

REVIEWER'S REPORT

Manuscript No.: IJAR-53146

Date: 08-08-2025

Title: Utilisations traditionnelles et composition en métabolites secondaires de *Crossopteryx febrifuga* récolté a Doba au Tchad

Recommendation:

Accept as it isYES.....

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: Mir Tanveer

Reviewer's Comment for Publication.

General Assessment:

The manuscript presents a relevant ethnobotanical and phytochemical investigation into *Crossopteryx febrifuga*, a medicinal plant traditionally used in the Doba region of Chad. The study is well-grounded in the context of traditional medicine and addresses both the practical use of the plant in folk healing and its chemical profile. The integration of ethnobotanical surveys with phytochemical screening offers a dual perspective that adds depth and credibility to the findings.

Scientific Merit and Originality:

The work contributes to the documentation of traditional medicinal knowledge in sub-Saharan Africa, particularly in regions with limited access to modern healthcare. The identification of 21 ailments treated with this plant and the quantitative data provided (e.g., usage percentages) reflect careful fieldwork. The originality lies in the geographical specificity (Doba, Chad) and the focus on a species that is not extensively studied in this region.

Methodology:

The methodology combines ethnobotanical surveys with traditional phytochemical screening.

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The collection of plant materials, engagement with traditional healers, and use of colorimetric tests for secondary metabolite identification are all standard procedures in this domain. The selection of plant parts, preparation methods, and documentation of their uses are clearly reported.

Data Presentation and Results:

The data are presented concisely and are easy to interpret. The ethnobotanical findings are quantified, showing the most treated diseases and the parts of the plant used. Phytochemical results confirm the presence of various secondary metabolites known for pharmacological properties, such as alkaloids, flavonoids, and tannins.

Relevance and Contribution to the Field:

This study reinforces the scientific basis for the traditional use of *Crossopteryx febrifuga* and supports its potential in pharmacognosy and drug discovery. It also preserves valuable indigenous knowledge that may otherwise be lost. The work holds significance for researchers in ethnopharmacology, phytochemistry, and public health.

Conclusion:

The manuscript is coherent, informative, and contributes meaningfully to the body of literature on traditional medicine and medicinal plants in Africa. It reflects solid field research and offers a credible account of the traditional uses and chemical makeup of *Crossopteryx febrifuga*.
