

Review of: "Developing the theory of Toxic Chemotherapeutic Nutrition for Cancer Cells: Glucosodiene Polymer Structure, Safety, Efficacy, and Human Outcomes in Targeting Tumors via Glucose Mutation"

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The article titled "Developing the Theory of Toxic Chemotherapeutic Nutrition for Cancer Cells: Glucosodiene Polymer Structure, Safety, Efficacy, and Human Outcomes in Targeting Tumors via Glucose Mutation" proposes an innovative approach to cancer treatment. It focuses on glucosodiene, a compound derived from glucose, which shows promise in inhibiting glucose metabolism in cancer cells and altering the tumor microenvironment's acidity. The study includes the synthesis and chemical characterization of glucosodiene, its safety assessment in vitro, and a case study on its efficacy in treating metastatic triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC). The research suggests potential mechanisms of glucosodiene action, including modulation of glucose metabolism and immune system enhancement.

Review Report:

- **Innovation and Relevance**:** The study introduces an innovative metabolic approach to cancer treatment, addressing an urgent need for new therapeutic strategies.
- **Methodological Rigor**:** The methods section provides detailed synthesis procedures for glucosodiene, its structural characterization, and in vitro safety evaluation. However, a more comprehensive description of the experimental design, including controls and statistical analysis, would enhance the study's rigor.
- **Results and Interpretation**:** The case report on glucosodiene's application in treating TNBC is compelling, demonstrating its potential efficacy. Nevertheless, the presentation of results would benefit from more detailed statistical analysis to validate the findings.
- **General Comments**:** The study is promising, exploring glucosodiene as a novel cancer treatment. It is recommended to expand the research with larger, controlled clinical trials to confirm glucosodiene's efficacy and safety. Further elucidation of the compound's mechanisms of action would also be valuable.

Overall, this article contributes significantly to the field of cancer therapy, offering a novel approach that merits further investigation.

