

REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR- 58491

Title: Ethnobotanical study of medicinal plants used in traditional pediatrics in the city of Moundou (Logone Occidental / Chad).

Recommendation:

Accept as it is

Accept after minor revision...

Accept after major revision

Do not accept (*Reasons below*)

Rating	Excel.	Good	Fair	Poor
Originality		Good		
Techn. Quality	Excellent			
Clarity	Excellent			
Significance	Excellent			

Reviewer's ID: Dr. Sumathi

Detailed Reviewer's Report

1. An ethnobotanical study explores how local people use plants for food, medicine, and shelter. Researchers interview local communities to record this knowledge. They collect plant samples. The goal is to save cultural history and discover new medicines from nature.
2. An ethnobotanical study records how local people use plants for medicine. Scientists interview healers to learn which plants treat sickness. They document plant names, parts used (like leaves or roots), and preparation methods (like boiling). This research preserves dying knowledge and helps find new drugs.
3. Traditional pediatrics relies on standardized, insurance-based medical care. Doctors use vaccines, evidence-based medicines, and physical treatments to heal specific childhood illnesses. This system focuses mainly on reacting to symptoms when your child gets sick. It is a safe and proven standard for healthcare.
4. Combretaceae (often called the bushwillow family) is a large family of tropical and subtropical flowering plants. It contains about 530 species of trees, shrubs, and woody vines.

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5. Stomach disorders range from mild indigestion and the stomach flu (gastroenteritis) to chronic conditions like GERD, gastritis, and peptic ulcers. Symptoms often include bloating, nausea, or abdominal pain. Treatment varies from over-the-counter antacids and diet adjustments to prescription medications.
6. A decoction is a method of extracting the active compounds, flavors, and oils from hard, woody plant materials—such as roots, barks, seeds, and berries—by boiling or simmering them in water. It differs from an infusion (which simply steeps delicate leaves and flowers) as it requires prolonged heat to penetrate dense plant matter.
7. Stomach and gastrointestinal conditions range from mild indigestion to chronic diseases like gastritis, peptic ulcers, and GERD. Common symptoms include abdominal pain, bloating, nausea, and changes in bowel habits. Treatment typically involves dietary changes, antacids, or prescribed medications, depending on the diagnosis.
8. Traditional pediatrics is the standard, insurance-based medical care for children from birth to age 18. It focuses on physical and mental development. Doctors track growth milestones, give vaccines, and use evidence-based medications to diagnose and treat specific illnesses.
9. Key words are good. Can be added more words.
10. Result part is awesome with tables, pictures and pie chart.
11. Significant points are meaningful.
12. Summary points only can be included.
13. References should be with alphabetical order. After a small changes good to publish in your journal.