

Editor's Comment:

- 1- "In conclusion, our study has shown some similarities and differences in the prevalence of categories of BMI and WHR, and Another related study which could be attributed to environmental, race, methodology, age, and diet factors" Clear the dietary diversity and specify the nutritional status.
- 2- "The National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK) states that "total cholesterol levels are usually higher in persons with predominant abdominal obesity, defined as a waist-to-hip circumference ratio of ≥ 0.8 for women and ≥ 1.0 for men" Why didn't you mention the living with diabetes and the risk for type 2 diabetes in your study?"
- 3- "These assessments can help identify patterns related to weight and body fat distribution, which can inform prevention and intervention strategies for addressing obesity-related health issues within these communities" 1- The prevalence of obesity must be based on the age and sex. 2- The method of evaluating obesity and the risk of non-communicable diseases should be detailed. 3- Involve the body shape index and revise the hip index. 4- Compare the inflammatory states with non-obese group according to the body mass index (BMI), physical activity, presence of multiple metabolic risk factors, waist-hip ratio (WHR), waist-to-stature ratio (WSR), and waist to height ratio.
- 4- "the women in urban area had a reduced BMI which was significant with the male in the American population" Involve the ratings of women's body attractiveness and health.

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