

Review of: "Misdiagnosis of Dengue Fever as Malaria and Typhoid Fever and Their Co-infection in Rural Areas of Southwest Nigeria"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

Dear author, your research on Dengue, Malaria, and Typhoid fever co-infections in rural areas of Southwest Nigeria is comprehensive and provides valuable insights into the prevalence and challenges associated with these diseases. However, every study has its limitations and weaknesses that can be addressed or considered for future research. Here are some potential weaknesses based on the information provided:

1. **Sampling Bias:** The study may have sampling bias if certain demographic groups were overrepresented or underrepresented in the collected samples. Ensuring a more representative sample population can improve the generalizability of your findings.
2. **Seasonal Variation:** The study acknowledges the influence of seasonal variation on disease prevalence, but additional data collection over multiple years could provide a more comprehensive understanding of how seasonal changes impact disease dynamics.
3. **Limited Geographic Scope:** Focusing solely on rural areas of Southwest Nigeria may limit the generalizability of the findings to other regions or urban settings. Including data from a broader geographic area could enhance the applicability of your results.
4. **Diagnostic Procedures:** The study primarily relied on ELISA and RT-PCR for disease diagnosis. Considering the limitations of these diagnostic methods, incorporating additional diagnostic tools or confirming results with multiple methods could strengthen the study's conclusions.
5. **Data Comparison:** The absence of data comparison with other countries limits the broader context of your findings. Including comparative data from different regions could provide a more global perspective on Dengue, Malaria, and Typhoid co-infections.
6. **Temporal Analysis:** Assessing the onset of illness and potential changes in disease patterns over time could provide valuable insights into disease progression and prevalence trends within the studied population.
7. **Adverse Events:** It would be useful to include any information on adverse events or complications associated with co-infections, misdiagnoses, or treatment strategies to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the disease burden.

Addressing these weaknesses in future research endeavors can enhance the robustness and applicability of your findings.