



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	2014_IJTDH_14710
Title of the Manuscript:	Bioprospection for Anopheles mosquito's repellency effectiveness of natural volatiles from Ocimum suave growing in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
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		
Minor REVISION comments	Introduction It is very long. The first part is very focused on the statistics of malaria. I think you can abbreviate everything concerning epidemiological situation, insecticide resistance, alternatives used. There is no mention of studies of plants in Africa, or a history of such studies in their country. Being so could mention that are at least the first studies. Line 81-84 could join in one sentence the disadvantages of DEET and not repeat the idea. Line 86 should update the appointment because 13 has more than 20 years. Articles about repellency and insecticidal activity of plants, to cited a few: - o Luz Stella Nerio , Jesus Olivero-Verbel , Elena Stashenko .Repellent activity of essential oils: A review Bioresource Technology 101 (2010) 372–378 - o Marta F Maia and Sarah J Moore Plant-based insect repellents: a review of their efficacy, development and testing <i>Malaria Journal</i> 2011, 10(Suppl 1):S11 doi:10.1186/1475-2875-10-S1-S11	Revised Corrected Revised and referred: Moore S. and Lenglet A. (2004). An overview of plants used as insect repellents. In: Traditional Herbal Medicines for Modern Times: Traditional Medicinal Plants and Malaria. Edited by: Willcox M., Rasoanaivo P. & Bodeker G. CRC Press LLC, Washington, D.C. Chapter 22. Pages 344-359.



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	- o Pohlit AM et al. Patent Literature on Mosquito Repellent Inventions which Contain Plant Essential Oils – A Review Planta Med 2011; 77: 598–617 - o Safia Zoubiri , Aoumeur Baaliouamer Potentiality of plants as source of insecticide principles Journal of Saudi Chemical Society 2011 - o Clarice Noleto Dias & Denise Fernandes Coutinho Moraes Essential oils and their compounds as <i>Aedes aegypti</i> L. (Diptera: Culicidae) larvicides: review Parasitol Res 2013 DOI 10.1007/s00436-013-3687-6 Line 88-89 Why using <i>O. suave</i>? That antecedents exist? . I think I could justify briefly why use that plant to be toxic? , Environmentally sustainable? Linea 100 As was processed biological material? Drying time? Line 104 because the use fresh leaves ?. I think that must indicate if some metabolite content is higher in dry or fresh leaf. Any document described? Line 125 are you describe the area between the	<i>O. suave</i> is already in use by communities against mosquitoes and stored grain pests. This study explored for possibility to develop it further. This shrub can easily be grown. Line 113 to 119 provided for the methodology used. Hydrodistillation done using fresh leaves. We mimicked the traditional process; people use fresh leaves to repel mosquitoes.
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	wrist and elbow corresponding to 590 cm² for the control. I think you, before talking about the doses at line 120, you must indicate that "a corresponding area between the wrist and elbow of approximately 590 cm² was used as the site of application.	Revised
	As negative control was used 1 ml of ethanol. 6 concentrations were evaluated which were dissolved in ethanol and applied in the same manner as the control "	Corrected
	You do not mention whether any agreement was signed by the volunteers, as an ethical consideration	Not applicable
	Line 146 cite?	Cited
	Line 157 does not repeat the results in the text if you have specified in a table. I think the table No 1 should be removed and put the equation of the line next to the graph.	Revised
	discussion It really should be expanded a little more, little discussion. It is evident from the figure that there is a direct relationship between the increase and% conc repellency. I do not see perdurability study. During what	Expanded Longevity of repellence study is being planned in the next phase



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	period the protect this concentration? How do you justify repellency found? Metabolites known to attribute this property? At work you cite (10) talks about this? Please delete of the figure all this information about the program you used to get the graphic Conclusion Really, I think that everything that you see the line 187-196 is part of the discussion. The result shows that you are very preliminary and it's good that you recommend all these points for further research. The conclusion of their work is one. The ethanolic solutions of essential oil O suave showed a directly proportional relationship between conc and% repellency, making this plant an option to continue studying as an alternative to control Anopheles gambiae Reference Must be revised. Some are written in different fonts, years brackets and some not, years bolded, underlined some authors	Was compared with positive and negative controls Corrected Revised Corrected Revised
Optional/General comments		