Review of: "Curative Potential of Gbogbonise Epa Ijebu Herbal Remedy in Male Wistar Rats Infected with Salmonella typhi"

Eugene Ong[1]

1 Universiti Sains Malaysia

Potential competing interests: The author(s) declared that no potential competing interests exist.

Abstract

Use the standard naming convention -*Salmonella enterica* serovar Typhi (*S.* Typhi)

1.0 Introduction

- (Vicker, 2007).
- Ben et al., 2019 is an incorrect citation as the article is about 'antibiotic resistance driven by environmental antibiotic residues'.
- Enitan et al. (2022) reported on the microbiological quality and efficacy of on …
- Overall, the introduction section can be further edited to remove information not directly related to this study. There are currently eight paragraphs, which can be reduced to five or six at most for a more focused background on the study topic.

Results and Discussion

Adeleye et al., 2009 had previously described the antimicrobial effect of Epa Ijebu on several Gram-negative bacteria and this may account for the findings in this study. The authors of this study can contrast their dosage and findings against Adeleye et al., 2009 who found that '*However, toxicological assays showed that the concoction was toxic to the animals at high concentrations of 0.2 -0.8 g/ml leading to the deaths of the animals within 24hrs of being fed. Histological examination of the stomach, liver and kidney showed that profound erosion of the tissues with marked area of karyolysis and karyorrhesis.*'

This manuscript is suitable for publication and the text can be improved by further editing for flow and readability.