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Journal Name:	**International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health**
Manuscript Number:	**Ms_IJTDH_21423**
Title of the Manuscript:	**Antifungal activity of citral by disruption of ergosterol biosynthesis in fluconazole resistant Candida tropicalis**
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	**Use SI units unformly!** **Check troughout the text carfully: Either** 0.5 µg.mL^{-1} or µg/ml or µg/mL, use uniformly! Turn attention to µg and do not use ug! (for example row 163) **row 166 – change mg/L to** µg/ml **Change** $P < 0.05$ to $p < 0.05$ and $P > 0.05$ to $p > 0.05$, resp. The lamentation on synergy was not clear. The comparative toxicity index (CoTI) can be calculated using MIC values as follows: $$\text{CoTI} = \frac{(A + B)^{-1}}{a\,(A^{-1}) + b\,(B^{-1})}$$ or CoTI = [1/(A+B)]/{[a/(1/A)]+[b(1/B)]} where A, B and (A + B) are the NEL or MIC values of the single compounds or their combination, and a and b their weight ratios in the mixture. If CoTI.>1 there is a synergetic joint action, while CoTI.<1 means antagony. Formule (A+B) – ([A+B]/100) = expected joint effect (EJE) can also be used, where A and B are the efficacies expressed percents. If the EJE is higher then the efffect of more active partner measured at the same level of dose, there might be a synergy.	All suggestions were accepted and corrected in accordance with the request of the reviewer. We appreciate the suggestion to calculate the comparative toxicity index, though not perform as we use other standards and references for this comparison in this study , which are standards already used in our laboratory. But we are committed to conduct a review of these parameters and calculations on new forms of work of our research group.

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Minor REVISION comments	row 47 - oil of many flora including → oil of many plants including row 48 - presents differing pharmacological → presents different pharmacological row 49 - antimicrobial [19, 25- 34]. → antimicrobial [19, 25- 34] effects. row 113 - at 35℃ → at 35 ℃ row 161 - µg / mL → µg/mL	
Optional/General comments	There are several approaches to evaluate interaction of chemicals. The Comparative Toxicity Index is acceptable for US Patent Office and fits to requirements according to US Supreme Court (Worley, Chief Judge; Rich, Almond and Baldwin, Associate Judges (1969) Decision of the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals in re Lemin, Steinhards and Swank, No. 8127, Apr. 10, 1969). The character of joint action can also be evaluated on the base of comparative analysis of dose response curves (see for example Horsfall, J.G. and Dimmond, A.E. (1941): Role of dosage-response curve in the evaluation of fungicides. *Connecticut Experimental Station Bulletin*, 451, 635-667.). The CoTI is a special case of this approach. I suggest to think about the problem. Nevertheless**, the paper might be accepted for publication after correcting the technical errors.**	