

REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR- 59180

Title: A Double Oncologic Diagnosis Synchronous Invasive Breast Carcinoma and Giant Gastric GIST.

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

- Breast cancer is a type of cancer that develops when cells in the breast tissue begin to grow uncontrollably. It is the most common cancer diagnosed in women globally, though it can also occur rarely in men. Most breast cancers begin either in the ducts (the tubes that carry milk to the nipple) or the lobules (the glands that produce milk)**
- Invasive ductal carcinoma is the most common form of breast cancer, accounting for about 80% of all diagnoses, and begins in the milk ducts before spreading into surrounding breast tissue.**
- Invasive ductal carcinoma (IDC), also called infiltrating ductal carcinoma, is the most common form of breast cancer, accounting for approximately 80% of all breast cancer diagnoses. It begins in the cells lining the milk ducts of the breast, breaks through the duct walls, and invades the surrounding normal breast tissue. From there, it can potentially spread through the lymphatic system or bloodstream to lymph nodes and distant organs.**
- A gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST) is a rare type of soft-tissue sarcoma that originates in the muscular walls of the digestive tract.**

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These tumors develop from specialized nerve cells called interstitial cells of Cajal (ICCs), which act as the natural pacemakers controlling the muscle contractions that move food through the gut. GISTs are most commonly driven by genetic mutations in the KIT or PDGFRA genes.

5. A gastric gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST) is a rare type of cancer that starts in the muscle wall of the stomach. It accounts for about 60% of all GIST cases, which form from specialized pacemaker cells that help move food through the digestive tract.
6. A gastric gastrointestinal stromal tumor (GIST) is a rare type of soft tissue sarcoma that originates in the wall of the stomach, accounting for roughly 60% of all GIST cases. They develop from the specialized interstitial cells of Cajal (the "pacemaker" cells of the digestive tract that regulate muscle contractions) and are most commonly driven by mutations in the KIT or PDGFRA genes.
7. Synchronous malignancies refer to two or more independent primary cancers diagnosed in the same individual simultaneously or within a short time frame, typically defined as within 6 months. Unlike a single cancer that has spread, synchronous tumors are histologically distinct, physically separated by normal tissue, and do not represent a metastasis or recurrence of the other.
8. A synchronous double oncologic diagnosis of invasive breast carcinoma means that independent invasive cancers are found in both breasts at the same time or within a short window, usually defined as 6 months to 1 year of each other.
9. A double oncologic diagnosis of synchronous invasive breast carcinoma refers to the rare clinical scenario where a patient is diagnosed with two distinct primary cancers at the same time, where at least one of them is an invasive breast cancer.
10. Key words are good.
11. Abstract is meaningful.
12. Result part is good with pictures and values.
13. Summary points only can be included.
14. References should be with alphabetical order.
15. After those small changes good to publish in your journal.