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Journal Name:	International Journal of TROPICAL DISEASE & Health
Manuscript Number:	Ms_IJTDH_130819
Title of the Manuscript:	PREVALENCE AND RISK FACTORS OF DIABETES AND HYPERTENSION AMONG ELDERLY POPULATIONS IN AMEKE NGWO, ENUGU: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY.
Type of the Article	Original Research Article

PART 1: Comments

	Reviewer’s comment	Author’s Feedback <i>(Please correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)</i>
Please write a few sentences regarding the importance of this manuscript for the scientific community. A minimum of 3-4 sentences may be required for this part.	prevalence of DM and HTN is already known and both are contributing factor for each other and other cardiovascular disease. Age group should be stratify and compare it with different factors affecting on that specific age group	The growing burden of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) globally, particularly in low-resource settings, shows the critical need for region-specific epidemiological data. Thus, the prevalence and risk factors of diabetes and hypertension among elderly populations in Ameke Ngwo, Nigeria, which are often overlooked in recent research, are provided that are crucial. As NCDs become more common globally, understanding the specific risk factors within rural Nigerian communities is important in developing targeted, culturally appropriate interventions. Furthermore, quantifying the disease burden of these conditions and identifying modifiable risk factors not only contributes to a broader understanding of NCD epidemiology in sub-Saharan Africa but also to the development of public health policies and community-based screening programs.
Is the title of the article suitable? (If not please suggest an alternative title)	Title need to revise by giving age span like prevalence of HTN and DM in male or female patient with age group of or female patient with age group of 0-60 years of age.	Prevalence and risk factors of diabetes and hypertension among adults Aged 50+ in Ameke Ngwo, Enugu

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<p>Is the abstract of the article comprehensive? Do you suggest the addition (or deletion) of some points in this section? Please write your suggestions here.</p>	<p>How you asses sedentary life style , how many packs of cigggrette contributing to dm and htn and from how long?</p>	<p>Participants were asked how many cigarettes they smoked a day and how long they had been smoking, and their smoking status was assessed. The number of standard drinks consumed per week was evaluated on alcohol consumption. This was further verified by asking participants to report their average daily hours spent in low-energy activities, i.e. (sitting or lying down), which was defined as < 150 minutes of moderate activity per week</p>
<p>Is the manuscript scientifically, correct? Please write here.</p>	<p>YES BUT RESULTS NEEDS TO AMEND ,STUDY DESIGN NEEDS TO REWRITE .STUDY LOCATION AND DATA ANALYSIS .WHY CHOOSE SPECIFIC POPULATION?</p>	<p>Study Area</p> <p>The study was conducted in Ameke Ngwo in Ngwo-uno, Enugu State, a semi-urban community in Nigeria. This community was chosen based on its distinct population density, and most of the people in this community are elderly and mostly farmers who belong to the Igbo ethnic group. The perceived limited healthcare resources in this community underline the need to consider non-communicable disease risk factors among this population. This context offers a chance to analyse the relationship between lifestyle, cultural practices, and chronic illness in a setting that is not widely researched.</p> <p>Study Design</p> <p>In this study, a cross-sectional survey was used to determine the point prevalence of diabetes and hypertension in individuals who are 50 years and above in Ameke Ngwo. This type of study was used to examine the lifestyle and demographic characteristics of diabetes and hypertension within a specific time frame. This design is particularly appropriate for determining the relationship between the risk factors and diseases of interest within a population at a certain point in time.</p> <p>Study Population</p> <p>Research participants were adults 50 years and older in Ameke Ngwo because this group faces increased danger from non-communicable diseases. This community stands out because its residents follow traditional life habits and struggle to reach healthcare while aging rapidly presents an excellent setting to examine diabetes and hypertension problems. This research studies only this specific group to generate target-oriented healthcare solutions.</p> <p>- Inclusion Criteria: Residents aged 50 or older who had lived in the community for at least one year and provided informed consent.</p> <p>- Exclusion Criteria: Individuals with severe mental or physical disabilities that could hinder participation, non-residents or those staying temporarily in the community.</p> <p>Sampling Techniques</p> <p>A systematic random sampling technique was used to recruit participants. A</p>

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		<p>list of elderly residents was obtained from community health records, and every nth individual was selected to achieve a representative sample of 90 participants. This method ensured proportional representation and reduced selection bias.</p> <p>Data Collection Instruments</p> <p>Data was collected using structured questionnaires and clinical tools:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Questionnaire: The tool collected essential details about participants, including their demographic information, daily habits, and past health history. The survey asked targeted questions about lifestyle behaviours.• Smoking: Participants were asked whether they smoke, the average number of cigarettes smoked per day, and the duration (in years) of their smoking habit.• Alcohol Consumption: The questionnaire included items to assess the frequency and quantity of alcohol consumption, specifically asking about the number of standard drinks per week.• Physical Activity: Participants were queried on the amount of time spent in moderate to vigorous physical activity per week. A sedentary lifestyle was defined as engaging in less than 150 minutes of moderate-intensity physical activity per week, along with questions about the average daily hours spent sitting or lying down.• Clinical Tools: Trained personnel used calibrated blood pressure monitors while glucometers measured blood sugar according to established methods.
Are the references sufficient and recent? If you have suggestions of additional references, please mention them in the review form.		Yes

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Is the language/English quality of the article suitable for scholarly communications?	REWRITE INTRODUCTION PLEASE ,TOO MUCH TABLE MAKE ONLY ONE TABLE IN WHICH FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE WOULD BE GIVEN AND ALSO MAKE SPEIFIC CHART AND SHOW CORRELATION GRAPH AND FOR ASSOCIATION NEED TO RECHECK UR STAT WITH UR Stat supervisor.	<p>Previous studies conducted among elderly populations in Southeastern Nigeria, particularly in Enugu State, have reported diabetes prevalence rates of 6–9%, while hypertension prevalence exceeds 40% (Oparah et al., 2021; Oyerinde et al., 2023). However, despite these concerning statistics, region-specific research on the elderly in rural communities like Ameke Ngwo remains scarce. The growing burden of NCDs globally, particularly in low-resource settings, shows the urgent need for localised epidemiological data. As NCDs become increasingly common, understanding the specific risk factors in rural Nigerian communities is crucial for developing targeted, culturally appropriate interventions.</p> <p>This study aims to bridge the existing research gap by examining the prevalence and risk factors of diabetes and hypertension among elderly populations in Ameke Ngwo, Nigeria. By quantifying the disease burden and identifying modifiable risk factors, this study will provide valuable insights for shaping public health policies and designing community-based screening programs. Furthermore, the findings will contribute to a broader understanding of NCD epidemiology in sub-Saharan Africa, where healthcare access disparities exacerbate the burden of chronic diseases.</p>
Optional/General comments	Accepted after amendments	

PART 2:

	Reviewer’s comment	Author’s comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
Are there ethical issues in this manuscript?	(If yes, Kindly please write down the ethical issues here in details)	No