

Editorial comments:

The authors' response to my queries were partly addressed my concerns. However, the authors needs to address the following issues:

1. Provide references for the various tests used in Table 1 such as Frothing test, Dragendorff's test, Ferric chloride test, Lieberman Burchard's test and the Fehling's test. Even though these tests are standard tests for some readers, other readers may not be familiar with these tests. pharmacognists
2. Even though different tribes in Ghana used various methods for the preparations of the plant, we still need to know whether the dose used in the animal studies is similar to the doses actually used in human. Do the various methods of its preparation affect the amount of the active form in the dose? The authors need to provide couple of paragraphs in the Discussion section to address the relevancy of their animal studies to humans.

Author's feedback:

1. Authors stated in the methodology section that **phytochemical analysis was carried out according to the methods described by Sofowora** (duly referenced). Thus, the various tests indicated in Table 1 are included there, and are already referenced in the method section. So, there is no need repeating the reference again in the results section against the tests.
2. In similar experimental plant and animal studies (as this), doses used are not necessary the same as actual doses used in humans, but gives an idea of the dosing (i.e. helps in extrapolation); however, the drug needs to be ascertained to be safe for use. This particular study was conducted to ascertain the pharmacological effect of the crude plant extract in the traditional management of asthma (in Ghana as previously reported), by examining an aspect of its possible mechanisms of action. Works done did not (try to) quantify the amount of dose used in animal studies with respect to the actual dose in humans. **Hence, investigations into the effect of different preparation procedures/methods on the active dosage forms/components were not conducted.**