



SDI FINAL EVALUATION FORM 1.1

PART 1:

Journal Name:	British Journal of Pharmaceutical Research
Manuscript Number:	Ms_BJPR_25433
Title of the Manuscript:	Anti-hemorrhoid Evaluation of Selected Medicinal plants used in North-East Nigeria for the Treatment of Hemorrhoids (Pile)
Type of Article	

PART 2:

FINAL EVALUATOR'S comments on revised paper (if any)	Authors' response to final evaluator's comments
<p>Author has made a significant attempt to improve upon the article. However, some gaps have still been left unanswered. Author must still consider the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Why the use of these particular plants? 2. What previous attempt were made to correct this disease phenomena 3. Who is Mr. Cletus by profession? 4. Why different solvents used for the extraction? Does this give a uniform level for comparism? 5. Why different concentrations of the formulations prepared for the various plant extracts? 6. How many plants were used? 5 or 6? 7. What was considered in the selection of the plants that were used to prepare the mixture formulations? 8. Why G-3, G-4 and G-5 received different treatment from G-2? 9. Author must also state clearly how the various formulations were prepared considering the fact that the administration of the formulations was done through infusion (intraperitoneal). E.g : G-2 animals received AL (100 mg/kg). 100 mg/kg means what? What solvent was used to prepare this? 10. Author must take the pain to read through the article to correct few grammatical errors. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. These plants as used by the local communities in the studied area to treat hemorrhoid but there were no scientific proves for this claims, hence the need for our study. 2. None known to author 3. Mr. Cletus is a taxonomist(Biologist) who has been trained to identify and classify plants. 4. Yes the different solvents give uniform comparism because, they are all polar solvents. 5. Different concentration were used according the efficacy of the plants as explained to the authors during the survey. However, no matter the concentration, if the plants are potent on the disease investigated, it must surely display even a little effect. 6. The number of plants used were six; but three plants were mixed i.e. K. senegalensis, E. hirta and P. africana (KEP). 7. The enthnomedicinal survey of plants used in the treatment of pile. 8. AS explained in 5 above 9. The author has stated in the material and methods section that maceration techniques was used in the preparation and route of administration is via intra-peritoneal. AL means Anogeissus leocapus leaf extract 100 mg/kg body weight Absolute ethanol was used to prepare this. 10. The author have take care of some grammatical errors noticed.