

## Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	<a href="#">Journal of Cancer and Tumor International</a>
Manuscript Number:	Ms_JCTI_83754
Title of the Manuscript:	A Comparison between Accelerated Failure-Time Models in Analyzing the Survival of Breast Cancer Patients
Type of the Article	Original Research Article

### General guideline for Peer Review process:

This journal's peer review policy states that **NO** manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of '**lack of Novelty**', provided the manuscript is scientifically robust and technically sound. To know the complete guideline for Peer Review process, reviewers are requested to visit this link:

(<https://www.journaljcti.com/index.php/JCTI/editorial-policy> )

### PART 1: Review Comments

	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)
<b>Compulsory</b> REVISION comments	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. An interesting study.</li><li>2. Just wanted to ask the authors how the molecular subtype (Luminal A vs B) was defined</li><li>3. The proportion of BRCA mutations in this study is very high. I wonder whether this reflects the general African population in general?</li><li>4. Age appears to have a significant effect on the survival. Is BRCA more frequent among those who were less than 50 years?</li><li>5. Is there any information on the types of treatments received? Given that all women were from the same unit, I would assume that the treatments received were similar? How are they compared to standard guidelines and how compliant were the women to these treatments? I think this would make a significant contribution to survival.</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Well appreciated.</li><li>2. The Molecular Classification of Breast Cancer into Luminal A,B ; Basal and HER2 enriched(overexpression) has been provided in the manuscript</li><li>3. Although BRCA 1 or 2 accounts for 5% to 10% of BC disease in the general population, it has however been found to increase in the young age bracket of patients (36). Please check the reference in the manuscript.</li><li>4. Is BRCA more frequent among those who were less than 50 years? Answer has been provided in manuscript after carrying out additional analysis</li><li>5. Information on the types of treatment received have been updated in the manuscript. This study did not carry-out any telephone follow-ups on patients , and relied solely on the event history (secondary data). Hence could not make any further claim apart from the findings arrived at.</li></ol>
<b>Minor</b> REVISION comments		
<b>Optional/General</b> comments		

### 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)	