



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	Asian Journal of Medicine and Health
Manuscript Number:	Ms_AJMAH_28992
Title of the Manuscript:	Toxic Effect of African Black Soap (Sabulun Salo) on THE Histology of Albino Rat Stomach
Type of the Article	Original Research Article

General guideline for Peer Review process:

This journal's peer review policy states that **NO** manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of '**lack of Novelty**', provided the manuscript is scientifically robust and technically sound.

To know the complete guideline for Peer Review process, reviewers are requested to visit this link:

(<http://www.sciencedomain.org/page.php?id=sdi-general-editorial-policy#Peer-Review-Guideline>)



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PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
Compulsory REVISION comments	Materials & methods: The composition of the soap used in this study wasn't clarified specifically. Is it produced from the ash of straw of millet and oil (as reported in line 46) OR The chemical constituents of sabulun salo are potassium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide, fatty acid, glycerol and other trace elements which includes selenium, copper, lead and cadmium (as reported in lines 56 – 58)? Results & discussion : Page 4, lines 89 – 91 - This paragraph is repeated (materials & methods) - Line 92: it was reported (there are decreases in both food and water consumptions as the concentrations of the sabulun salo increase along the groups when compared to control), however, you didn't weigh the animals at the beginning & at the end of the experiment to evaluate the effect of soap on the weight of animals. - What is meant by (chronic concentration of soap) reported in line 109? I think it must be chronic exposure/subjection to low concentrations of - The figure on the left in page 8 is inverted upsidedown, must be rotated 180° - Line 146, Fig. 2: control group of STOMACH	



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	(not a kidney histology) - Figures AC & BC are from the pyloric region of the stomach, they should be compared to the same region of control group, not the fundic region (first figure) Figure FC, can't be a stomach tissue with metaplasia, it is a quite duodenal mucosa. Simply metaplasia is a change of a cell type to another one in response of a stimulus. It is understood in this case change of mucus secreting cells into goblet cells in an attempt to protect the underlying tissue from the damaging effect of the soap, but development of villi- responsible for increasing area of absorption- is not needed further than being undesired.	
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments		
<u>Optional/General</u> comments		

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