



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Journal of Biochemistry Research & Review
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJBCRR_37304
Title of the Manuscript:	RELATIVE ORGAN WEIGHTS AND HISTOLOGICAL CHANGES IN WISTAR RATS TREATED WITH A SOUTH EAST NIGERIAN POLYHERBAL EXTRACT
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	Polyherbal formulations have been used for treatment of several diseases and afflictions. Although, there is a lack of scientific knowledge that proves their efficiency and toxicity. In the present manuscript, the authors aim to further comprehend the effects of the polyherbal formulation Ajumbaise using rats as model. I suggest the following improvements before publication: Introduction: - comment the usual protocols people use during labour. Methods - add information regarding sex and age of the animals. - explain how the APE dosages were chosen. Results: Acute toxicity test - Why the observation was followed only for 24h? No delayed toxic effects observed? Sex specific effects? Animals treatment - Was the uterus evaluated? Why not? - Would it be possible to perform an experiment to validate one of the effects of the Ajumbise during labour? Conclusion: - Comment on further studies, what needs to be done next.	- Information on age and sex of animals have been added. - Since no mortality was observed even at 6000mg/kg, the choice of 200, 400 and 800mg/kg for low, moderate and high doses was rationally done to ensure no mortality occurs due to a possible accumulation of toxins during subacute administration period. - After the 24 hours acute toxicity observation period, further observation of the animals for a further 7 days still yielded no mortality. - On uterine studies, i wish to explain that this particular publication is only a part of the many studies we carried out on this polyherbal. Uterine studies as suggested by the reviewer were all carried out but are not part of this publication. This one is limited to our observations on relative organ weights and histology of liver and kidney. Results on the uterus and other findings are also been prepared for publication.
Minor REVISION comments	- English review: typing errors.	This is noted and has been done.
Optional/General comments		Authors appreciate reviewer's effort