



**SDI FINAL EVALUATION FORM 1.1**

**PART 1:**

Journal Name:	<a href="#">British Journal of Pharmaceutical Research</a>
Manuscript Number:	2013_BJPR_7667
Title of the Manuscript:	Hepatotoxicity of Ethanol Extract of Adenium obesum Stem Bark in Wistar rats

**PART 2:**

FINAL EVALUATOR'S comments on revised paper (if any)	Authors' response to final evaluator's comments
<p>Study has yielded some 30 cardiotoxic glycosides with actions similar to digitalis. Roots and stems contain the same glycosides. Phytochemicals of stem-bark yielded alkaloids, steroids, saponins, glycosides, anthraquinones, tannins, and flavonoids. Leaves and flowers are poisonous to goats and cattle. Source of fish and arrow poison prepared from the latex of the bark and fleshy parts of the trunk. In Africa, despite its toxicity, is used in medical applications and magic potions. In a wide area of Africa, arrow poison is prepared from the root sap; sometimes from the wood or stem latex. It provides a quick kill for big game hunting. In Senegal, Nigeria and Cameroon, fish poison is prepared from a decoction of the bark and leaves. What is the LD50 of this extract?</p>	

**Note: Anonymous Reviewer**