

## REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-59489

Title: Diabetes Management and Pancreatic Cancer.

### 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. Pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma (PDAC) is the most common and aggressive type of exocrine pancreatic cancer, accounting for roughly 85% to 95% of all malignant pancreatic tumors. It originates from the epithelial cells lining the small ducts of the pancreas that carry digestive enzymes.
2. Pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma (PDAC) is the most common form of pancreatic cancer, accounting for over 90% to 95% of all pancreatic malignancies. It is an aggressive, exocrine cancer that originates in the epithelial cells lining the small ducts of the pancreas, which are responsible for transporting digestive enzymes to the small intestine. Because it is highly invasive and typically remains asymptomatic in its early phases, PDAC is frequently diagnosed at an advanced or metastatic stage, leading to a historically low 5-year survival rate of approximately 5% to 13%
3. Diabetes mellitus is a chronic metabolic disorder characterized by persistently high blood sugar (hyperglycemia) resulting from defects in insulin secretion, insulin action, or both. Insulin is the vital hormone produced by the pancreas that acts like a key, allowing glucose from food to enter your cells to be used for energy. Without

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proper insulin function, glucose builds up in the bloodstream instead of fueling the body.

4. **Pancreatogenic diabetes—also known as Type 3c diabetes—is a form of secondary diabetes that occurs when physical damage, disease, or surgical removal of the pancreas impairs its ability to produce insulin and digestive enzymes. It accounts for roughly 1% to 9% of all diabetes cases and is frequently misdiagnosed as Type 2 diabetes.**
5. **Glucose-lowering medications are classified into several distinct drug classes, each operating through a unique physiological mechanism to manage blood glucose levels in individuals with diabetes.**
6. **New-onset diabetes refers to a recently diagnosed elevation in blood sugar that can stem from common forms like Type 1 or Type 2 diabetes, or occasionally serve as an early warning sign of underlying conditions such as pancreatic disease.**
7. **Early detection is the process of identifying a disease or medical condition at its earliest possible stage, often before symptoms appear. Finding a condition early significantly increases the likelihood of successful treatment, broadens intervention options, and lowers the risk of long-term complications.**
8. **Glycemic management refers to the clinical and self-directed process of regulating blood glucose levels to prevent the acute and chronic complications associated with diabetes. According to the latest clinical updates, including the American Diabetes Association (ADA) Standards of Care, effective management balances tight glycemic targets with the prevention of hypoglycemia, heavily leaning on advanced monitoring technologies and individualized pharmacotherapy.**
9. **Key words are excellent**
10. **Result part can be given clearly with tables and graphs for values.**
11. **Summary points also be included.**
12. **References should be with alphabetical order.**
13. **After small changes good to publish in your journal.**