Reviewer's report

Title: High Prevalence of Chronic Kidney Disease in Iran: a Large Population-Based Study

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Reviewer: Kunitoshi Iseki

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Hosseinpanah F et al examined the CKD prevalence in Iran using a population-based cohort. They showed that the prevalence of CKD is high as 18.9%. The results are interesting, but needs more data to support their discussion.

Major Compulsory Revisions

Methods:
If they investigated other lifestyle-related factors such as alcohol drinking or exercise habit, please add it on Table 1. Data of height and weight are needed.
Are Iranian people vegetarian?
Are there any reasons not testing for urine?

Results:
Table 2. Prevalence of smoking is less among CKD than that of without CKD. Gender difference in smoking rate may explain this.
Table 4. What are the factors adjusted for multivariate model? Did they include age, sex, and BMI in the model?

Discussion
Concerning the explanation of non-significant impact of DM on CKD, if the duration of DM is short, eGFR might be higher than normal (hyperfiltration due to hyperglycemia). Since the cohort is very large, more than 10,000, their assumption may be incorrect.

Please discuss about the socio-economic conditions of the participants.
Ideally, they should create GFR estimation equation based on inulin-clearance, not adjusting serum creatinine to the Cleveland Clinic.

Level of interest: An article of importance in its field

Quality of written English: Needs some language corrections before being published

Statistical review: Yes, but I do not feel adequately qualified to assess the statistics.