

# Review of: "Phytochemical Analysis and Antioxidant Activity of Extracts from Berchemia zeyheri — A Swazi Medicinal Plant"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

Dear editor, the following items are sent to you in connection with the review of the manuscript with the title "Phytochemical Analysis and Antioxidant Activity of Extracts from Berchemia zeyheri — A Swazi Medicinal Plant."

In addition to writing errors, the overall state of the manuscript is scientifically weak, and I think that the manuscript in question should be rejected for the reasons I will mention.

- The scientific name of the plant, as the most specific and important word of any scientific manuscript, must be written correctly, and the absence of italics in the title of the scientific name of the plant is an unacceptable mistake.
- Considering the small volume of the article, its abstract is too long.
- This research is in the field of phytochemical compounds, so in the introduction, it is better to mention its medicinal uses, not cases such as knife making and other uses.
- It has been mentioned in the introduction that the authors did not observe a similar study on the phytochemical compounds of this plant, while in the results section, they matched their results with the results of other articles on the phytochemical compounds of this plant.
- The experimental design is not mentioned in the statistical analysis section.
- About Table 1

Reporting the presence or absence of a compound is not enough, and its numerical values should be analyzed and reported.

It was very clear that there were many mistakes in the report of Table 1 in the text (the results of the table and the text do not match for alkaloids, steroids, glycosides, and proteins).

- About Table 2

How come the amount of antioxidant in extract 1 at a concentration of 3000 is 48% (below 50%), but the amount of inhibitory concentration is reported to be less than 3000 (2759), while it should be more than 3000?

Because the inhibitory concentration is the concentration at which 50% of free radicals are neutralized, so when only 48% of free radicals have been inhibited in a concentration of 3000, a concentration greater than 3000 is needed to inhibit 50%.

