Reviewer's report

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

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Reviewer: Olafur Skuli Indridason

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There still are a few issues, mostly regarding the discussion of the results and explanations for their high prevalence of CKD. Also, this is a period prevalence, it is stated that the study began in 1998, when was the cross-sectional part finished.

The mean of the serum creatinine of the study subjects is high compared to the mean of the assay, yet there is no discussion/explanation of that or suing it to explain the high prevalence of CKD

There is nowhere in the discussion any mention of the possibility of age and gender being to influential in the equations explaining the great increase in CKD with age and the fact that women are more likely to have CKD while men usually outnumber women en ESRD programs. The authors do not seem to have information on the male:female ratio among subjects with treated ESRD in Iran but this might be of interest to briefly mention in the discussion when discussing the gender difference which is similar to what has been seen in other studies.

I had also suggested that a separate analysis for men and women might be more informative, particularly because there is such a big gender difference not only in participation rate and the disease prevalence but also in risk factors, such as smoking and diabetes.

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