



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	<u>International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health</u>
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJTDH_36282
Title of the Manuscript:	Evaluating toxicity profile of garlic (<i>Allium sativum</i>) on the liver, kidney and heart using Wistar rat model
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>)

PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment <i>(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)</i>
<u>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments		
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	Good work with an original experimental design. Little changes can be made in order to clarify same concepts. Materials and Methods: Line 133. Point 2.5. How much blood was obtained from the rats?? Discussion From lines 188 to 194: what is the exact mechanism which the garlic extracts can be hepatotoxic and produce marked increase in some hepatic enzymes as ASt and ALT. Is a pure action of garlic extract or can be due to the ethanol concentration? Please clarify this point From lines 195 to 202: kidney toxicity and increase on urea concentration. The same for the hepatic toxicity. The effect is from garlic or from ethanol concentration?	See Point 2.5 - 3 ml of blood was obtained from each rat. The mechanism of action of the garlic extracts is not fully understood presently hence further studies are required to investigate this. However, we do know that the quantity of ethanol used was insufficient to induce hepatotoxicity. Meanwhile, the observable effects (hepatic toxicity and kidney toxicity with increase in urea concentration) are from garlic concentration because diluted ethanol was used to extract garlic and the dosage of the garlic extract used is less than 1 m, and thus not sufficient to induce nephrotoxicity.
<u>Optional/General</u> comments		