

Dear peer reviewer:

Thank you for your comments on this article. In response to your comments, we will make the following reply.

1. Stent dysfunction is one of the complications after TIPS. Stent dysfunction can cause portal hypertension and its complications (ascites, gastrointestinal bleeding, etc.), recurrence, and affect the evaluation of liver reserve function. Therefore, patients with stent dysfunction were excluded from this study. As far as Viator stent is concerned, the main reason for stent dysfunction is that the length of stent placed in the hepatic vein is insufficient when placing the proximal end of stent. With the extension of time after operation, stent retraction will cause stent "capping" in hepatic vein, resulting in dysfunction. All the patients were successful in the operation, and there was no stent dysfunction during the follow-up.
2. At 24 months, 50 cases of hepatic encephalopathy occurred in the three groups. The constituent ratio of group A / B / C (6% / 8% / 11%) and the cumulative incidence rate of group A / B / C (21.2% / 26.3% / 29.4%) were added in the original text.
3. For the patients who died of liver failure, we all told the patients that the only way to cure liver cirrhosis was liver transplantation before TIPS. However, due to the economic status of patients and the scarcity of liver source in China, fewer patients can accept liver transplantation.
4. In this paper, the overall prognosis of group A was better than group B / C. We believe that etiological treatment is one of the main factors. As far as the center is concerned, the surgical operation and clinical management are completed by the same group of doctors. Patients in group A with viral hepatitis B and hepatitis C as the etiology have achieved satisfactory curative effect through (ETV / TDF / TAF) and so far antiviral treatment. The complications after TIPS is a complex situation, which is determined

by a large number of non hemodynamic factors. Age, degree of liver and kidney failure, chronic inflammation, urease producing intestinal bacteria, bacterial translocation and malnutrition / atrophy are other very important factors in regulating treatment. Optimizing surgical patients and strengthening basic treatment are also important factors. We believe that etiological treatment has important clinical significance in patients with the same baseline. Of course, the long-term efficacy of patients after TIPS is also related to clinical operation and individual management of patients, which needs to be explored continuously.