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Journal Name:	<u>Journal of Advances in Medical and Pharmaceutical Sciences</u>
Manuscript Number:	Ms_JAMPS_33831
Title of the Manuscript:	ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY OF DACRYODES EDULIS METHANOLIC LEAF EXTRACT
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	All suggested corrections are highlighted in yellow. The author needs to reduce the abstract words to the journal word specifications. I will appreciate if the author will give justification for the method used for MIC. The author would have used broth dilution technique where the reconstituting agent would have been varied among the extracts e.g (100mg/ml, 50mg/ml, 25mg/ml, 12.5mg/ml, 6.25mg/ml, 3.125mg/ml). The lowest concentration of the extracts with lowest absorbance will be the MIC.	The MIC was done as follows: Double-fold dilution of the extract was done sequel to the antibacterial sensitivity testing of the extract at a concentration of 35 mg/mL. Sequel to the sensitivity level attained at the above stated concentration, the MIC was done by weighing 1400 mg of the extract and reconstituted using 4 mL of methanol and water (1:1). Serial dilution of the reconstituted extract was done by taking 2 mL out of the above 4 mL into another sterile vessel containing 2 mL of the solvent used in reconstituting the extract. From this resultant 4 mL, 2 mL was taken out of the vessel into another set up containing 2 mL of the reconstitution solvent and on and on to the lowest dilution possible, then 2 mL will be withdrawn from it and kept. The dilution concentrations resulting from this will be 35.0 mg/mL, 17.5 mg/mL, 8.75 mg/mL, 4.38 mg/mL, 2.19 mg/mL, 1.095 mg/mL, 0.547 mg/mL, 0.274 mg/mL e.t.c. The 2 mL for each step of the dilution was mixed with 18 mL of molten nutrient agar, making a total of 20 mL and this was poured into sterile petri-dish and allowed to set before the bacterial cultures were streaked onto the set agar plate. The lines of streak for each organism on plates per



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		concentration will be observed for presence of growth or absence of growth. The lines of streak with growth mean that the concentration of the extract in such plate for that particular bacterial strain was not strong enough to inhibit the growth of the organism, while the lines without growth mean that the concentration of the extract in such plate for that organism was strong enough to inhibit the growth of the organism, and the lowest concentration amongst the concentrations that inhibited the growth of such organism was taken as the MIC for the organism. Why this amount (1400 mg in 4 mL of reconstitution solvent): in achieving a double-fold dilution of the extract, of which each mL of the resultant mixture of nutrient agar medium and the extract (i.e in total 20 mL) must contain 35 mg/mL of the extract eventually after mixing, the 2 mL resulting from the double-fold dilution must contain 700 mg of the extract so that when it was mixed with 18 mL of molten nutrient agar, making 20 mL, each mL definitely will contain 35 mg/mL of the extract and that makes the MIC of the extract for each organism linked to the concentration at which sensitivity testing was done. Why agar method and not broth dilution method: Agar method allows for higher sense of accuracy as only the growth or no growth on the line of streak is taken into consideration, and also one can easily determine if it is the actual organism streaked that is growing on the
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		line of streak by morphological characteristics. But in broth dilution method, measure of turbidity is the main thing, and this can be due to growth of un-inoculated/foreign microorganisms which one may not be able to ascertain. Issue of parallax error and malfunctioning of colorimeter or spectrophotometer can limit the accuracy and authenticity of the results emanating after result reading.
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	Some references used are too old. The author can update the reference by working with more recent reference.	I have chosen to leave those references that way because some of them are well established for some of those research areas.