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

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

The paper evaluates the effectiveness of the Diabetes Risk Score (DRS) tool in identifying individuals at risk for undiagnosed Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus in Sudan. The study population consisted of attendees of referral clinics at primary health care centers in Khartoum State, Sudan. The paper provides a detailed description of the methodology used in the study, including the selection of participants, data collection, and statistical analysis. The results of the study are presented and discussed, with a focus on the prevalence of undiagnosed diabetes in the study population and the effectiveness of the DRS tool in identifying individuals at risk for Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus. The paper concludes with a discussion of the implications of the study findings and recommendations for future research. Overall, the paper provides a comprehensive evaluation of the DRS tool in the context of Sudan and contributes to the growing body of literature on diabetes screening and prevention in the Middle East and North Africa region. The following suggestions are provided to improve the quality of the manuscript.

1. What were the key findings regarding the prevalence of undiagnosed diabetes in the study population? Authors need to justify.
2. How effective was the Diabetes Risk Score tool in identifying individuals at risk for Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus? Authors need to discuss in the Implementation section.
3. What were the normal cutoff values for random blood glucose and glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c) in the study participants? Because the HbA1c result itself provided the range. Then why again? Authors should clarify.