Dear Editors and Reviewers:

Thank you for giving us an opportunity to revise our manuscript. We appreciate editor and reviewers very much for their positive and constructive comments and suggestions on our manuscript entitled "Body composition and metabolic syndrome in patients with type 1 diabetes" (manuscript number: 87213). Those comments are all valuable for revising and improving our paper, as well as the important guiding significance to our researches. We have studied comments carefully and have made correction which we hope meet with approval. Revised portion are ==**highlighted with yellow color in the revised manuscript**==. The corrections in the paper and the Responses to the reviewer's comments are as flowing:

Responses to the reviewer's comments:

Reviewer 1

Reviewer #1:
Scientific Quality: Grade C (Good)
Language Quality: Grade B (Minor language polishing)
Conclusion: Minor revision
Specific Comments to Authors: The authors found in this manuscript a good conclusion. In Chinese people with T1DM, visceral fat was found to be a better predictor of metabolic syndrome than standard measurements like BMI and waist-to-hip ratio. Body composition studies, specifically detecting visceral fat (trunk fat), may be useful in recognizing the elevated risk of metabolic syndrome in non-obese Type 1 diabetes patients. The manuscript has to improve with the following comments:
1) There are no references in the laboratory methods. A reference should be cited for each parameter.

Answer: Thanks for your comment. A reference[19] has been cited in the Laboratory methods; another reference[20] has been cited in the Bioelectrical impedance analysis methods.

Answer: Thanks for your advice. Table 1 has been rearranged. I hope this modification can meet your requirements. We have also made modifications to Table 4 to make it more standardized.

Answer: The corresponding meaning of some expressions is as follows:
B: regression coefficient; S.E.:standard error; Wald: a chi square value equal to the square of B divided by its standard error (S.E.); OR: odds ratio. We have clarified these expressions in both the table legend and the SE.

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Responses to the editor's comments:

Please note the very small sample size challenges the interpretation of this study.

Answer: Thanks for your comment. The small sample size is indeed one of the limitations of this study. In the last paragraph of the discussion section of the article, we have truthfully described it.(**highlighted with yellow color in the revised manuscript).** We also want to provide some explanation on this issue. "Secondly, the sample size of the study is relatively small, which may introduce sample bias and limit the statistical power. Larger-scale studies are needed to further investigate these findings".

Firstly, the incidence rate of type 1 diabetes is very low, so it is not easy to complete a large sample study of type 1 diabetes in a single center study. Our center is the IDF-CDS T1DM 3C study center. We strictly implementd the inclusion and exclusion criteria. A total of 101 type 1 diabetes patients were included in this study. Some of the patients were originally part of our center's 3C follow-up cohort. (**highlighted with yellow color in the revised manuscript).**

Secondly, although the sample size was relatively small, we used rigorous statistical methods to draw scientifically rigorous conclusions and avoid statistical bias as much as possible.

Thirdly, during the process of conducting this study, we also consulted a large number of literature. We found that most of the research samples of type 1 diabetes in this field are small. Here are just a few references:

Reference	Sample of T1DM (number)
Denise Prado Momesso, et al. Body composition, metabolic syndrome and insulin resistance in type 1 diabetes	45

mellitus.	
Sowmya Krishnan, et al. Impact of Type 1 Diabetes and Body Weight Status on Cardiovascular Risk Factors in Adolescent Children	66
Soha M. Abd El Dayem, et al. Hypertension in type 1 diabetic patients-the influence of body composition and body mass index: an observational study	45
Cristina Colom, et al. Associations between epicardial adipose tissue, subclinical atherosclerosis and high-density lipoprotein composition in type 1 diabetes	72
Giacomo Zoppini et al. Echocardiographic parameters according to insulin dose in young patients affected by type 1 diabetes.	93
M. K. Svensson, J. W. Eriksson. Change in the Amount of Body Fat and IL-6 Levels is Related to Altered Insulin Sensitivity in Type 1 Diabetes Patients with or without Diabetic Nephropathy	28
Maria F.V.M, et al. Crescimento e Composição Corporal de Crianças Com Diabetes Mellitus Tipo 1	59