

# Review of: "Prevalence of Buruli Ulcer Among Residents in Jasikan Municipality: A Cross-Sectional Study"

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**Potential competing interests:** No potential competing interests to declare.

## Abstract:

1. Maintaining the word limitation, the authors can rewrite the abstract emphasizing the result instead of introductory sentences.

## In Method section:

1. In the 2020 population census, about 49.2% of the population were males and the rest were females. The majority of the population live in rural areas, constituting about 72.4%. The Municipality has a sex ratio of 91.9. Over the years, the majority of the population has been youthful, with an age dependency at 80.2%. The municipality has a total fertility rate (TFR) of 3.5, and the general fertility rate is 104.5 per 1000 women of fertile age. (References are better to mention)
2. There are health centres in the Municipality providing healthcare to the people in their catchment areas and beyond. The services provided include clinical care, reproductive health, and child health services. Complicated cases are referred to the Jasikan Municipality hospital for management. The health centres are geographically located to provide easy access to health services for the people. The Jasikan Municipality hospital provides both antenatal and postnatal care services to the population. The Jasikan Municipality consists of high and lowland areas. The two main seasons are the wet and dry seasons. The major wet season lasts from April to July, and the minor one from September to November. (These lines are not seemed to be connected)
3. The study site has been described more. This can be rephrased and reduced.
4. Census approach can be elaborated within a bracket.

## In Result Section:

1. Not necessary to show by calculating the prevalence, rather the author can mention the way in the method in analysis section.

## In Discussion Section:

1. The similarity in terms of the findings of the study and that of Amofah et al. could be linked to the simple reason that these participants were sampled from Ghana and could have potential biological characteristics. (Correct citation)
2. It is possible that the participants could have been exposed to the same risk factors which exhibited the same

manifestation on patients confirmed as having Buruli ulcer disease. (Write- why?)

3. It was shown that the prevalence of Buruli ulcer was determined among the residents. The determined prevalence was slightly higher than the prevalence determined by the Jasikan Municipality Health Directorate at the time of the study. This difference in terms of the results could be attributed to the reason that the study found new cases of Buruli ulcer patients in the study setting. (Does it indicate the spreading of the disease by individual)
4. Some more results can be discussed in the section.

In Abbreviation Section:

All abbreviations are not included in the list.

All the best,

Dr. Meherjan Islam