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.

Statistical Correctness of the DRS Method:

Validation Against Gold Standards: Advocate for validation of the DRS's effectiveness against gold-standard diagnostic tests for T2DM, such as OGTT, alongside HbA1c testing, for a comprehensive assessment.

Enhancements to the DRS Tool:

Inclusion of Additional Predictors: Suggest including or testing additional predictors of T2DM risk, like dietary habits, physical activity levels, and genetic predispositions, to improve the tool's predictive accuracy.

External Validation:

Cultural and Regional Adaptation: Stress the need for continuous refinement of the DRS tool to reflect regional and cultural differences within Sudan that could impact diabetes risk.

External Validation: Highlight the importance of conducting external validation studies in diverse populations within Sudan and in other countries with similar profiles to ensure the DRS tool's reliability and generalizability.

Discuss Limitations and Implications: Add a detailed discussion of the study's limitations, including potential selection bias, and the broader implications of the findings for diabetes screening and prevention strategies in similar contexts.