

Review of: "Targeting the Warburg Effect with Glucosodiene: A Case Report of a 43-year-old Female after Mastectomy of the right breast and axillary clearance with Successful First Case Treatment for Metastatic Triple Negative Breast Cancer (TNBC) of Bone"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

This article introduces a novel approach to cancer treatment focusing on cancer cell metabolism. The findings suggest that Glucosodiene shows promise as a beneficial palliative and supportive option for treating patients with Triple-Negative Breast Cancer.

The author should validate their findings by conducting further research on a larger sample size of patients with advanced-stage triple-negative breast cancer. Relying on the results of a single patient is insufficient to draw a valid and conclusive outcome.

The adequacy of a fifteen-day glucosodiene treatment to induce therapeutic effects in the mentioned patient requires further investigation.

Additionally, it is crucial to determine whether the author obtained informed consent from the patient involved in the study. Informed consent is an ethical prerequisite in medical research, ensuring that participants are fully aware of the study's objectives, procedures, and potential risks.

Regarding the mechanism of action of glucosodiene, a comprehensive discussion should cover its general mechanism and its specific impact on tumors. Examples within its category, effectiveness, and potential adverse effects should be explored. This information can be supported by referencing relevant studies or scientific literature on the topic.