Review of: "Toxicity of Olea africana in Artemia Salina and Mice"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

1. **Title** is very broad: it should be specific to certain organ or organs system.

2- **Abstract**: need to be more parallel to the main article text.

3. **Key words**: Very large.

4. **Background**:**First paragraph: un relevant to the work**(For the most part, herbal medicines have been regarded as safe and effective alternatives to conventional medicine. The perceived lack of side effects has been the strongest selling point of herbal medicine. This misconception, however, has led to the indiscriminate use of herbal medicine formulations. Furthermore, long-term use of these formulations, as well as a lack of proper dosage guidelines, highlight the need to investigate the oral toxicity of such formulations.)

5. 2.3. Sample preparation and extraction: talk should started with complete words not digits (Twenty kilograms not 20 kgs).

6.2.6. Acute toxicity assay in mice : requires re-writing with more suitable style.

The methods of Muhammad et al and Olaniyan et al were used with modifications. Briefly, 35 female mice were fasted overnight, weighed, and randomly assigned to one of seven groups as follows: Group I animals received distilled water only; Group II animals received 2000 mg/kg, Group III animals received 2048 mg/kg, Group IV animals received 2560 mg/kg, Group V animals received 3200 mg/kg, Group VI animals received 4000 mg/kg, and Group VII animals received 5000 mg/kg. All the animals were observed for 24 hours.

7. 2.7. Sub-acute toxicity in mice**: re-write with more suitable style.**

8. 2.10. Histopathology**: fibrosis required more prolonged period of exposure using special stain to visualize ECM deposition.**