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Journal Name:	**Journal of Applied Life Sciences International**
Manuscript Number:	**Ms_JALSI_49163**
Title of the Manuscript:	**ANTIOXIDANT STATUS OF BREAST, CERVICAL AND OVARIAN CANCER PATIENTS AT VARIOUS MENOPAUSAL STAGES IN LAGOS STATE, NIGERIA**
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:

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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)*
Compulsory REVISION comments	**There are some problems with capitalization, formatting, etc. SEM is inappropriate to use in this context; it is not a descriptive statistic, and one SEM is only equal to a 68% confidence level. Either use SD or show the 95% confidence level (which is 2xSEM). For the abstract: breast cancer is not exclusively female, it is predominantly female. What do the authors mean by "female related?" Also, the abstract should make clear that the authors are comparing cancer vs. control for each menopausal stage as well as different menopausal stages compared to each other in the controls. For the Introduction, most common cancers worldwide also include liver, stomach, and skin. For the Discussion, note that cause and effect relationships may not always logically support increased antioxidant consumption. For example, it is one thing to show through prospective or retrospective studies that different levels of antioxidants in ostensibly healthy people increase or decrease risk and then make recommendations based on that. But if levels of antioxidants are lower in cancer patients, do we know cause and effect? If SOD and CAT activities are decreased because of increased erythrocyte lipid peroxidation in cancer patients, what if anything does this tell us about cause and effect regarding cancer? In addition, there are some studies showing that in mice, antioxidants can actually increase tumor formation and metastasis. So, the authors need to be more careful in their interpretation of the data in their Conclusions and Recommendation section.**	
Minor REVISION comments		
Optional/General 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)*	

Reviewer Details:

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