



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	<u>Journal of Advances in Medical and Pharmaceutical Sciences</u>
Manuscript Number:	Ms_JAMPS_31914
Title of the Manuscript:	In- Vitro Evaluation of Antifungal Effects of Euphorbia abyssinica Extract
Type of the Article	Original research paper

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	1- What is the origin of your fungal strains? They are ATCC strains? 2- Subsection "Description of Euphorbia abyssinica" is not Material and Methods, this part should be include in introduction. 3- You should show statistical differences in your Table 2. 4- Abstract must be divide in subsections.	1- all collected from the Microbiology laboratory of the University of Nigeria Teaching Hospital Enugu, Nigeria, 2- This plant (<i>Euphorbia abyssinica</i>) is an erect, eight-angled branched tree with deep angles edged with a border of closely packed paired spines (about 1cm long [6]. It belongs to succulent <i>Euphorbia</i> taxa (<i>Euphorbiaceae</i>) and is commonly found in most African countries; E. Sudan, Erithrea, Nigeria, N. Ethiopia, Somalia, habiting well drained stony soils of hills and slopes in montane evergreen wood-lands and bush lands at 1300 to 2200m in attitude. Among the Anyang-Kendem people of Mamfe, south West Cameroon it is known as Kechieh Bih. Euphorbias are recorded in international trade first place from Madagascar to France and Candle wax produced from <i>E. antisyphilitica</i> in Northern Mexico is internationally traded under CITES. <i>E. tirucalli</i> Linne 1753 and <i>E. milii</i> are extensively used for hedging purposes in the tropics, Africa and Brazil [7] Some of the non-succulent Euphorbias, for example, <i>E. pulcherrima</i> (Poinsettia, flame leaf, Christmas star) native to Southern Mexico and Central America are used as ornamental plants [8]. 3- a Uses Harmonic Mean Sample Size = 16.000 b. Alpha = .05



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		<i>C. albicans</i> significant mean .896, most susceptible yeast tested <i>Epidermophyton floccosum</i>, significant mean.1.053, the most susceptible of the dermatophytes tested <i>M. gypseum</i>, significant mean 14.641, least susceptible of the dermatophytes tested Voriconazole significant mean .4938 <i>Euphorbia abyssinica</i> stem-bark 5.3608 <i>Euphorbia abyssinica</i> latex 7.1086 4- Aims, study Design, Place and Duration of study, Methodolgy, Results, Conclusion:
Minor REVISION comments	1- Sections and subsections in the manuscript should be numbered. 2- References must be numbered in the order that they appear in the text and listed in order in the end. 3- Review your references, they are not in accordance to authors guideline.	1- 1, 2, 2.1, 2.1.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 3, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 4, 4.1 2- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 3- Done
Optional/General comments		

As per the guideline of editorial office we have followed VANCOUVER reference style for our paper.

Kindly see the following link: <http://sciencedomain.org/archives/20>