Reviewer’s report


Version: Date: 16 December 2014

Reviewer: Neil Martinson

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This study reports the prevalence of TST positivity (at least 10mm in diameter) in almost 300 people in a population of 300,000 living in 75,000 households in Rubaga part of Kampala, Uganda. Whilst an interesting finding, the manuscript needs more detail.

Major Compulsory Revisions
1. Some detail must be provided, albeit brief on how many households were sampled and why so few people had a TST. Referring to reference 18 is insufficient as that published paper does not detail who was selected for TST testing. Moreover, there is at least one discrepancy between that paper and this (population size of Rubaga).
2. Pls explain why no clear measures of TB infection such as a TB case in the household either diagnosed by the parent study or recently treated, was included as a covariable.
3. Similarly what about those who coughed?
4. Definitions of covariables are required: married v unmarried is likely in reality not clearly demarcated, with several shades of gray between these two categories. Why are employed people lumped together with students, yet Catholics and Protestants remain separate?
5. Why is there no diagram or figure? Suggest a graph of TST by age and gender may be more interesting than table 3 which could be easily combined with Table 2.

Minor compulsory revisions
1. Rethink the tables: Table 1 an Table 2 contain similar data. Table 2 and 3 could be amalgamated.
2. You should detail and address limitations of the study clearly. Not just report strengths.

Level of interest: An article of limited interest

Quality of written English: Acceptable
**Statistical review:** Yes, and I have assessed the statistics in my report.

**Declaration of competing interests:**

I declare that I have no competing interests.