

REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-59274

Title: In Vivo Evaluation of the Antihyperglycemic Activity of Polyherbal Unani Formulation (Tablet Dolabi) Using an Oral Glucose Tolerance Test in Swiss Albino Mice.

Recommendation:

Accept as it is ☐☐☐☐..

Accept after minor revision ☒☐☐☐

Accept after major revision ☐☐☐☐

Do not accept (*Reasons below*) ☐☐☐

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

Reviewer ID: JP085

Reviewer's Comment for Publication.

The study evaluates the acute antihyperglycemic activity of Tablet Dolabi, a polyherbal Unani formulation, using an OGTT in healthy Swiss albino mice. The formulation at 200 and 400 mg/kg reduced glucose elevation, with the high dose showing greater activity.

Strength:

1. Relevant topic on herbal management of hyperglycemia.
2. Clear study objective and experimental design.
3. Includes normal, glucose control, standard drug, and two treatment groups.
4. Glibenclamide was used as a standard drug.
5. Two doses of Tablet Dolabi were evaluated.
6. OGTT was performed at multiple time points.
7. Animal ethics and housing conditions are mentioned.

Weakness:

1. Very small sample size (n=5/group) limits the reliability of the findings.
2. The study was performed in healthy mice, not diabetic animals; therefore, antidiabetic efficacy cannot be concluded.
3. The term "antihyperglycemic/antidiabetic activity" should be used cautiously for an acute OGTT study.
4. The method for calculating the reported 23%, 30%, and 32% reductions is unclear and should be explained.
5. OGTT data should preferably include AUC (area under the glucose-time curve) for better comparison.
6. Statistical analysis does not clearly state which time points were compared.
7. Exact p-values and group-wise statistical comparisons are not adequately presented.

International Journal of Advanced Research

Publisher's Name: Jana Publication and Research LLP

www.journalijar.com

REVIEWER'S REPORT

8. Acute toxicity details and actual toxicity results are missing.

Overall assessment:

The study is relevant and provides preliminary evidence that Tablet Dolabi may improve glucose tolerance. However, the small sample size, use of healthy rather than diabetic mice, unclear statistical analysis, calculation of percentage reduction, and unsupported mechanistic claims need correction. Minor revision is recommended before publication.

Recommendation: Manuscript accepted for publication after minor revision.