



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	Journal of Advances in Medical and Pharmaceutical Sciences
Manuscript Number:	Ms_JAMPS_25199
Title of the Manuscript:	Anti-mycobacterial, antimicrobial and phytochemical evaluation of Pulicaria crispa and Scoparia dulcis plant extracts
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)
<u>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments		
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	Clarify in the abstract that the H37Rv strain is tuberculosis. Give the geographical coordinates of taking plant samples. Give the code of the deposited specimen. What amounts were used solvents? What were the conditions of the rotary evaporation? Stock solutions were prepared at 10 mg/ml. To correct.	H37Rv is the standard pan sensitive tuberculosis reference strain and has been indicated in the abstract. The GIS for Samaru and Bassawa are (9°45'0''N 8°23'0''E) and (11°4'0''N 7°42'0''E). The voucher specimen numbers 1064 and 2583. 2.5L each of hexane, ethyl acetate and methanol to 1kg each of plant sample using batch extraction methods. The crude extracts were concentrated to a minimum volume using rotary evaporator (Büchi Labortechnik AG, Switzerland) at 40°C and reduced pressure. Stock solutions of 10mg/ml of rifampicin were prepared by dissolving 0.1g in 10ml



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	What is the certainty in identifying hospital isolated? Describe the H37Rv strain on methodology and its importance in this study.	of methanol from which different concentrations were obtained and used for the susceptibility tests. The bacterial isolates obtained were confirmed using standard biochemical tests according to the Bergey's manual of Bacteriology prior to use. This strain; H37Rv, is the most widely used reference strain as it retains its virulent ability following laboratory passaging and is sensitive to all first and second line drugs used in treating mycobacterium tuberculosis such including Isoniazid, Rifampicin, Kanamycin, Capreomicin, Ciprofloxacin, etc.
<u>Optional/General</u> comments		