



REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-50696

Date: 18-03-2025

Title: High Dose Rate Brachytherapy in The Treatment of Cervical Cancer: Retrospective Study About 380 Patients, Experience of The National Institute of Oncology, Rabat

Recommendation:

Accept as it is.....**YES**.....

Accept after minor revision.....

Accept after major revision

Do not accept (*Reasons below*)

Rating	Excel.	Good	Fair	Poor
Originality	√			
Techn. Quality		√		
Clarity		√		
Significance			√	

Reviewer's Name: Dr Aamina

Reviewer's Decision about Paper: **Recommended for Publication.**

Comments (*Use additional pages, if required*)

Reviewer's Comment / Report

Introduction and Aim of the Study

The introduction effectively highlights the critical role of brachytherapy in cervical cancer treatment. The objective of presenting the Moroccan experience at the National Institute of Oncology, Rabat, is clearly stated, setting a strong foundation for the study. The emphasis on local control and global survival rates reinforces the clinical significance of the research.

Material and Methods

The methodology is well-structured, detailing the retrospective nature of the study over a four-year period. The inclusion of clinical, paraclinical, technical, dosimetric, and evolutionary parameters provides a comprehensive approach. The use of Microsoft Excel 2019 for data processing is explicitly mentioned, ensuring clarity regarding data management. The patient selection and treatment processes, including external radiotherapy and concurrent chemotherapy with weekly cisplatin, are clearly outlined.

Results

The results section presents well-organized and relevant data. The mean age, histological distribution, FIGO staging, and imaging modalities used provide a detailed demographic and diagnostic profile of the

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patients. The description of brachytherapy applications, dosimetry protocols, and toxicity outcomes is precise and well-supported by numerical data. The study effectively quantifies treatment duration, radiation doses, and the impact on organs at risk. The reported follow-up outcomes, including complete remission, stable disease, and recurrence rates, add valuable clinical insight.

Conclusion

The conclusion succinctly reinforces the role of HDR brachytherapy in improving local control, minimizing locoregional recurrence, and reducing toxicity. The emphasis on quality of life post-irradiation provides a well-rounded closure to the study.

Overall Assessment

The manuscript is well-structured, data-driven, and clinically relevant. The findings contribute valuable information on HDR brachytherapy outcomes in cervical cancer management within the Moroccan context. The study maintains clarity, coherence, and a logical flow throughout.