

27539 – Answers to reviewers

Reviewer 1

Added into the introduction that we hypothesized that the amount of polyhydramnios associated with diabetes would be higher than 20% due to the subjective observation of a high frequency of polyhydramnios and the known high rate of diabetes in our study population.

We were unable to evaluate glycemic control because that information was not kept on patients.

Reviewer 2

Added 's' to patient in the results section of the abstract

Reviewer 3

Respectfully, this was not intended to be a review of the literature but a report of a study. However, there is sparse recent literature on polyhydramnios in pregnancy and we have used the most recent reports.

Provided explanation on nonsignificant difference in severe cases – demonstrates that anomalies are more likely than polyhydramnios in severe cases

Added more discussion of demographics and of the findings.