

REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-52772

Date: 13/07/2025

Title: Clinical Evaluation of Unani Formulations Sharbat Khaksi and Khamira Marwareed Khas in the Treatment of Typhoid Fever in Rural Slums of Burhanpur

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 Name: Sakshi Jaju

Date: 13/07/2025

Reviewer's Comment for Publication.

Strengths of the Article

1. The article presents a unique community-based clinical study on the use of Unani formulations for typhoid, which is not commonly explored in modern research.
2. The study is conducted in rural, low-resource areas, highlighting practical and affordable treatment options for such communities.
3. It promotes the Unani system of medicine as a complementary therapy, which aligns with cultural practices and may improve acceptance among rural populations.
4. The study design, data collection, and treatment plan are well-described and easy to follow.
5. Connects the treatment to water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) awareness, which is important for long-term typhoid control.

Weaknesses of the Article

1. The lack of a comparison group or placebo reduces the scientific rigor and makes it difficult to confirm the results solely from these interventions.
2. Detail statistical data should be mentioned.
3. The study is largely observational and descriptive, with no in-depth clinical or laboratory assessments to support findings.

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4. The language is sometimes repetitive and lengthy. Grammar, sentence structure, and formatting need improvement for better clarity and professionalism.

Overall Summary of the Article

This study explores the effectiveness of Unani medicines (Sharbat Khaksi and Khamira Marwareed Khas) in treating typhoid fever in the rural slums of Burhanpur, India. The research was conducted through a community-based, OPD model under the TSP program. The study involved 129 patients, with results showing noticeable improvement in fever, appetite, and general well-being after treatment.

The findings support the traditional use of Unani formulations and suggest they could play a supportive role in public health strategies for enteric infections, especially where conventional healthcare is lacking. However, further large-scale, controlled clinical trials are necessary to confirm these results scientifically and to ensure wider application.

In conclusion, the article provides valuable insight into ethnomedicine's role in rural healthcare, but improvements in scientific reporting and study design are needed for greater impact.

Recommendation:

Manuscript accepted for the publication