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| Book Name: | [**An Overview of Disease and Health Research**](https://bookstore.bookpi.org/product/an-overview-of-disease-and-health-research-vol-1/) |
| Manuscript Number: | **Ms\_BPR\_5876** |
| Title of the Manuscript:  | **Can the gastric cancer adipocytes be beneficial in predicting of disease outcome?** |
| Type of the Article | **Book Chapter** |

**Special note:**

**A research paper already published in a journal can be published as a Book Chapter in an expanded form with proper copyright approval.**

**Source Article:**

**This chapter is an extended version of the article published by the same author(s) in the following journal.**

**Experimental Oncology, 45(1), 88–98, 2023.**

**DOI:** [**https://doi.org/10.15407/exp-oncology.2023.01.088**](https://doi.org/10.15407/exp-oncology.2023.01.088)

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| PART 1: Comments |
|  | Reviewer’s comment**Artificial Intelligence (AI) generated or assisted review comments are strictly prohibited during peer review.** | 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 believe this manuscript tackles an important and timely topic, especially in the context of improving prognostic tools for gastric cancer (GC), a disease with high global mortality. The integration of cancer-associated adipocytes (CAAs) with the neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio (NLR) as potential prognostic biomarkers offers an intriguing direction for personalized medicine. I find the idea of linking local tumor microenvironment elements (like CAAs) with systemic inflammation markers (like NLR) particularly relevant in advancing risk stratification in oncology. However, while the concept is valuable, I think the manuscript would benefit from more clarity, linguistic refinement, and strengthened scientific rigor in data interpretation. |  |
| **Is the title of the article suitable?****(If not please suggest an alternative title)** | The current title, "Can the gastric cancer adipocytes be beneficial in predicting of disease outcome?", is awkward and grammatically incorrect. I suggest revising it to improve clarity and precision. A more suitable title could be:"Prognostic Implications of Cancer-Associated Adipocytes and Neutrophil-to-Lymphocyte Ratio in Gastric Cancer Patients"Alternatively:"Do Cancer-Associated Adipocytes Influence the Prognostic Value of Preoperative NLR in Gastric Cancer?" |  |
| 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. | I find the abstract informative but lacking in structure and clarity. The language is confusing in parts, and the grammar needs revision throughout. For example, phrases like “is the most reliable for the favorable outcome” are difficult to interpret. I recommend restructuring the abstract to explicitly include:* Objective (clearly defined)
* Methods (including sample size, timeframe, and analysis methods)
* Key findings (with relevant statistics)
* Conclusion (clearly and concisely stated)

Also, some repetitions and vague phrases should be deleted or rewritten. Overall, the abstract should be more polished and focused for better communication of the study’s significance. |  |
| **Is the manuscript scientifically, correct? Please write here.**  | From a scientific perspective, I think the idea of combining systemic inflammation markers with microenvironmental features is promising. However, I find the manuscript to be somewhat limited in mechanistic depth. The statistical analyses are not deeply described, and the conclusions occasionally overreach the presented data. For example, the role of CAAs in modifying NLR’s prognostic utility is presented as conclusive, but it is based on retrospective data without multivariate adjustment for confounders like tumor stage. The causative mechanisms between CAAs and systemic inflammation are also only briefly referenced and would benefit from a more thorough discussion or hypothesis. |  |
| **Are the references sufficient and recent? If you have suggestions of additional references, please mention them in the review form.****-** | I see that most references are relevant, and many are recent, especially up to 2023. However, some key mechanistic or clinical studies that support the biological plausibility of CAAs in cancer prognosis seem to be missing. I would suggest the authors consider including additional literature on:* Tumor microenvironment and immunometabolism
* CAA-mediated immune modulation in solid tumors
* NLR dynamics in obesity-related cancers

Examples that could be added:* Iyengar NM et al., Obesity and cancer mechanisms – Nat Rev Cancer
* Park J et al., Adipocyte-derived IL-6 promotes breast cancer progression – J Exp Med
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| Is the language/English quality of the article suitable for scholarly communications? | I think the manuscript requires significant English language editing. Many sentences are grammatically incorrect or awkwardly phrased, making the meaning hard to follow. Terms like “expediency,” “availability of CAAs,” and “not depended on” are confusing or incorrect. I suggest the authors consult a native English-speaking editor or use a professional language editing service. |  |
| Optional/General comments | **Recommendation: Major Revision****The study addresses a compelling and novel clinical question, but in its current form, it lacks sufficient clarity, scientific depth, and polish. With substantive revisions—particularly in language, methodology presentation, and clarity of conclusions—it has the potential to make a meaningful contribution.** |  |

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| **PART 2:**  |
|  | Reviewer’s comment | Author’s comment *(if agreed with the 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?**  |  |  |

**Reviewer details:**

**Kirolos Eskandar, Helwan University , Egypt**