



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	2015_IJTDH_18056
Title of the Manuscript:	Antifungal and Phytochemical profiles of Some Medicinal Plant Species Used for Treating Fungal Infections of the Skin By Communities Adjacent to Bwindi Forest National Park, Uganda
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>)

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	This manuscript presents original and valuable data. The experiments have been carried out correctly, both methods and results shown clearly. Some corrections in grammar are needed.	
Minor REVISION comments	Suggested corrections in the text: Title: Too complicated, replace "Antifungal and phytochemical profiles of medicinal plants of Bwindi Forest National Park" Abstract: Aims: To examine the antifungal activity against Candida albicans of five commonly used	Title has been shortened and simplified to "Phytochemical analysis and screening of Ugandan medicinal plants for antifungal activity against <i>Candida albicans</i> "



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	medicinal plant species for treating fungal infections, by communities adjacent to of Bwindi Impenetrable Forest National Park in southwestern Uganda were was investigated. Study design: Laboratory experimental study to analyse The phytochemical profiles of <i>Tetradenia riparia</i>, <i>Erucastum arabicum</i>, <i>Plectranthus lactiflorus</i>, <i>Solanecio mannii</i> and <i>Platostoma africanum</i> were analysed <i>in vitro</i>. Place and Duration of Study: The experiments were carried out in Department of Pharmacology and Therapeutics, College of Health Sciences, Makerere University and Department of Microbiology and Parasitology, College of Veterinary Medicine and Biosecurity, Makerere University, between September 2012 and January 2013. Methodology: The Agar well diffusion method was used to measure the antifungal activity against <i>Candida albicans</i> (ATCC 10231). The Minimum Inhibitory Concentration (MIC) was determined by the serial dilution method and the phytochemical analyses were made by standard phytochemical tests. Results: Both the ethanol extract (31 mm) and ether extract (28 mm) of Antifungal activity of both ethanol and diethylether extracts of <i>Tetradenia riparia</i> surpassed the Nystatine standard (31 and 28 > 25, respectively) as well as those of other four plant species. showed greater diameters of zones of inhibition against <i>Candida albicans</i> than the positive control Nystatin (25 mm) and the rest of the plant species. The MIC values for the ethanol and ether crude extracts were extract was 0.0312 g/ml and 0.0156 g/ml, respectively. for the ether extract. The plant species tested proved to be positive for different phytochemicals including tannins, coumarins and steroidal glycosides. Conclusion: Generally, all the plant species were proved to be active against <i>Candida albicans</i>, however, <i>Tetradenia riparia</i> exhibited the highest antifungal activity,	Authors agree will all recommended corrections. We have accordingly made the changes in the manuscript, which have been highlighted in yellow.
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	and it is considered to be a of all the plant species analysed and could also be potential source of antifungal drugs Keywords: Fungal infections, Herbal medicine, Bwindi, MIC, Candida albicans, Medicinal plants, Tetradenia riparia Introduction row 14 - The frequency of fungal infections Infections due to fungal pathogens have been reported to have become more frequent are recently increasing [1]. Pathogenic row 15 - are more difficult to treat control than non-pathogenic fungi. row 17 - infections [5]. They also row 18 - The pathogenic fungi produce Results row 102 - The diameters of the growth inhibition zones exhibited by both extracts The activity of both ethanol and diethylether extracts of T. riparia against C. albicans row 103 - were greater than what was attained by surpassed Nystatin (Table 1). However, Nystatin had a greater diameter of row 105 - diameter (31 mm) of all plants screened. All plant extracts, The extracts of other plants except of apart from the ether extracts of P. lactiflorus, row 113 - ethanol extracts of all the plants. species analysed. row 114 - detected in all cases, the plant species analysed. None of the plant species analysed tested was positive for row 116 - the plant species analysed tested was positive row 131 - Considering zones of inhibition of plant extracts as a measure of activity of plant extracts, both the row 138 - respectively is are indicative of the high activity of the plant given row 179 - Generally, all the plant row 180 - species examined were active against Candida row 181 - exhibited by the positive control – Nystatin, which References	
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	The abbreviations of journals are not uniform, and semicolons and dots in references after date should be corrected!	References have been corrected
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	It is suggested to make some linguistic improvement.	