

Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	South Asian Journal of Parasitology
Manuscript Number:	Ms_SAJP_92245
Title of the Manuscript:	Systemic Evaluation of Anti-diabetics, Anti-Inflammatory and Secondary Metabolite Potentials of Aframomum melegueta [Roscoe] K.
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:

<https://journalsajp.com/index.php/SAJP/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)
<u>Compulsory</u> REVISION comments	Insert evidence or arguments concerning the safety of the plants with antidiabetic and anti-inflammatory potential selected; the interest of medicinal plants being correlated with the absence of toxicity.	
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	Ethnopharmacological data that have highlighted the plant species selected for their abundance, their availability and their antidiabetic and anti-inflammatory effect deserve to be highlighted. Diabetes is due to a relative or absolute deficit in the secretion and/or action of insulin. The pathophysiology of diabetes 2 has changed a lot, current knowledge should be mentioned. Type 2 diabetes is a metabolic disease characterized by chronic hyperglycemia whose pathophysiological elements include increased resistance of peripheral tissues (liver, muscles) to the action of insulin, insufficient insulin secretion by β cells of the pancreas, an inappropriate glucagon secretion, as well as a decrease in the effect of incretins, intestinal hormones stimulating the postprandial secretion of insulin. This complex pathophysiology has led to the marketing of many classes of antidiabetics with points of impact from intestinal absorption through the pancreatic β - cell to receptors and intracellular signals. Thus, the choice of medicinal plants with antidiabetic effect must systematically integrate these different relays involved in the occurrence of diabetes and its complications.	
<u>Optional/General</u> comments	As part of the nutritional factors involved in the onset of type 2 diabetes and its complications, foods with a low glycemic index are strongly incriminated when they are absorbed without being hydrolyzed by digestive amylolytic enzymes: salivary α -amylase and pancreatic and intestinal α -glucosidase; what is the interest of the ethnobotanical series of plant extracts tested in this study?	

PART 2:

	<u>Reviewer's comment</u>	<u>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)</u>
<u>Are there ethical issues in this manuscript?</u>	<u>(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)</u>	

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