

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

Cheryl M E McCrindle¹

¹ University of Pretoria

Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

Methods: The study employed a descriptive cross-sectional study design. A simple random sampling method was used to select respondents. A sample of 56 cases of Buruli ulcer was identified from the population.. COMMENT No inclusion or exclusion criteria. No diagnostic criteria included. It was NOT a Descriptive Cross-Sectional Study. It was NOT randomized

Results: The prevalence of the disease was determined to be 8.0 per 10,000 population. COMMENT: Total population not indicated. If sample size is 56, pop size is presumably 70 000, which is far less than actual population. How was the sample randomized? it is a PURPOSIVE selection of diagnosed cases . No details on where it was diagnosed , diagnostic criteria.

Conclusions: Buruli ulcer was found to be high among the population.

COMMENT : High?????? 8 per 10 000?????. We have HIV in RSA with a prevalence of 20% (20 out of every 100 adults, 200 in 1000, 2000 in 10 000. That is HIGH)