

Review of: "Using a Health and Demographic Surveillance System to Assess Stillbirths Trends and Risk Factors in Siaya County, Kenya between 2008 and 2019"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

The study presented analysis of surveillance data on stillbirths which is of significant public health importance.

few comments.

On the study methodology. The selection of the 3 out of the six sub-counties was not clearly presented. The authors should state how this was done.

In the last paragraph under Study Design, second to the last sentence reads "On the other hand, single and multiple stillbirths were added and reported as stillbirths while cases of live and stillbirths were dropped". This sentence is not clear. The cases of live and still births dropped needs further explanation.

In the Results sections, the authors analysed data for 1,250 pregnancies reported as stillbirth with some factors having missing values. How were these missing values accounted for in the final analysis for significance as a factor for stillbirth? Secondly, out of the 1,250 stillbirths, how many were from multiple gestation and did multiple gestation had impact on the stillbirth rate? It will be of great importance to analyse for the effect of multiple gestation on stillbirth rate.

In the conclusion part, the authors concluded that the interventions, especially ANC clinic services are effective in reducing trend of stillbirths. This study did not present data nor was the study designed to evaluation for the effectiveness of such intervention on the stillbirth rates. consequently, this conclusion will need further explanation.

Apart from these few comments, it is an important documentation on stillbirths and should be accepted after addressing these comments.