



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	European Journal of Medicinal Plants
Manuscript Number:	2015_EJMP_16394
Title of the Manuscript:	Hepatoprotective effect of Lippia multiflora aqueous extract against ethanol-induced toxicity 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:

(<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)
Compulsory REVISION comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Laboratory of Pharmacodymamy? Check the spelling. Check in text where I highlighted in yellow color to bring required corrections. - Write in italic the botanical name in whole the text. - What says the literature about its chemical composition? There are many pharmacological properties of Lippia you should mention in your introduction (antioxidant, antimicrobial,...). Try to make the introduction more informative starting by ancient to current findings. <p>Ex of paper to read: Arthur, H., Joubert, E., De Beer, D., Malherbe, C. J., & Witthuhn, R. C. (2011). <i>Phenylethanoid glycosides as major antioxidants in Lippia multiflora herbal infusion and their stability during steam pasteurisation of plant material</i>. <i>Food chemistry</i>, 127(2), 581-588.</p>	<p>-Laboratory of Biochemical Pharmacodymamy (page 1, Abstract, Place of duration of study)</p> <p>-<i>L. multiflora</i> (page 2 , Introduction lines 12 and 15)</p> <p>- One of the characteristics of <i>Lippia multiflora</i> aqueous extract is its wealth in polyphenols, flavonoids and tannins. Some researchers on green teas and black teas indicate that phenolic compounds, exactly flavonoids have antioxidant properties [8, 9] Also, literary review reveals that <i>Lippia multiflora</i> aqueous extract would have hepatoprotectives properties unconfirmed scientifically [10]. (page 2 , Introduction lines 5-9)</p> <p>paper to read</p> <p>8. Murakami C, Hirakawa Y, Inui H, Nakano Y, Yshida H. (2002) Effect of tea catechins on cellular lipid peroxidation and cytotoxicity in hep G₂ cells. <i>Biosci. Biotechnol. Biochem</i>, 66 (7): 1559-1562.</p> <p>9. Xie B, Shi H, Chen Q, Ho C T. (1993). Antioxidant properties of fractions and polyphenols constituents from green, oolong and black teas. <i>Proc. Nalt. Sci. Coun. Repub. Cina B</i>. 17 (2): 77-84.</p> <p>10. Enda Tiers-Monde: Plantes médicinales. (1986) <i>Encyclopédie</i></p>



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		<i>médicale d'Afrique</i> , 4 : 1081 P.
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	Nut many mistakes in spelling.	-was boiled (page 2 , Material and Methods line 22) - serum was collected (page 2 , Material and Methods line 47)
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	The paper is not bad, the results are interesting, but the dose 600g/kg is needed without obligation, as medium between 300 and 900g/kg.	We chose 3 doses (low, middle and high) for our study to know the dose which can well protect the liver After 300mg/kg, We chose 900mg/kg because our aim is to make a very concentrate tea.