Reviewer's report

Title: Overt Diabetes Mellitus among newly diagnosed Ugandan Tuberculosis patients: a cross sectional study.

Version: 1 Date: 29 December 2012

Reviewer: Christopher CZaja

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Major:
1) It appears from the tables that HIV is inversely associated with DM (i.e., persons with glucose <200 are more likely to be HIV positive). This is not clearly stated in the results, and the discussion seems to argue how HIV may lead to higher glucose.

2) I am not familiar with the Kish-Leslie sample size calculation, but a calculation of sample size was done but the justification for the sample size is not clear. What is the minimum sample size needed to show?

3) In Tables 3 and 4, the OR's for continuous variables are hard to interpret. Is the OR odds of DM per unit increase in the covariate? Can you specify the unit increase (e.g., per 1 U increase in AST)? Also, some of the 95% CI's for these covariates don't include the point estimate.

4) As these are all patients admitted to the hospital, are you able to comment on the prevalence of DM among all or non-TB patients admitted to the hospital?

Minor:
1) Results paragraph 1: indicates a 76% prevalence of EPTB which is the reverse of what is listed in Table 1. I suspect the Results are intended to indicated 76% prevalence PTB.

2) Table 2: can you list a normal range for some of the laboratory values (e.g., ALT, ALP).

Minor Issues not for publication:
1) Table 1: under "Gender" the word "gender" is listed instead of "female."

Level of interest: An article of importance in its field

Quality of written English: Acceptable

Statistical review: No, the manuscript does not need to be seen by a statistician.

Declaration of competing interests:
I declare that I have no competing interests.