**Peer-review report(s).** Authors must resolve all issues in the manuscript that are raised in the peer-review report(s) and provide point-by-point responses to each of the issues raised in the peer-review report(s):

**Reviewer #1:**

**Scientific Quality:** Grade B (Very good)

**Language Quality:** Grade B (Minor language polishing)

**Conclusion:** Minor revision

**Specific Comments to Authors:**

The manuscript written by Kong LX et al. explores the effect that individualized and continuous care has on the emotions, quality of life, and recovery in patients with breast cancer. The study retrospectively examined 200 breast cancer patients treated between January 2021 and July 2023 at the First Affiliated Hospital of Hebei North University, dividing them into two cohorts: 134 patients receiving routine care and 66 undergoing personalized continuous care interventions. The findings reveal that after three months of personalized continuous care, compared to the routine care group, there was a statistically significant decrease in SAS and SDS scores, indicating reduced anxiety and depression symptoms. Additionally, the intervention group displayed significant advantages regarding shoulder joint mobility, complication incidence, and satisfaction with care. Notably, all five dimensions of quality of life—physical, emotional, social, functional, and breast cancer-specific—improved significantly in the intervention group, providing robust evidence for the positive role of personalized continuous care in promoting recovery and enhancing quality of life for breast cancer patients. I recommend that the authors further explore and expound upon why personalized care interventions led to these improvements, potentially linking the effectiveness to the targeted nature, continuity, or communication quality between caregivers and patients.

**Response:** The reason is that, guided by the theory of personalized and continuous care, nursing staff can provide targeted psychological counseling and catharsis, as well as develop appropriate cognitive intervention measures based on the patient's cultural level and acceptance. This helps correct their misconceptions and effectively reduce negative emotions. Due to the necessity of removing the pectoralis major muscle and nerve during breast cancer surgery, lifting the upper limb becomes challenging post-operation. Additionally, dissection of axillary lymph nodes leads to blocked lymphatic reflux and subsequent upper limb edema. Therefore, postoperative upper limb functional exercise plays a crucial role in reducing scar traction and restoring limb function. After surgery, patients are guided through early functional exercises with personalized plans tailored to their capabilities in terms of intensity, frequency, and duration. Following discharge, an online platform meets patients' health-related information needs promptly to address any difficulties encountered after leaving the hospital. This enables patients to actively cooperate with treatment while significantly reducing postoperative complications, promoting limb function recovery, and improving quality of life. Furthermore, personalized and continuous care emphasizes establishing a strong ongoing trust relationship with patients while prioritizing their feelings...
and needs throughout the nursing process for better acceptance and increased satisfaction.