



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	British Microbiology Research Journal
Manuscript Number:	Ms_BMRJ_19581
Title of the Manuscript:	Phytochemical and Antibacterial Investigation of Leaf Extracts of Vernonia Amygdalina
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	The antimicrobial properties of <i>V. amigdalina</i> is well known for example -Erasto et al J of Etnopharm. 2006 -Damintofi et al Med. And arom. Scie and biotech 2007 Besides lack of scientific sustentation because -Phytochemical screen is not a technic to assess active principle, only give and approach to general chemical composition and use 5g of plant with 100 mL of solvent to prepare the extracts and the tests with 0,5 mL of the extract. Not as described in the article. -Disc diffusion method is not the best to evaluate antimicrobial activity of natural products. Test microorganisms used are not ATTC and no reference product was use as positive. It is not stated the solvent to re dissolve the extract. -<i>V. amigdalina</i> extracts usually are cytotoxic because of sesquiterpene lactones present in the leaves of the plant. These are not evaluated.	-The authors agree with the reviewer, but our study is trying to establish the concentration at which the sample extract is highly effective against the test microorganisms. -Our study is toward screening for the presence of phytochemicals not active principles. - The authors disagree with the reviewer, as the disc diffusion method even if it is not the best, it stands out among the best in evaluating antibacterial activities. Clinical isolates of the test microorganisms were used. A reference product was not used as a positive control as the objective of our study was to determine the concentration at which the sample extract is more effective against the test microorganisms. Water was used as a solvent to re-dissolved the extract to simulate how the local people used to take the test sample as herbal concoction for treatment of bacterial infections. - The authors agree with the reviewer, but our future studies will evaluate the toxicological profile of test sample.
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments		
<u>Optional/General</u> comments		