

Review of: "There is high prevalence of overnutrition among married and cohabiting women in Nigeria: Findings from the 2018 Nigeria Demographic and Health Survey"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

The work is a great addition to knowledge of the nutritional status among Nigerian married women and predictors of overweight among the population. This work is important as it has impact on non-communicable disease, financial, social, obstetric outcomes.

The work has a good internal validity; and external validity related to the general population of married Nigerian women.

Title: If possible, the title can be modified to captured the aim of the study: "prevalence and predictors of over-nutrition among...."

Abstract: Abstract is a concise summary of the work. However, the summary measures of odds, confidence interval and the p-values should be added when describing the predictors of over-nutrition in this study especially of the Model 3 so that the abstract can provide a full view of the result and can improve easy access to the work content. If possible (but not compulsory), the abstract can be made structured to aid seamless and quick reading.

Introduction: Impact of overweight on married women was not elucidated in the introduction while describing the problem statement.

Data analysis: "Data analysis was presented with frequencies, percentages, median ad interquartile range." Reason for declaring that only "median ad interquartile range" was used to describe quantitative variables? why not mean (standard deviation)? distribution not normally distributed? how was this ascertained? This clarity will needs be stated as it deviates from the norm of mean (standard deviation); as both mean (standard deviation) and median (interquartile range) are reported in this study.

Results:

The tables 1 and 2 appears too long. If possible, the table can be divided into two tables as informed by the Socioecological model (SEM) framework levels of intrapersonal, interpersonal-community/societal after which this work is modelled or having sub-tables such as Table 1a, Table 1b and Table 1c; and Table 2a, Table 2b and Table 2c.

Table 1:

“Mean of household number” under Household number:

1. Household number might be needed to be changed to household size which clearly differentiates it from municipal house numbering.
2. Also, On eye-balling, it seems that standard deviation is more than 1/3 (or 1/2 as the case may be in some schools of thought) of the mean; therefore the distribution can be said not to be normally distributed. Therefore, median and interquartile range should be reported.
3. No 2 (above) this should also be effected in the narration of Table 1 in the last paragraph and last sentence.

“Mean of household number” under the "Number of children alive":

1. Should have been "Mean number of children alive" instead of the "Mean household number" or just Mean (+SD).
2. On eye-balling, it seems that standard deviation is more than 1/3 (or 1/2 as the case may be in some schools of thought) of the mean; therefore the distribution can be said not to be normally distributed. Therefore, median and interquartile range should be reported.
3. No 2 (above) this should also be effected in the narration of Table 1 in the last paragraph and last sentence.

3.3.1. Model 1 (Individual level):

The 3rd line states that “Christians were 45.7% (95% CI: 1.288-1.647) more likely...” appears unclear to a lay-reader as it should have been a direct interpretation of the odds and the CI in the table. It could have read thus: "Christians are almost 3 times odds or 2.8 times odds or likelihood of overweight compared to Muslims" or any phrases directly capturing what is clearly on the table.

In conclusion, the work is a good addition to pre-existing knowledge on the nutritional status of married women and the social determinants of health that influence overweight among the specific Nigerian population. Attending to some of the observation raised might improve the manuscript.