



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	Annual Research & Review in Biology
Manuscript Number:	Ms_ARRB_26789
Title of the Manuscript:	IN VIVO ANTIPLASMODIAL ACTIVITY OF RAW ETHANOLIC SEED EXTRACT OF TETRACARPIDIUM CONOPHORUM IN SWISS ALBINO MICE INFECTED WITH PLASMODIUM BERGHEI.
Type of the 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	Lines 32, 47,50,92, 184 and 200: please write the Authors name before the () Line 36: Add infected before the Female; There are now 5 Plasmodium species that infect man now. Please add the fifth one. Line 76: You wrote refrigerated at 20 °C, How come? Is the temp of your fridge 20°C? Where did you obtain the <i>Plasmodium berghei</i> you used for this study? Line 110: What concentration of inoculum of the <i>Plasmodium berghei</i> did you infect the mice with? Line 111: If you dissolve 0.1g in 5mls of distilled water, what you will get is 200mg/ml and not 200mg/kg. Please explain how you got the volume of extract you gave the mice. Line112: You administered the extract intraperitoneally, Why not orally? How many mls of the extract did you administer? What route of administration did you use for the Chloroquine and Normal saline groups? Line 120: You mean you used X40 objective to count	Agreed and Corrected Agreed and Corrected: Yes, <i>Plasmodium knowlesi</i> is zoonotic but not really known to cause infection in man. Yes,corrected, it should be 4⁰C. Chloroquine sensitive strain of <i>Plasmodium berghei</i> (NK65) in a donor mice was obtained from animal house, Obafemi Awolowo University,Ile Ife,Osun State, Nigeria(It has been corrected),see new lines 113-122. Agreed and Corrected. The average weight of the mice was multiplied by doses of the extract (i.e 200mg, 400mg and 600mg),the total number of days(5) and the number of mice per group(4),it was divided by 1000.The result was then dissolved in 5mls of water. The extract was administered orally Chloroquine and Normal saline were administered orally.



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	the RBC? The RBCs will not be clear at all. You are supposed to use X100. That could be the reason why your parasitemia is very low. Please recheck the slides using X100. Line126: Please check this your % chemo suppression Formular. It is supposed to be Average % Chemo suppression and not just Chemo suppression. Effect the correction. Line 149: In complete statement. Please check it. Line 157: what is the difference between your parasite count and parasitaemia? What is the parasite count for Groups B and C? Line 202: Chloroquine is supposed to suppress the parasite by 100% or close to it in some cases but yours only suppress it by 55.5%. please explain? What is the strain of <i>Plasmodium berghei</i> did you use? Line 202: This graph did not correspond to figures given above as your % parasitaemia. Please check	The RBCs was counted using X100 magnification (oil immersion).It was an error and correction effected. Agreed, it has been checked and corrected. Yes agreed, the statement has been corrected. Parasite count was determined by dividing the number of infected red blood cell by the total no of cells. Parasite values were multiplied by 100 to give the % parasitemia. % parasitemia for group B was 16.9%,the value is reflected in figure 275 , while antimalarial screening was not carried out on mice in group C (normal control) and they were not infected and treated. In this study, chloroquine still shows the highest chemosuppression and may not necessarily be 100%,this could probably have been due to slow absorption of the chloroquine by the mice Chloroquine sensitive <i>Plasmodium berghei</i> (NK65) . Line 202: Agreed and corrected.
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	and redraw it.	
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	Line 106: How did you observe the sleeplessness in the mice? Line 119: 10% Giemsa stain is usually stained for between 5 -10 mins	The mice were not active ,they appear sluggish in movement. Agreed and Corrected.
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	The Author needs to address all the questions above. To be sure the study was actually carried out.	