Regarding the article “*Aedes aegypti*, the dengue fever mosquito in Mexico City. Early invasion and its potential risks”

Respecto al artículo “El mosquito del dengue en la Ciudad de México. Invasión incipiente de Aedes aegypti y sus potenciales riesgos”

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After carefully reading the article by María Dolores Mejía Guevara et al.,¹ where a timely invitation to control the risk of vector-borne diseases in Mexico City is made, I noticed a methodological aspect that was omitted: the indication of whether the sites where the ovitraps were placed were randomly chosen or which were the criteria established for selection.

The answer is especially important because in certain places of Mexico City –according to geographical conditions such as altitude, annual rainfall pattern, type of vegetation (ruderal species), vegetation coverage (km²), relative humidity percentage, population density, among others– it is possible for a higher or lower concentration of *Aedes aegypti* eggs to exist, which could have biased not only data collection and analysis, but also the results.

However, considering that the authors used georeferenced data together with the vector map overlay technique,^{2,3} probably they could use other tools such as random points in the area (study area), random points on the layer (of information) or random points within the polygons (delimitation of municipalities), which are available in geographic information systems, in order for possible biases in the results to be avoided, which, without a doubt, should be considered.

References

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