Dear Reviewer,

We would like to express our sincere appreciation for your careful reading and invaluable comments to improve this paper. We have addressed all issue raised be the reviewer. The amendments made are mentioned below.

Response to Reviewer:

[Comment 1] Manuscript should be further revised by a native English speaker.

[Answer]Thank you for your kind suggestion. We have revised the manuscript by a native English speaker further.

[Comment 2] Does this manuscript conform the The CARE Guidelines: Consensus-based Clinical Case Reporting (CARE), available through Enhancing the QUAlity and Transparency Of health Research (EQUATOR) network guidelines?

[Answer] Thank you for your kind suggestion. This manuscript conform the The CARE Guidelines.We have fill in the CARE Checklist–2016 and submit through the submission system.

[Comment 3] To date, several lines of evidence support the possibility to use specific biomarkers to identify early stage cervical cancer and, in this way, offer a better prognosis to the patients.

[Answer] Thank you for your kind suggestion.We revisited the literature in recent years, find new specific biomarkers that can be used in cervical cancer detection and join the discussion. This is a great discussion point and learning opportunity. Thanks for your precious comment.

The contents are mentioned below:

Cervical cancer screening is the most important methods in cancer prevention. Screening tests such as the Papanicolaou test (Pap smear) and Thinprep Cytological Test (TCT) reduced the incidence and increased the 5-year survival rate of cervical cancer significantly[6]. However, the accuracy of the current cervical cancer screening tests still needs to improve. In recent years, more biomarkers have shown their potentials in the screening, diagnosis and monitoring of cervical cancer. Zheng MY et al. reported that plasma exosomal miR-30d-5p and let-7d-3p are valuable diagnostic biomarkers for non-invasive screening of cervical cancer and its precursors. Blood extraction is more convenient than do TCT or Pap smear tests. They are expected to be applicated in clinical diagnosis with larger samples further[7].The differentially expressed miRNAs and related target genes analyzed by Gao C et al. prompted that they may be used as promising biomarker for the early screening of high-risk populations and early diagnosis of cervical cancer[8].In this way, we can offer a better screening, diagnosis and prognosis to the patients.

They are located in the line of 22-23 on page 3 and the line of 1-11 on page 4. The new references are 6-8 on the page of 9-10.

Thank you again for your comments and we look forward to hearing from you regarding our submission. We would be glad to respond to any further questions and comments that you may have.

Yours sincerely,

Lili Jiang