



SDI FINAL EVALUATION FORM 1.1

PART 1:

Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	2014_IJTDH_14660
Title of the Manuscript:	ANTI PLASMODIAL ACTIVITY OF BEE STING IN <i>PLASMODIUM BERGHEI</i> INFECTED MICE
Type of Article	Research Article

PART 2:

FINAL EVALUATOR'S comments on revised paper (if any)	Authors' response to final evaluator's comments
It is advisable to give some Asian Ref., as because these 2 continents abound in malaria, bees & their varieties and historical usages of bee & bee products (inclusive of bee wax). International works should preferably not be held-aloft in isolation. Therefore put the following under head “Discussion” In a study in India\Asia [Ref] it has been indicated that the plasmodium parasites are very susceptible to toxins and even to alcohol. And, malaria is currently treated mostly with chemotherapies (e.g., CQ & ACTs) which all are toxic to variable degrees. Our considered view is that bee sting are toxins. The constituent moieties are non fatal and also do not have any side effects as alike CQ even to human infants. Hence, have a direct pharmacological action on the plasmepsin as alike adamantin - the toxic moiety cum stabilising ring of the ACTs (supporting averment). Asia-Africa needs economic & safe therapies. CQ is the most economic and has the longest-widest human use history, so too are bee sting juices. Our study therefore, throws the possibility of a neo compound comprising of CQ + Bee sting juice resulting in benefits. Ref: Bhattacharya D., 2013. Transmission Blocking of Year Round Resistant Malaria in Koraput (India) by OMARIA – A New Antimalarial Phytotherapy, <i>British Journal of Pharmaceutical Research</i>, Vol. 3(1): pp.54-77.	

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