

Review of: "Prevalence and Determinants of Hypertension Among Adults in Urban Bonaberi District of Douala, Cameroon"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

This paper is interesting and provides valuable data useful for planning public health interventions. However, before publication, it requires several revisions to enhance its accuracy and relevance:

Abstract:

- In the background section, provide a few contextual data points to illustrate the importance of hypertension in Cameroon. Include one or two statistics about its prevalence in the country to underscore its significance.

Introduction:

- The references used for general data about hypertension appear to be inappropriate. For instance, Reference No. 1 is expected to offer a broader perspective when stating that "non-communicable diseases (NCDs) today constitute a serious global burden and represent one of the main global developmental challenges." Instead, it refers specifically to a paper about Cameroon.
- The prevalence data for hypertension in Cameroon cited are quite outdated (1994, 1998, etc.). Are these the latest data available? If so, it should be explicitly stated in the text that these are the only available, albeit outdated, data. Given the rapid changes in Africa's epidemiological landscape, using 30-year-old data as the basis for your paper may not be appropriate.

Results:

- To enhance the completeness and transparency of Table 2, it would be beneficial to include a comprehensive list of all variables analyzed, regardless of their statistical significance. Additionally, providing detailed p-values and confidence intervals for each variable would allow for a more nuanced interpretation of the data. This should highlight not only the significant findings but also discuss the non-significant results and their potential implications for future research and policy-making.

Discussion:

- Could you please revise the limitations section to explicitly address potential selection biases arising from the recruitment strategy? For instance, the in-home recruitment approach might have preferentially included participants

who were more likely to be at home during the day, potentially biasing the sample towards certain demographics such as retirees or homemakers. Additionally, those willing to participate might have been those with better health practices, skewing the results. Addressing these points would enhance the transparency and validity of the study.

- To strengthen the contextual relevance of your study on hypertension in Douala, it would be insightful to reference recent research on the epidemiological transition in Africa. There are many studies on this topic that cover the continent in general and specific countries. Incorporating findings from similar studies could provide a broader perspective on how urbanization and lifestyle changes across the continent are impacting health trends and policy responses.