



SDI EDITORIAL COMMENTS FORM

EDITORIAL COMMENT'S on revised paper (if any)	Authors' response to editor's comments
<p>1. Ethical procedures. It is true that formalin test is widely used, as well as other similar tests. However, authors did not give any evidence of approval of experimental protocol by an Ethic committee.</p> <p>2. Many prestige editorials do not accept protocols using these procedures. Instead is recommended the use of other gentile protocols, for example, hot plate test.</p> <p>3. Lastly, natural products studies always claim very impressive actions. However, authors neither mention any toxicological study, nor mention (at least) any bibliographic reference about lethal dose, effective dose, toxic dose, etc. In such a case, it is impossible to distinguish any benefic action from toxic actions. In this particular study authors report dose-response analgesic and sedative actions. Perhaps, it is true, but also may be true that these are toxic actions. How distinguish between sedation and analgesia, syncope or coma? Barbiturates, for example, reduce all responses to painful stimulation, and in no way are analgesics; in fact, barbiturates are sedative drugs with a dangerous low therapeutic range.</p>	<p>1. Has been attached</p> <p>2. Still this method is in use. In future, I shall try to follow the method as you have recommended.</p> <p>3. A study has been conducted by Jariyah <i>et al.</i>, where it has been found that a dose of 21g/kg a single oral dose of ethanolic extract of <i>Sonneratia caseolaris</i> did not reveal any death and considered safe for food product. Reference: phytochemical and acute toxicity studies of ethanol extract from pedada (<i>sonneratia caseolaris</i>) fruit flour (pff) Jariyah, simon b. widjanarko, yunianta, t.estiasih .International journal on advanced science Engineering Information technology. Vol 5, 2015.</p> <p>A study demonstrates that <i>Sonneratia caseolaris</i> contains phenolic compound like gallic acid and flavonoids e.g. luteolin and luteolin-7-O-glucoside. (Wetwitayaklung <i>et al.</i>;2013). phenolic compounds, mainly gallic acid, and flavonoids which have been reported to have analgesic activity (Sdayria <i>et. al.</i>; 2018) In our study we got analgesic effect that may be due to the above mention compounds. Moreover, we conducted CNS depressant activity on different group of mice and got specific results for specific model of experiments. The analgesia may be due to sedation or may be due to above mentioned compounds or may be contributed by both of them. At this point, it is not possible for us to distinguish between them. We didn't get enough information about it. It demands further specific study.</p> <p>Reference: Wetwitayaklung P, Limmatvapirat C, Phaechamud T. Antioxidant and anticholinesterase activities in various parts of sonneratiacaseolaris (L.). Indian journal of pharmaceutical sciences. 2013;75 (6):649.</p> <p>Chemical Composition and Antioxidant, Analgesic, and Anti-Inflammatory Effects of Methanolic Extract of Euphorbia retusa in Mice Jazia_Sdayria,^{1,2} Ilhem_Rjeibi,¹ Anouar_Feriani,¹ Sana_Ncib,³ WidedBouguerra,³ Najla_Hfaiedh,¹ Abdelfattah_Elfeki,² and Mohamed_Salah_Allagui² Pain Research and Management Volume 2018, Article ID 4838413, 11 pages.</p>