

Editor's Comment:

The objective of the presented experimental study was to investigate the ability of non-toxic aqueous, hydroethanolic and ethanolic extracts of *Greenwayodendron suaveolens* (Engl. & Diels) Verdc. subsp. *suaveolens* to regulate free reactive protein species and inflammation induced by infectious disease. The anti-inflammatory properties of the extracts were assessed by in vitro protein denaturation assay (BSA), proteinase inhibitory effect and erythrocyte membrane stabilization. Aqueous, aqueous-ethanolic and ethanolic extracts of *G. suaveolens* were used for acute toxicity assessment. The authors explained their studies in detail and well regarding the preparation of aqueous, aqueous-ethanolic and ethanolic extracts of *Greenwayodendron suaveolens*, their in vitro antioxidant activity, anti-inflammatory activity. The Methodology section provided a more complete description of the procedures and rationale, the Results section showed explicit explanations for a better understanding of the topic. The literature review included enough recent studies and provided a detailed context for the study. The conclusions are informatively supported by the data results. The study data showed that the presented *G. suaveolens* stem bark extracts have LD50 > 5000 mg/kg body weight and consist of bioactive antioxidant and anti-inflammatory molecules that can be traditionally used to treat inflammatory pathologies of infectious origin. I believe that this study is ready for publication, since the search for alternative treatment options for pneumonia is crucial given the increasing incidence.

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