

Review of: "Prevalence and Factors Associated With Non-communicable Diseases Among People Living With HIV at Kalisizo Hospital in Kyotera District, Uganda: A Cross-Sectional Study"

Yomilan Geneti¹

¹ Dire Dawa University

Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

The study highlights the co-occurrence of chronic diseases (NCDs) and HIV in resource-limited settings, crucial for improving health outcomes in people with PLHIV. It highlights the need for integrated care approaches in sub-Saharan Africa, where HIV and NCDs pose significant challenges. The study also identifies risk factors associated with NCDs, such as age, gender, and lifestyle behaviors, which can inform targeted interventions. The findings have also a significant implication for healthcare providers, policymakers, and public health practitioners in resource-limited settings.

However, the study's sample size may have been relatively small, which could limit the generalizability of the findings to a broader population of PLHIV in Uganda. A larger and more diverse sample could provide a more representative picture of the prevalence and factors associated with NCDs in this population.

Additionally, there may have been selection bias in the study, as participants were recruited from a single hospital setting. This may not fully capture the diversity of PLHIV seeking care across different healthcare facilities or regions in Uganda. Including participants from multiple sites could enhance the study's external validity.

Furthermore, the study relied on self-reported data for some variables, such as dietary habits and lifestyle factors. Self-reported data can be subject to recall bias and social desirability bias, potentially affecting the accuracy of the results. Using objective measures or validation methods could strengthen the study's findings. You can mention this as a limitation of the study.

Lastly, while the study identifies several factors associated with NCDs among PLHIV, the recommendations for interventions are somewhat general and lack specificity. Providing more detailed and actionable recommendations for targeted interventions could help guide policy and program development to address the high prevalence of NCDs in this population.

These are some rough comments that I could have for this research. Thank you!