

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.

This is a timely study, as efforts are underway to monitor maternal and child health and track performance towards SDGs achievement.

The sentence "Across the years, the prevalence of stillbirths reduced from 3.69% to 1.77% from 2008 to 2019" under results could be paraphrased so that it is more precise because, as is, putting 'across the years' and then '2018 to 2019' at the end is like putting the same information in a single sentence.

Throughout the study, especially in the introduction, the citation of studies like McClure et al., 2007, which dates pre-MDGs, is not good, given that there is newer evidence. The authors should have looked up newer evidence.

The authors described the data used and the general methods very well, which makes the methods easy to understand. Interpretation of the risk factors would be expected to be based on adjusted odds ratios, but the authors consider some of the risk factors whose measures include the null value as statistically significant, including maternal age >36, and year of pregnancy 2012.

Lastly, the trends are based on absolute values without accounting for differences in the numbers across the years, so the authors should caution readers on its interpretation and acknowledge it under the limitations.