treatment or placebo. This design efficiently compares multiple treatments simultaneously.
9. Key words must be given.
10. Abstract part should be given.
11. Result part tables with graphs must be included.
12. Summary and conclusion points must be given.
13. References should be with alphabetical order.
14. After those changes good to publish in your journal.