Name of journal: World Journal of Psychiatry

Manuscript NO: 93483

Title: Personalized and continuous care intervention affects rehabilitation, living quality, and negative emotions of patients with breast cancer

Provenance and peer review: Unsolicited Manuscript; Externally peer reviewed

Peer-review model: Single blind

Reviewer’s code: 08019371

Position: Peer Reviewer

Academic degree: MD

Professional title: Doctor

Reviewer’s Country/Territory: India

Author’s Country/Territory: China

Manuscript submission date: 2024-02-29

Reviewer chosen by: AI Technique

Reviewer accepted review: 2024-03-05 03:41

Reviewer performed review: 2024-03-17 14:08

Review time: 12 Days and 10 Hours

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific quality</th>
<th>[ ] Grade A: Excellent</th>
<th>[Y] Grade B: Very good</th>
<th>[ ] Grade C: Good</th>
<th>[ ] Grade D: Fair</th>
<th>[ ] Grade E: Do not publish</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Novelty of this manuscript</td>
<td>[ ] Grade A: Excellent</td>
<td>[Y] Grade B: Good</td>
<td>[ ] Grade C: Fair</td>
<td>[ ] Grade D: No novelty</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creativity or innovation of this manuscript</td>
<td>[ ] Grade A: Excellent</td>
<td>[Y] Grade B: Good</td>
<td>[ ] Grade C: Fair</td>
<td>[ ] Grade D: No creativity or innovation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS
The manuscript written by Kong LX et al. explores the 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.