



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJTDH_19066
Title of the Manuscript:	Promising therapeutics against Ebola virus disease
Type of the 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 <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>
<u>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments	I think that is good review of the very important subject – therapeutic of Ebola virus infection. The paper is actualized and contains a lot of useful information about the progress of researching of therapeutic agents, general and specifically antivirals.	
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	First letter of names of viruses and therapeutic agents should be standardized. Line 11 management of patient complications 39 who contacted EVD while working on voluntary/humanitarian basis in West Africa 54 number of cases had increased to 4507 (4,507) with 2296 (2,296) deaths (WHO Ebola Response Team, 2014). 85 viral disease of global threat (Marston et al., 2014; Peter et al., 1994). Ebola viruses are evasive (viruses are evasive), ... 101 others; (:) Beeching et al. (2014), Bishop (2014), Butler (2014), Feldmann and Geisbert (2011), 126 therapeutic agents. For instance, the glycoprotein is responsible for (responsible for) binding ...	



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	148 Promising therapies against EVD based on R & D (?) can be broadly classified ... 152 considered in human clinical trials. Table 3 presents the leading/ first (leading first) generation experimental 160 Table 2 MonoclonalAntibodies Polymeraseinhibitors 194 was successfully used to treatEVD (treat EVD) patients in Spain during the current 2014 EVD outbreak 195 (Almansa et al., 2014).Notwithstanding (space after the point?) the conflicting scientific findings, WHO have approved 204 ... In NHP () and other ... 208 ... Hence the survival of patientshas (patients has) ... 217 demonstrated that monoclonal antibodies combined with Adenovirus-vectored (or, adenovirus-vectored ?) interferon 255 NHP see also 204, please. 290 EVD. For instance, favipiravir , 6-fluoro-3-hydroxy-2-pyrazine carboxamide(T-705 or Avigan)(spacebefore parenthesis)	
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	292 Arenaviruses, Bunyaviruses, flaviviruses, Alphaviruses, picornaviruses and noroviruses ... First letter for virus name as for therapeutic agent 297 against Zaire Ebola virus in small animal model both in-vitro and in-vivo (or <i>in vitro</i> and <i>in vivo</i> ?) 302 ... riral load in vivo (<i>in vivo</i>) by exerting 374 ... combined with Adenovirus vectored IFN-α ... (or adeno-vectored ?). See 217, please. 382 animals with alethal (a potentially lethal) Ebola virus infections. 407 The FDA has approved drugs for other purposes, and some of these havepotential (have potential) usage against 449 nearly 40 years mostly, which translates to an average ofone (of one) outbreak every 2 years.	
<u>Optional/General</u> comments		

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