Journal Name:	Asian Plant Research Journal
Manuscript Number:	**Ms_APRJ_52469**
Title of the Manuscript:	**The role of medicinal plants in traditional medicine in Adwa district, Tigray, Northern Ethiopia**
Type of the Article	**Original Research Article**

General guideline for Peer Review process:

This journal's peer review policy states that **NO** manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of '**lack of Novelty**', provided the manuscript is scientifically robust and technically sound.
To know the complete guideline for Peer Review process, reviewers are requested to visit this link:

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PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	**Author's comments** (if agreed with reviewer, correct *the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)*
Compulsory REVISION comments	Section on methodology and details of conduct of the study is absent and this is very important to know how the study was conducted. For example what were the cultural norms observed during the survey, was there any pre survey visit, was there any general training for the interviewers, how were the respondents selected and communicated was there a **prior informed consent** section in the questionnaires that were used or during the group discussion, was the Intellectual property issue discussed before the practitioners provided information, was there any form of compensation given to the Traditional Medicine Practitioners. Please include these details if carried out. This is important to the body of knowledge being shared as this is part of the internal acceptable standards. This may also explain how only 25 medicinal plants were obtained as information from interviewing 20 practitioners it is too low if they all yielded information.	There was no pre survey visit but oral information was gathered. Regarding the cultural norms, the practitioners were observed to provide treatment free of cost because they believe that knowledge is obtained from the society themselves (Not all the society member knows). There was no training provided but the selected practitioners were informed about the aim of the research, and overall content and idea about the issue. The interview was delivered by their own mother tongue by translating the English questions. The respondents were selected by their full consent plus Knowledge and the group discussion was done together. The intellectual property rights were discussed and the name of practitioners was not mentioned. No compensation was given to the respondents. Not all Practitioners have equal IK where the 25 MPs were recorded as they told.
Minor REVISION comments	There are minor typographical errors like use of word live or lives in line 12 of background section; Provide brief information on the population of the sample area and why you only interview 20 practitioners did, what was the period of the study and in what year was it conducted. Provide an idea of the various segments and likely questions on the questionnaire that was administered How did you get information on medicinal plants used for treating livestock, was it from the same Traditional medicine practitioners as this will be quite interesting of traditional medicine practitioners treat both humans and livestock and state examples of the livestock that are so treated. The conclusion should also touch on the various disease conditions being treated with medicinal plants and its effect on health care systems and its sustainability. Figure 3 is not clear, it is actually confusing, and does it reflect what you have in table 3 alone or for the entire 25 medicinal plants as stated under medicinal plants distribution under results. Clarify and re do the figure. Under the gender based traditional knowledge, what does the first statement mean; it is not clear and hanging. Under Conclusion, the first statement should read these findings…….	live Only 20 practitioners were selected because of limited number of females and the study was most focused on females. Demography of practitioners, Disease treated, local name of the medicinal plant, plant part used, use and preparation method, dosage, ingredient used. Yes of course. The practitioners treat both human and livestock ailments. It is already mentioned in table 3. Accepted and included; the effect on the health care system is not determined due to undetermined dos administration. Therefore, as indicated by Figure 3, the medicinal plants of having medicinal value for both ailments occupy 48% and it indicates the medicinal plants providing curative and preventive role for both human and livestock health problems have frequent chance of utilization and so do the medicinal plants against human ailments. The percentage is done for all the 25 medicinal plants not only for table 3. It is a report by scholars and was mediated at the end of the paragraph.

		This research founded 25 medicinal plants providing curative and preventive role for human, (60%), livestock (40%) and both (48%).
Optional/General comments	Read through the entire manuscript to identify and correct typographical errors before resubmitting	OK

PART 2:

	Reviewer's comment	**Author's comment** *(if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)*
Are there ethical issues in this manuscript?	*(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)*	No, there were no ethical issues. But the name of the practitioners is not mentioned for privacy.