1. Grammatical errors: Reviewed and corrected
2. & 3 Methodological design : Corrections done as per STROBE statement and equator guidelines.
3.
4. Inclusion criteria changes done.
5. & 6 Prognostic variables : Demographic and Clinic variables categorisation done.

Statistical analysis:
1. Modification done for all-cause mortality
2. Secondary outcomes: elaborately added.
3. Paragraph for outcomes section modification done.
   4. Comment:- The statistical components needs to be revised and written clearly to aid readability; continuous data ….how can this be the case for this study design? Continuous data require different time points where by data has been gathered and yet the mortality outcome is one that is binary….in its current state, the manuscript would benefit from a complete statistical analysis plan with a clear outline of the descriptive statistics used as in its current form this is not clear.

Reply:- By continuous data, we here mean quantitative data which may vary from person to person, for eg., Age, Baseline laboratory values for D dimer etc. It need not to be collected at different time points. Data which is collected over different time points is called longitudinal data. For convenience, continuous data has been replaced with quantitative data.
   5. Comment:- In order to consider and address the above point, the statistics would benefit from a re-run. The use of a multivariate model for example is used to predict outcomes when there are multiple variables; are the authors predicting anything in this case? This is a standard retrospective data analysis; it should stipulate as such. I would encourage the authors to consider the following if they would like to use an advanced mathematics method; https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/psychology/multivariate-model

Reply:- In this article, authors have tried to determine the various prognostic factors affecting the all-cause mortality. Since mortality is a binary variable, logistic regression is used to determine the significant variables. In medical terms, multivariate model is run using those factors which are found to be significant in the univariate model. By using logistic regression, authors are trying to determine the chances of mortality in patients with different characteristics.
   6. Comment: A canonical correlation analysis may be a better fit where one set of variables can be set as outcome variables and the second set as predictor variables.

Reply- Yes, canonical correlation analysis is used when we try to determine the correlation between two set of variables each set containing more than one variable. Since, we are interested in determining the factors contributing to mortality specially HRCT score and RT-PCR Ct value-based viral load, logistic regression is used rather than CCA.
7. Comment:- The authors could consider an OLS regression where individual coefficients as well as their standard errors would be used where a separate regression analysis would be performed for each variable.

Reply:- Since the dependent variables is a binary variables, OLS regression cannot be used, binomial logistic regression is used.

8. Comment:- Some of these variables explored here by the authors are dichotomous. Therefore a multivariate probability or bi-probability could be used. The discussion section can be amended to reflect the changes above.

Reply:-Yes, multivariate probability can be used but it does not align with the objective of the article. Since we are not interesti8ng in determining the probability but in chances. Thus, use of the multivariate probability is not applicable in this article.

Reviewer 2 comments:

1. Grammatical correction reviewed and suggested correction done.
2. Suggested reference considered for discussion part upgradation.