



SDI FINAL EVALUATION FORM 1.1

PART 1:

Journal Name:	Journal of Advances in Medical and Pharmaceutical Sciences
Manuscript Number:	Ms_JAMPS_31357
Title of the Manuscript:	HEPATOPROTECTIVE EFFECT OF AQUEOUS BARK EXTRACT OF BOSWELLIA DALZIELLI AGAINST PARACETAMOL INDUCED HEPATOTOXICITY IN RABBITS
Type of the Article	Original Research Article

PART 2:

Editor's comments on revised paper (if any)	Authors' response to final evaluator's comments
I checked your corrected work and there are still some problems: Dosage calculation:- State how 3.24g/kg b.w was calculated and all drug used for this study, Animals:- You stated that the animal (rabbits) were purchased from the market, for how long were they allowed to acclimatized to the experimental environment to enable you observe them, ensure that they are in optimal condition before commencing the experiment. Study Design:- Did you use the paracetamol to induce hepatotoxicity or it was used as a single therapy in group2 and co-therapy with silymarin in group3, and extract in group 4 and 5. PLEASE STATE CLEARLY Result:- Table 1: the superscript 'a' & 'b' 'a'- significant when compared with 'Normal' control – is it when group 2 is compared with group 3, 4 and 5? 'b'- significant; is it when groups 4 and 5 are compared with group 3? Histology: state what the alphabet represent e.g A" hepatocyte The histological slide should show the following comparison 1. Normal control compared with paracetamol alone? 2. Paracetamol alone compared with silymarin 3. Paracetamol alone compared with 150mg/kg extract 4. Paracetamol alone compared with 225mg/kg extract This will show clearly the recovery of the hepatic damage .	Pls check the the dosage I sent earlier, it's 300mg/kg bw not 3.24g/kg, and this dose is selected after a 5% solution was prepared using 5g of paracetamol in 100ml of distilled water. Animals: they were allowed to acclimatized to the experimental environment for two weeks. I have included this in the manuscript. Study design: yes paracetamol was used to induce hepatotoxicity in groups 2, 3, 4 and 5. Group 2 served as the test control as no treatment was given to the group. Group 3 were treated with 200mg/kg Silymarin after hepatotoxicity is being induced. While groups 4 and 5 were treated with 150mg/kg and 225mg/kg aqueous stem bark extract of <i>B. dalzielii</i>. Result: Group 1 was the normal control. 'a' when there is a significant difference between group 1 and groups 3, 4 and 5. a = significant at 95% confidence limit (P<0.05) when compared with the normal control group. Group 2 was the test control. 'b' when there is a significant difference between group 2 and groups 3, 4 and 5. b = significant at 95% confidence limit (P<0.05) when compared with the test control group. Histology: the alphabets represent the groups.