

Review of: "Glycemic Control and Its Determinants Among Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus Patients at the Limbe Regional Hospital, Limbe, Southwestern Cameroon"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

The authors focused on one public health problem and not the least, namely glycemic control and the factors that contribute to it.

The results are quite clear, revealing an overview of patients' glycemic control levels and certain factors that contribute to it.

What could interfere with the results and improve the discussion?

1. The sample size is not large. A larger squad would have been more interesting
2. The choice of a population of patients who consult in a hospital is a possible selection bias given that among the majority of patients the reason for consultation is the imbalance of diabetes, either chronic or on the occasion of an acute intercurrent illness (infection, etc.). More details should be given on this point (how were the patients selected? by chance, the place of consultation (emergency or regular consultation or for hospitalization).
3. It would also have been desirable to specify the type of non-pharmacological and pharmacological treatment and to analyze HbA1c levels according to the treatments (e.g. ADO alone, ADO + insulin, insulin alone).
4. When you talk about non-adherence to treatment, are you also referring to access to treatment (does the health system allow free access to all medicines or are there limits?
5. Do you have any other previous figures on the HbA1c of the population to be able to compare either the improvement of the figures or their worsening?
6. Is there alternative medicine (traditional medicine), as is the case in many countries in Africa?