



SDI FINAL EVALUATION FORM 1.1

PART 1:

Journal Name:	Journal of Cancer and Tumor International
Manuscript Number:	Ms JCTI 34832
Title of the Manuscript:	Effect of Ethanol Extract of Abrus precatorious Seed on Testosterone-Induced Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia in Adult Male Wistar Rats
Type of Article:	Original Research Article

PART 2:

FINAL EVALUATOR'S comments on revised paper (if any)	Authors' response to final evaluator's comments
It was suggested that the authors changed the figures presentation, since a single plate containing all figures would better fit in a scientific paper. However, the presentation is the same in the revised manuscript. The author should carefully read the manuscript, since there are some serious problems such as prostate micrographs showing hyperplasia of the tissue but the legend is for testis photomicrographs. Also, it was required for the authors to improve discuss of the results, since it was observed a reproductive toxicity but the same was not discussed. Treatment with Abrus precatorious showed significant side effects on reproductive system such as impairment in sperm number, motility and viability, decreased the levels of hormones important to reproduction, besides a severe depletion of seminiferous epithelium. What could be done to ameliorate these effects? What is the biological significance for the increased DHT after treatment? Overall, the authors did not accept the reviewer's comments.	The photomicrographs of each organ has been combined in a single plate for easy comparison and proper labels of the photomicrographs has been done in the edited version of our manuscript Explanations on antifertility property demonstrated by the seed have been added in the discussion segment of our edited manuscript. Further study needs to be carried out in order to see if lower dose of the seed extract can retain its anti-BPH effect without producing adverse effect on fertility parameters. High prostate DHT level recorded in our study is believed to complement the beneficial and anti-prostate growth associated with low serum estrogen level observed in the groups, hence inhibited cystic prostate hyperplasia in the groups. DHT and its metabolites are agonists that promote estrogen receptor beta activity and this receptor controls prostate development as it mediates anti-proliferative signalling in the prostate Thank you for your vital contributions All corrections made in the manuscript are highlighted in yellow