

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.

The manuscript entitled "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," in which the author evaluated the effect of the alkaline glucose isomer, glucosodiene, as a potential therapy in TNBC, investigating the metabolic pathways. He reported that treatment with glucosodiene for 15 days resulted in normal vital functions and no signs of cellular activity in a 42-year-old female patient with TNBC.

Although this study had preliminary findings and some limitations, this work is important. The author needs to confirm his results on many other patients with advanced-stage triple negative breast cancer (large sample size) because the results of one patient aren't enough to reach a valid conclusion. The paper suffers from some shortcomings.

Shortcomings:

- Please add information about the dose regimen of the drugs that were administered to this patient. Please justify including references that support your use.
- Is a fifteen-day treatment of glucosodiene enough to induce these therapeutic effects in that patient? Please justify including references that support your theory.
- Did the author take informed consent from this patient?
- Please discuss in detail the mechanism of action of glucosodiene in general and in tumors, including examples of its category, effectiveness, and adverse effects
- Is glucosodiene safe in cancer patients with liver or kidney disease?
- Please add a section on the limitations of this study.