

REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-59165

Title: Ethnobotanical study and identification of phytochemical compounds of *Waltheria indica* L. (Malvaceae), a plant traditionally used to treat infantile diarrhea in Bouaké (Côte d'Ivoire).

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. Infantile diarrhea is defined as a sudden increase in the frequency, looseness, or wateriness of a baby's stool. While a single loose stool can be normal due to dietary changes, passing three or more watery stools within a 24-hour period typically indicates diarrhea. The primary and most dangerous complication of diarrhea in infants is dehydration, which requires careful monitoring.
2. A traditional pharmacopoeia is a historical or contemporary collection of medicinal substances, formulas, preparation methods, and therapeutic knowledge rooted in a specific culture, region, or indigenous healing system.
3. A traditional pharmacopoeia is an official or culturally authoritative compendium that codifies the standards, formulations, and preparation methods for medicines derived from natural substances like plants, minerals, and animals. Historically serving as the foundational repository for ancient healing practices like Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) and Ayurveda, these texts have evolved from ancient papyri and regional folklore into highly structured

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reference guides crucial for modern global healthcare integration, quality control, and safety.

4. Phytochemical characterization is the process of identifying and quantifying the chemical compounds found in plants to determine their therapeutic and pharmacological properties.
5. Phytochemical characterization is the multi-step analytical process of identifying, quantifying, and structurally elucidating bioactive secondary metabolites—such as alkaloids, flavonoids, and phenolics—present in plant materials.
6. Secondary metabolites are organic compounds produced by organisms like plants, fungi, and bacteria that are not directly needed for basic cell growth, development, or reproduction.
7. Unlike primary metabolites (such as standard amino acids or simple sugars), these small molecules help living things survive by acting as chemical defenses against predators, signals for communicating, or tools to compete with other species. Humans use many of these plant and microbial compounds as medicines, flavors, scents, and dyes.
8. Ethnobotanical studies and the identification of phytochemical compounds bridge the gap between traditional indigenous knowledge and modern pharmacological science. By documenting how specific cultures utilize local flora, researchers can pinpoint highly targeted candidates for drug discovery, optimizing the isolation of bioactive secondary metabolites.
9. The guava plant (*Psidium guajava*) is one of the most prominent and widely documented plants traditionally used across tropical and subtropical regions to treat infantile diarrhea.
10. Key words are good.
11. Pictures with significant points are awesome.
12. Result part tables with pie charts are impressive.
13. Summary points only can be included.
14. References are good.
15. After a small changes good to publish in your journal.