

Review of: "Sociodemographic Determinants of Gender Disparity in Dengue Fever Diagnosis and Treatment"

Brendon Pearce¹

¹ University of Stellenbosch

Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

Overall, this is a thorough and well-designed study. It employs rigorous methods, and the authors must be commended for the sizable statistical approach taken in this retrospective analysis of a patient cohort.

Introduction:

The literature review is comprehensive and adequate for a retrospective cohort analysis.

Methods:

The methods employed are rigorous and appropriate for this type of study. The statistical analyses, likewise, were thoroughly conceptualized prior to the commencement of this study. The only gripe I have is that the summary at the end of the methods section should not be there. It should be moved to the end of the Introduction as it serves as the aim of the study.

Results and Discussion:

There is a bit of repetition in these sections which could be minimized by a thorough review. Perhaps some secondary outcomes (e.g., quality of life, adverse events in respect of access to healthcare) could be added to make the article more impactful.

Final remarks:

While this study did not find any statistical significance for the majority of the variables assessed, it does provide a good platform for further research. An overlooked consequence of primary research is the search for variation; this manuscript highlights the fact that where variation does not exist, variables can be excluded from subsequent research. In this instance, the sociodemographic variables have no bearing on the outcomes for individuals exposed to Dengue fever and may, therefore, be excluded from further statistical scrutiny. However, addressing the limitations described by the authors would bolster the research even further and could potentially push some of these variables into significance. This should form the basis of further retrospective analyses on this cohort to identify features likely responsible for the gender disparity hypothesized.

