

## Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	<a href="#">International Journal of Pathogen Research</a>
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJPR_90629
Title of the Manuscript:	Medicinal plants used for treatment of gastrointestinal infections in Tharaka-Nithi County
Type of the Article	Research Article (As I understood)

### 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:

(<https://www.journalijpr.com/index.php/IJPR/editorial-policy> )

### 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)
<b>Compulsory</b> REVISION comments	<p><b>Congratulations to the authors for choosing a topic of practical utility in reference to Tharaka-Nithi County in Kenya. Based on the results of this study provisions can be made for educating practitioners for treatment with herbal medicine.</b></p> <p>However I put forward few queries after reviewing the article:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How was the questionnaire administered-online/offline?</li> <li>2. How was it assured that the response to questionnaire was submitted by a practitioner only?</li> <li>3. What was the duration of the study?</li> <li>4. Was any ethical clearance taken?</li> </ol>	
<b>Minor</b> REVISION comments	<p><b>There is repetition of text in Abstract:</b></p> <p>"Tharaka-Nithi County. Data collected was analyzed using descriptive statistics and presented in percentages. More male herbalists (65.52%) were found with above 70 years, most of whom had below primary level of education. <i>Aloe vera</i>, <i>Aspilia pluriseta</i>, <i>Ficus sycomorus</i> and <i>Physalis peruviana</i> were identified as commonly used plants for treatment of cholera with <i>Aspilia pluriseta</i> being most preferred (27%) by herbalist above the age of 70 years. <i>Vangueria infausta</i>, <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>, <i>Carissa edulis</i> and <i>Erythrina abyssinnica</i> were commonly used for treatment of shigellosis with <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> being most preferred (58.6%) by herbalist above the age of 70 years. <i>Erythrina abyssinnica</i>, <i>Carissa edulis</i>, <i>Vangueria infausta</i> and <i>Eucalyptus globulus</i> were commonly used for treatment of typhoid while 50.0% of herbalist above the age of 70 preferred <i>Erythrina abyssinnica</i>. Based on the <i>Chi</i> square test of goodness, herbalists are equally distributed in Tharaka-Nithi based on gender. There was more herbalist at the age of 70 years and above. Most of the herbalists had below primary education level. There are different plants used in the treatment of cholera, typhoid and shigellosis in Tharaka-Nithi County. In conclusion, more herbalists were found in Tharaka North Sub-County while most herbalists were aged 70 years and above and had below primary education level."</p>	
<b>Optional/General</b> comments		

### PART 2:

	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)
Are there ethical issues in this manuscript?	(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)	

### Reviewer Details:

Name:	Suyog Sindhu
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