



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	2014_IJTDH_12480
Title of the Manuscript:	Epidemiological profile of cancer and investigation of some risk factors in Morocco
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:

(<http://www.sciencedomain.org/page.php?id=sdi-general-editorial-policy#Peer-Review-Guideline>)



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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)
<u>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments	Significant digits: Please review the rules for reporting digits. The general rule is that no more digits should be given than are supported by the uncertainty of the values. Thus, 53.49±14.98 years should be written 53±15 years. In the tables, RR can be reported to two digits past the "." as 5.48 Numbers <1.0 should have a "0" in front of the "." as 0.15. Please change throughout the manuscript.	
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	Since lung cancer is most frequent for men and bladder cancer is much more frequent in men than women, it would be worthwhile to identify which cancers are linked to smoking and see if that explains the male female ratios "Much of what is known about the deleterious effects of tobacco use on health was learned from epidemiologic studies over the last half century. These studies establish unequivocally that tobacco use, particularly manufactured cigarette smoking, causes most cancers of the lung, oropharynx, larynx, and esophagus in the USA, and approximately one-third of all cancers of the pancreas, kidney, urinary bladder and uterine cervix. More recent evidence also implicates smoking with cancers of the stomach, liver and colorectum." Thun MJ, Henley SJ, Calle EE. Tobacco use and cancer: an	



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	epidemiologic perspective for geneticists. <i>Oncogene</i>. 2002 Oct 21;21(48):7307-25. See, also: Sasco AJ, Secretan MB, Straif K. Tobacco smoking and cancer: a brief review of recent epidemiological evidence. <i>Lung Cancer</i>. 2004 Aug;45 Suppl 2:S3-9	
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	Table 1: %women and %men and total do not add information since all three can be calculated from the numbers for women and men. Is there any good reason for listing the values? This recent paper gives some of the dietary links to various types of cancer: Grant WB. A multicountry ecological study of cancer incidence rates in 2008 with respect to various risk-modifying factors, <i>Nutrients</i>. 2014;6(1):163-189. It might help explain the frequency of some of the types of cancer in Morocco.	

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