

Editorial Comments:

- 1. There was no mention in the text about the potential in-vivo safety (e.g. LD50 values in rodents) or the cytotoxicity of the extracts. Safety is most essential in the discovery and development of new anti-malarial drugs. If such information is known, a statement in the discussion section should clarify this issue.**
- 2. Assuming a good safety consideration concerning these extracts, would the expected human dose of the extracts be similar to artemisinin and its derivatives? Could the authors provide estimates of potential human oral dose from their in-vitro studies described in the experiments? These issues need to be discussed in the revision.**
3. The two tables should stand out alone without going back and forth to the text; i.e., we need brief description of the methods and the statistical analysis. The abbreviations should be spelled out and should be explained.
4. I still noted some typographical and grammatical errors in the revised manuscript.

Author's feedback:

1. About the first and second point of your comment, see Lines 212 to 221 for revision proposal
2. Concerning the point 3, see Lines 169 to 183. For the statistical method and analysis, you can follow the link below: <http://www.antimalarial-icestimator.net>. With the software ICESTIMATOR 1.2 we use, concentration-effect data have been analyzed by non-linear regression. The useful parameter for the monitoring of in vitro resistance is the concentration that inhibits 50% of the parasite's activity (IC50). ICEstimator estimate IC50 concentration with the associated 95% confidence interval (95%CI). A precise determination of IC50 is needed for comparison of data among populations of malaria parasites. Confidence Interval may help to discard estimates with insufficient precision. Several non-linear regression models are broadly appropriate for this purpose and have been used in published work to calculate IC₅₀ values and other variables from in vitro data. Results are derived from analysis based on a 4-parameter sigmoid Emax model, with fixed upper and lower constraints according to control values. The software processes and plots the data normalization with - compared to upper and lower constraints - and adjustment of a non-linear regression curve to the data. The confidence interval and parameters of the slope are used to define a subset of results with a narrow confidence interval suitable for the main analyzes.
3. Relating to the typographical and grammatical errors; as French speakers, we can't master English like you. So we suggest that you help us improve our writing for correct understanding of our works. Thank you...