

REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-59537

Title: CHEST WALL TRICHILEMMAL CARCINOMA:A RARE NEOPLASM IN A RARER LOCATION.

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 trichilemmal cyst, also widely known as a pilar cyst or a wen, is a common, noncancerous (benign) fluid-filled lump that develops from the outer root sheath of a hair follicle. These cysts affect roughly 10% of the population and occur most frequently in women.
2. A proliferating trichilemmal tumor (PTT)—also known as a proliferating pilar tumor—is an uncommon skin neoplasm that typically arises from the outer root sheath of a hair follicle or from a pre-existing pilar (trichilemmal) cyst.
3. A proliferating trichilemmal tumor (PTT), also known as a proliferating pilar tumor or proliferating trichilemmal cyst, is a rare, usually benign skin tumor that originates from the outer root sheath of a hair follicle. These tumors most frequently develop within a pre-existing pilar cyst—a common, harmless fluid-filled lump. While they are biologically benign in the vast majority of cases, they can grow quite large and display locally aggressive behavior.
4. A proliferating pilar tumor (PPT), also called a proliferating trichilemmal tumor, is a rare growth that usually starts from a

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normal pilar cyst. It mostly appears on the scalp of women over age 50. While most PPTs are non-cancerous (benign) and slow-growing, some can behave aggressively or turn malignant.

5. A proliferating pilar tumor (also known as a proliferating trichilemmal cyst) is a rare skin growth that develops from a hair follicle, most commonly appearing on the scalp. It typically evolves from a pre-existing, ordinary pilar cyst (a common, benign fluid-filled bump). While the vast majority of these tumors are benign, they can grow quite large and, in rare instances, carry a risk of malignant transformation or local invasion.
6. Squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) is the second most common form of skin cancer, arising from the abnormal, accelerated growth of squamous cells in the skin's outer layer (the epidermis). While most cases are curable when caught early, untreated lesions can grow deeper and spread to other parts of the body.
7. Squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) is the second most common form of skin cancer, characterized by the abnormal, accelerated growth of squamous cells in the outer layer of the skin (the epidermis). While it primarily impacts sun-exposed areas of the skin—such as the face, ears, neck, scalp, and hands—squamous cell carcinoma can also develop inside the body, including the mouth, throat, lungs, and genitals.
8. Key words are given good.
9. Significant points with histopathology and pictures are impressive.
10. In result part can be made tables with graphs.
11. Summary points can be included.
12. References should be with alphabetical order.
13. After those small changes good to publish in your journal.