Review of: "Evaluation of Diabetes Risk Score Tool for Detecting Undiagnosed Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus in Attendees of Referral Clinics at Primary Health Care Centers, Sudan"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

Evaluation of Diabetes Risk Score Tool for Detecting Undiagnosed Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus in Attendees of Referral Clinics at Primary Health Care Centers, Sudan

Manuscript Review:

General:

This is a clear and very well-written manuscript on the evaluation of the Diabetic Risk Score tool for detecting undiagnosed type 2 diabetes mellitus in attendees of referral clinics at primary health care centers in Sudan. Effective prevention of the progression of pre-diabetes to diabetes and the development of diabetic complications in Africa hinges on early detection and prevention strategies through improving accessibility to testing tools.

Herein, the authors investigate the use of a simple and non-invasive screening tool for the early detection of borderline and undiagnosed diabetes. They show that the Diabetic Risk Score Tool (DRS), which is easy to use and accessible, is applicable with reference to the HbA1c test for predicting undiagnosed diabetic patients. Such a simple tool could help improve diabetes detection in resource-poor settings, such as Sudan.

Some minor comments

Methodology:

Need to describe how height, weight, and waist circumference were measured and the instrument or gadget used. Also, the authors did not mention how the quality of the anthropometric measurements and blood glucose tests was maintained.

Discussion:

The authors discuss that men had a significantly higher risk score than women, but this is not indicated in the results section. Similarly, for dysglycaemia increasing with age. These need to be shown in the results section for the reader to easily follow and understand.