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| Book Name: | [**Medical Science: Trends and Innovations**](https://www.bookpi.org/bookstore/product/medical-science-trends-and-innovations-vol-1/) |
| Manuscript Number: | **Ms\_BPR\_4357** |
| Title of the Manuscript: | **Macrohematuria in the Course of Rivaroxaban Therapy: A Case of Bladder Tumor** |
| Type of the Article | **Book Chapter** |

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| PART 1: Comments | | |
|  | Reviewer’s comment | Author’s Feedback *(Please correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)* |
| **Please write a few sentences regarding the importance of this manuscript for the scientific community. A minimum of 3-4 sentences may be required for this part.** | **I agree it is important to consider that haematurea in patients on oral anticoagulation is not always due to the anticoagulant drug but it can be due to other causes, this might be difficult while patient taking the drug but once the drug had been withdrawn and the bleding continues , this should alert the medical practioner to investigate for other causes of bleeding.** It is always important the benefit and the harm of continuing the medication, The author mentioned that there was no risk factor for cancer bladder but did not mention why the patient on anticoagulant ? |  |
| **Is the title of the article suitable?**  **(If not please suggest an alternative title)** | **Yes** |  |
| Is the abstract of the article comprehensive? Do you suggest the addition (or deletion) of some points in this section? Please write your suggestions here. | **Yes** |  |
| **Is the manuscript scientifically, correct? Please write here.** | **Yes** |  |
| **Are the references sufficient and recent? If you have suggestions of additional references, please mention them in the review form.**  **-** | **Yes** |  |
| Is the language/English quality of the article suitable for scholarly communications? | Yes |  |
| Optional/General comments | Thanks for the author effort to encourage the reader to stratefy risk factor for bleeding from any organ against the risk of throbus, because if the risk of thrmboembolisation are high, one might choose to reduce the dose of anticoagulation in the presence3 of malignancy |  |

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| **PART 2:** | | |
|  | **Reviewer’s comment** | **Author’s comment** *(if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)* |
| **Are there ethical issues in this manuscript?** | *(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)* |  |

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| **Reviewer Details:** | |
| Name: | **Adel Ekladious** |
| Department, University & Country | **University of Western Australia, Western Australia** |