

# Review of: "Factors influencing women's decision choosing a public or private health facility for tuberculosis (TB) services: An analysis of Nepal demographic and health survey data 2016"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

TB is a burden to the low- and middle-income countries. the problem has been aggravated with the HIV infection resulting into mortality in some cases. In most of these countries people tend to seek care mostly in public sectors than in private sectors due to the high service costs in the private sector. Through different non-governmental institutions, efforts has been put in place to support the treatment of TB/HIV infection. The paper has covered a topic of interest especially using data from national surveys. There are a few improvements that the authors need to pay attention to:

1. The knowledge scores have been categorized into three: poor, fair, good without giving proper explanation on what informed the categorization. If this was in reference from another paper, then this should be stated.
2. In the data analysis section, it is stated that the data was weighted to reflect the study design. This is a good approach to analysis of this type, however the bivariate (simple) and multivariable should have used the svy command for analyzing survey data. The command is available in stata and this should be stated in the data analysis section.
3. Despite having stated that the data was weighted, this has not been reflected in the results. The results have been reported as if no weighting was carried out. consequently, the percentages should have been reported to 1 decimal place instead of rounding off to the nearest whole numbers.
4. Age has been reported as mean (SD) instead of using median (IQR), was normality assumptions tested before reporting the mean? If this was performed, then the data analysis section should reflect that as well and how it was done.
5. In Table 3, reporting of p-values is wrong. A p-value is a probability and cannot be 0, please correct all the 0 p-values to  $< 0.001$
6. The discussion is based on the current analysis; however this might change with suggested changes in the analysis.