

REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-58687

Title: Diffuse-Type Tenosynovial Giant Cell Tumor (Pigmented Villonodular Synovitis) of the Knee: A Case Report.

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	Excellent			
Significance	Excellent			

Reviewer's ID: Dr. Sumathi

Detailed Reviewer's Report

1. A tenosynovial giant cell tumor (TGCT) is a rare, non-cancerous growth that forms in the lining of joints, tendon sheaths, or bursae. It causes the tissue to thicken and overgrow, leading to joint pain, swelling, and stiffness.
2. Pigmented villonodular synovitis (PVNS), now officially called tenosynovial giant cell tumor (TGCT), is a rare, non-cancerous condition. It causes the soft tissue lining your joints and tendons (the synovium) to overgrow, thicken, and produce excess fluid. It most commonly affects the knee, but can also occur in the hip or ankle.
3. A synovectomy is a surgical or chemical procedure to remove all or part of the synovium—the lubricating membrane lining a joint. It is performed when chronic inflammation (synovitis) damages the joint. Procedures are most commonly done arthroscopically on joints like the knee, wrist, or elbow to relieve pain and preserve cartilage.
4. Diffuse-type gastric cancer is an aggressive form of stomach cancer where poorly cohesive cells spread through the stomach lining instead of forming a single distinct mass. It often causes the stomach wall to thicken and harden, frequently links to *CDH1* gene

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mutations, and can occur sporadically or through hereditary syndromes.

5. Diffuse tenosynovial giant cell tumor (D-TSGCT), formerly called pigmented villonodular synovitis (PVNS), is a rare, benign, but locally aggressive soft-tissue tumor. It grows in the lining (synovium) of joints, bursae, and tendon sheaths—most often affecting the knee—causing chronic pain, swelling, stiffness, and joint damage.
6. A diffuse-type tenosynovial giant cell tumor (D-TGCT)—historically called pigmented villonodular synovitis (PVNS)—is a rare, noncancerous but locally aggressive tumor affecting the knee's synovial lining. It causes chronic joint swelling, pain, locking, and a limited range of motion, most frequently appearing in adults aged 20 to 50.
7. A diffuse-type (DT-TGCT)—historically called pigmented villonodular synovitis (PVNS)—is a rare, non-cancerous, but locally aggressive tumor that affects the tissue lining the inside of the knee joint (the synovium). It causes the lining to overgrow, thicken, and damage nearby joint structures.
8. Diffuse-Type Tenosynovial Giant Cell Tumor (D-TGCT)—formerly known as pigmented villonodular synovitis (PVNS)—is a rare, non-cancerous but locally aggressive tumor that affects the tissue lining of joints, tendon sheaths, and bursae. It most frequently attacks large joints like the knee or hip, causing chronic swelling, pain, stiffness, and joint destruction.
9. Key words are good to understand.
10. Pictures are given impressive.
11. But in result part can be made tables with graphs for values.
12. Summary points also be added.
13. References should be with alphabetical order.
14. After those changes good to publish in your journal.