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Journal Name:	**British Journal of Pharmaceutical Research**
Manuscript Number:	**2013_BJPR_7667**
Title of the Manuscript:	**Hepatotoxicity of Ethanol Extract of Adenium obesum Stem Bark in Wistar rats**
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:

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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. This is a lethal dose finding test under the OECD 423 guideline. Please change the title to be "Acute oral toxicity of Ethanol Extract of Adenium obesum Stem Bark in female Wistar rats. However, the acute oral toxicity test is not recommended to perform in general in OECD system. The single limited dose of 2000 mg/kg is recommended instead of multiple dose groups. 2. What is the ratio of fresh to dried Adenium obesum Stem Bark fruit after evaporation? 3. In rodents, the gavaged volume should not normally exceed 1mL/100g of body weight. What was the gavaged volume used in this study? 4. Chloroform was used for anesthesia in this study; however, it is a well-known heptotoxic agent that might enhance the hepatotoxicity with test substance. How to clarify it? 5. According to the test guideline, OECD 423, all gross pathological changes should be recorded for each animal. Microscopic examination of organs showing evidence of gross pathology in animals. Do the authors find any significant lesion in liver and the other organs? Authors have to provide the parameters of vital organ weights (adrenal, brain, heart, kidney, liver, spleen, thymus, testes, ovary…) in the control and treatment groups? 6. Congestion in the central vein was found in all treated rats, however, this lesion is easier observed under a lower instated a higher magnification. Fig, 4 is the portal area; please change it to be the same location of the central area. 7. Congestion and vacuolization (fatty) of the hepatocytes in Fig. 4 is commonly found in a well nutrient rat. It is normal as well as AST and ALT activates, and can be neglected in toxicological study.	
Minor REVISION comments		
Optional/General comments		

Note: Anonymous Reviewer