

## REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-52773

Date: 13/07/2025

**Title: Histopathological Profile of Cervical Biopsies Received at the Anatomic 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: Sakshi Jaju

Date: 13/07/2025

### Reviewer's Comment for Publication.

#### Strengths of the Article

1. The study focuses on cervical cancer, a serious health concern in Cameroon and other low-income countries.
2. Using both past and current data over one year adds depth and reliability to the findings.
3. The steps of sample collection, preparation, analysis, and reporting are well-described, which ensures the study's transparency.
4. The study provides specific percentages and comparisons of precancerous and cancerous lesions across age groups, alcohol consumption, and sample type.
5. It highlights local demographics, lifestyle factors (alcohol), and health behaviors, which makes the study highly applicable to health policy and planning in Cameroon.

#### Weaknesses of the Article

1. The study focuses mainly on alcohol consumption but does not deeply explore other known risks like HPV infection, sexual history, or contraceptive use.
2. HPV is the main cause of cervical cancer, but the study did not include HPV testing results, which weakens the conclusions about cause.
3. The language is sometimes repetitive and lengthy.

# International Journal of Advanced Research

**Publisher's Name: Jana Publication and Research LLP**

*www.journalijar.com*

---

## **REVIEWER'S REPORT**

### **Overall Summary of the Article**

This article provides important insight into the types and frequencies of cervical lesions (both precancerous and cancerous) among women in Douala, Cameroon. It finds that precancerous lesions (CIN1) and cancers (especially carcinomas) are common, with a notable link to alcohol consumption. The study also shows that middle-aged women (46–55 years) are the most affected.

These findings highlight the need for early screening, better education on risk factors (like alcohol), and improved health services. While the study is valuable for raising awareness and helping guide health strategies, its conclusions should be strengthened through larger, multi-center studies with HPV testing included.

Recommendation:

Manuscript accepted for the publication