We thank Jordi Landier and colleagues for their comments about our recent Article in The Lancet Global Health. In their work, Landier and coworkers generalise some of our observations on Buruli ulcer in Benin to those for Cameroon, the country that has the fifth highest prevalence of Buruli ulcer worldwide. Briefly, they make use of age and sex distribution from the Cameroon national census to show that patients aged 5–14 years were twice as likely to be affected by Buruli ulcer as older individuals; and that boys were over-represented in individuals younger than 15 years, women were over-represented in patients aged 15–50 years, and that men and women were equally represented in patients older than 50 years. They advocate the use of national census references to produce incidence rates and incidence rate ratios (IRRs), which they believe to be the proper way to draw valid conclusions.
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