



SDI Review Form 1.6

PART 1:

Journal Name:	International Journal of Biochemistry Research & Review
Manuscript Number:	MS: 2012/IJBCRR/2438
Title of the Manuscript:	Antifungal activity of Terminalia mantaly on the in vitro growth of Cryptococcus neoformans

General guideline for Peer Review process is available in this link:

(<http://www.sciencedomain.org/page.php?id=sdi-general-editorial-policy#Peer-Review-Guideline>)

- This form has total 9 parts. Kindly note that you should use all the parts of this review form.



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PART 2: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment <i>(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)</i>
	-I am very sorry, I have read this manuscript three times trying to find out exactly what they have done and I am still not sure. How can they count 1000 colonies in a slope tube agar culture? -They refer to a method published in 1975 by Holt. I looked up this paper and I could not see how they got the method they used from this paper. They use terms that I do not understand such as agar double dilution method. -They did not have a positive control. -The values they obtained are so much lower than anyone else obtained working on other Terminalia species that I am sure there may have been a calculation error. -They provide their own definition of MIC. -By publishing this paper it would not contribute to the development of knowledge in this field.	-The 1,000 colonies were numbered by the dilution method. In fact, the suspension 10-1 we seeded was diluted to a suspension 10-5 and this suspension was seeded (10μL) agar in a Petri dish. After 48 hours incubation, the colonies were numbered more easily and then multiplied by the dilution factor taking into account the quantity seeded. - We present you our apologies, the method of double dilution taken is that of Ajello et al., 1963 and no Holt, 1975. This method was repeated several times on other plants and essay in our laboratory. Indeed, after dissolving the extract in the tube N° 1 of each series which contains 20 mL of agar, half of this amount is transferred to tube N° 2 which already contains 10 mL of agar then, we have 20 mL in this tube. This process is repeated from tube N° 3 to tube N° 8 where half of this volume is rejected. We have halved the concentration of another tube (tube N°1 to tube N°8). This is what we call the double dilution. -We explained in the method that there are 2 control tubes, one germ-free without extract to control the sterility of culture medium, the other



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		without extract to control the growth of the germ. The last tube has 0µg/mL concentration is elevated at 100% survival. - In the results, we mentioned that those results are the average of 6 tests of each extract. -our approach is firstly to justify the use of this plant in traditional medicine and optimize its activity by the method bioguided that is to say, to get the basic extract the most active in different mixtures of organic solvents with water because the solvent alone does not allow the agar to solidify (Zihiri et al., 2003). And this is the result of the values we obtained of this technique. -You should know that cryptococcosis are the third fungal infection after candidosis and aspergillosis, and is one of the main causes of morbidity and mortality worldwide of HIV/AIDS patients (Dromer et al., 2004 ; Levitz et Boekhout, 2006 ; Bovers et al., 2008 ; Parc et al., 2009). A solution should be find. And these extracts were tested for other fungi that are responsible for opportunist mycoses in the first line are aspergillosis and candidosis (Yayé et al., 2011 and Yayé et al., 2012). Knowing that the more antifungal is used the more its presents toxicity, like amphotericin B and even combinations of antifungal therapy is still a problem. Indeed, many promising molecules have had their development stopped in front of toxic events appearance common (Mimoz et Bicêtre, 2000). Moreover, this research is still evolving through the identification of new
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		chemical components that could help to solve this problem. So let our research to benefit the scientific community. Our final aim is to be able to extract the chemical compound responsible for this activity. In conclusion, we want to establish the scientific basis of the use of this plant in traditional medicine.
<u>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments		
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments		
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	The standard of English is very poor and I frequently have difficulties in understanding what the authors mean.	Thank you, it should be grateful if we accept that the manuscript has been submitted to other persons competent in the language to reassess grammatical and spelling.