Reviewer #1:

Scientific Quality: Grade C (Good)

Language Quality: Grade B (Minor language polishing)

Conclusion: Minor revision

Specific Comments to Authors: Dear authors, thank you for submitting your paper to the World Journal of Psychiatry. In your retrospective study, a total of 528 pregnant women with preeclampsia were selected to explore the factors influencing postpartum anxiety in pregnant women with preeclampsia. Various physiological and biochemical indicators were obtained through laboratory tests. Multivariate logistic regression, receiver operating characteristic curve, Hosmer–Lemeshow and other methods were used to analyze the factors influencing postpartum anxiety in pregnant women with preeclampsia and to construct a predictive model. Finally you found 126 pregnant women with preeclampsia experienced postpartum anxiety. Bad marital relationship, gender discrimination among family members, Hct, E2 and IL-6 were independent risk factors for postpartum anxiety in pregnant women with preeclampsia, and the predictive model constructed based on these factors had high accuracy. Your study is a well-written, good structured recommendation for clinical practice. Thank you for a useful and important synopsis of this important topic. I suggest that the discussion and conclusion can also be improved to increase the limitations of the article. Encourage the authors to explore broader samples, longer time spans, different methods or techniques, and consideration of multiple variables or factors.

Response:

I have carefully read your comments and revised the article. I mainly deepened the conclusion and discussion, pointed out the shortcomings of this study, and put forward suggestions for future multi-sample, multi-factor, multi-center, multi-time span clinical research to enhance the reliability of the research results.

Reviewer #2:

Scientific Quality: Grade C (Good)

Language Quality: Grade B (Minor language polishing)

Conclusion: Minor revision

Specific Comments to Authors: Preeclampsia is a progressive multisystem disease during pregnancy. Studies have found that women with preeclampsia are more likely to suffer from postpartum anxiety. Current research focuses on the pregnancy outcome of women with preeclampsia, and few studies involve postpartum anxiety. So in this retrospective study, Lin LJ et al. analyzed the risk factors for 528 pregnant women with preeclampsia between January 2018 and December 2021 complicated with postpartum anxiety, and constructed a predictive model to provide clinicians with an effective and practical risk assessment tool. The paper is written well, the Introduction give a good overview about the study background and the authors raised clearly the aim of the study. The description of material studied is accurate and allows to draw the conclusions. The material studied is large enough and allows to draw the conclusions. The Results are presented clearly and have been discussed well. I have only a minor point to discuss. The predictive model was clinically verified by retrospectively selecting 80 pregnant women with preeclampsia. Why

choose 80 patients? Is there any basis? I recommend that the manuscript can be published after polishing the English.

Response:
I have read your question carefully and thought about it. My reply is as follows: External validation sample size for 1/4 to 1/2 of the model set, commonly take a quarter of the sample size = modeling set, should be included in the 120 cases (482/4), but due to the external environment such as epidemic and combined with our actual situation, finally in preeclampsia for 80 cases of pregnant women. I have polished the language of the manuscript