Review of: "When a Cluster Is a Cluster"

Goutam Saha[1]

1 University of Dhaka

Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

Comments

1. At the end of the introduction, please add the aim of this research and why this research is important?
2. You mentioned, "*Nearest-neighbor test, autocorrelation, Cuzick-and-Edwards' test, and the spatial scan statistics have been applied in the study of epidemics, especially in the veterinary field* ." Why did you consider these methods?
3. You talked about the MODECLUS procedure and its advantages. What are the disadvantages?
4. Although you mentioned some methods earlier, where are the outcomes? Please add your outcomes?
5. Since you are using non-statistical approaches, what will happen if the opposite is applied? Better to add a comparison analysis.
6. You mentioned, "*The value of mapping and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) has gained popularity among public health professionals to help in drawing disease maps more precisely, in understanding how a disease like COVID-19 spreads.*" Add some references here.
7. You also mentioned, "*Mathematical models applied to disease maps can help in distinguishing the low and high risk areas, as well as in the handling of case clusters and formulation of hypotheses about the source of infection and analysis of data.*" Add some references here.
8. You mentioned, "This finding was confirmed three months later, when the paper, submitted in February 2020, was accepted for publication." Add a reference, pls.
9. When you have your results ready, then add a results section.
10. Then add a separate discussion section.
11. Then add a conclusion and limitations of the study.
12. I suggest authors add the following references in the writeup:

J Ahmed, MH Jaman, G Saha, P Ghosh (2021).Effect of environmental and socio-economic factors on the spreading of COVID-19 at 70 cities/provinces, Heliyon 7 (5), e06979.

M Saha, G Saha, M Islam (2022).Knowledge, attitude, and practice of Bangladeshi residents during the COVID-19 pandemic, PLOS Global Public Health 2 (5), 1-16.