

## REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-52773

Date: 12/07/2025

**Title: "Histopathological Profile of Cervical Biopsies Received at the Anatomical Pathology Laboratory of Laquintinie Hospital in Douala, Cameroon"**

### Recommendation:

- ✓ Accept as it is .....  
 Accept after minor revision.....  
 Accept after major revision .....  
 Do not accept (*Reasons below*) .....

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

Reviewer Name: Dr. S. K. Nath

Date: 13/07/2025

### Reviewer's Comment for Publication:

The study underscores a high prevalence of precancerous and cancerous cervical lesions among women in Douala, Cameroon, with significant associations to age and alcohol consumption. These findings emphasize the critical need to enhance cervical cancer screening programs, raise awareness, and address modifiable risk factors to reduce morbidity and mortality. Implementing systematic early screening, increasing access to HPV vaccination, and community education are pivotal steps recommended by the authors to mitigate the burden of cervical cancer in Cameroon.

### Reviewer's Comment / Report

#### Strengths of the Study

- Comprehensive Data Collection:** The study utilized both retrospective and prospective data, providing a broad overview of cervical lesion prevalence in the specified region.
- Clear Methodology:** Detailed procedures for sample collection, preparation, and analysis enhance reproducibility and reliability.
- Relevant Public Health Focus:** Addresses an important health issue in Cameroon, emphasizing the need for improved cervical cancer screening and prevention.
- Risk Factor Analysis:** Investigation into the relationship between alcohol consumption and cervical lesions adds valuable insight into modifiable risk factors.
- Statistical Analysis:** Usage of chi-square tests to determine the significance of associations lends statistical robustness to the findings.

#### Weaknesses and Limitations

- Limited Sample Size:** With 155 samples, the results might not be fully representative of the entire population, limiting generalizability.
- Selection Bias Potential:** Patients were from a single hospital, which may not reflect the broader demographic and epidemiological profile across Cameroon.
- Lack of HPV Data:** Although HPV is a primary causative agent in cervical cancer, the study does not include HPV testing or typing, which could have strengthened the analysis of risk factors.
- Cross-Sectional Design:** Being primarily observational, the study cannot establish causality, only associations.
- Limited Sociodemographic Data:** Information on socioeconomic status, education, and sexual history was not detailed, restricting comprehensive risk assessment.
- Incomplete Context on Screening Programs:** The study highlights screening challenges but does not provide detailed insights into existing healthcare infrastructure or intervention programs.