Reviewer's code: 05322345

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This study entitled "Cognitive training for elderly patients with early alzheimer disease in the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau: A pilot study" seems to have been generally well executed and written. Furthermore, I believe that this topic will be of great interest to the readers. However, I have some major concerns that requires authors attention.   Introduction Please state the clear hypothesis of your study at the end of Introduction.   Materials and Methods Subjects / In the first sentence please include an information what type of study you have performed. How was determinate to what patient group each subject belongs (cognitive training group or conventional nursing group)? Did you used randomization? If yes, please explain randomization in detail, if not, that limitation of study should be listed in Discussion. Did you register your study on any trial registration? If yes, please provide register name and number. You should register this study, because this is a prospective intervention trial.   Discussion You applied only MMSE test for cognitive evaluation. It is not a very specific test, it would be much better if other tests that examine specific cognitive domains were included, i.e., if neuropsychological test battery was performed to test patients. Therefore, this study limitation should be addressed properly.

Answer: 1. The hypothesis of this study is that cognitive training for patients with early Alzheimer's disease can improve their cognitive ability and quality of daily life.

2. The type of study is: clinical study

3. Randomization is a single blind grouping of patients.

4. This study is registered with the experiment number ICBIR_A_0058_009。   This project is a sub project of "Research on prevention and control of major chronic non communicable diseases" in the key special project of the national key R & D plan - Research on the intervention effect of cognitive rehabilitation training on pre clinical ad. it is a project

based on the State Key Laboratory of cognitive neuroscience and learning of Beijing Normal University.

5. This study is a prospective randomized controlled trial of cognitive rehabilitation training intervention for pre clinical patients with Alzheimer's disease. Through the combination of cognitive assessment and imaging technology, the effect of longitudinal follow-up cognitive rehabilitation training intervention will be evaluated. In the later stage, the brain mechanism will be clarified according to the patient's imaging examination (hippocampal examination) results, and an objective and quantitative comprehensive evaluation system will be established. In the cognitive assessment, not only MMSE scale but also MOCA scale are used for cognitive assessment. However, the analysis only refers to the assessment results of MMSE scale, which has certain limitations.

Reviewer's code: 02482011

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Major revision requirieds.

Answer: A scientific, systematic and multi-dimensional cognitive rehabilitation training method, which integrates six cognitive fields, namely, situational memory, executive function, working memory, attention processing, speech ability and reasoning judgment, has been applied to early-stage AD patients in plateau areas. Through the standard cognitive training intervention mode for early-stage Alzheimer's patients, it can improve their cognitive ability, improve their quality of life and slow down the development of the disease, It is of great clinical significance to reduce medical expenses and the economic burden of families and society.

Re-Reviewer's code: 05123258

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Please authors should write the words: weeks and months, fully not with an acronym

Also, in this submission, authors did not include the tables.

Answer: We have revised the weeks and months, and add the tables in the text.

PEER-REVIEW REPORT

Name of journal: *World Journal of Clinical Cases*

Manuscript NO: 75016

Title: Cognitive training for elderly patients with early alzheimer disease in the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau: A pilot study

Provenance and peer review: Unsolicited Manuscript; Externally peer reviewed

Peer-review model: Single blind

Reviewer's code: 05123258

Position: Editorial Board

Academic degree:MSc, PhD, RN

Professional title: Chief Nurse, Nurse, Postdoc

Reviewer's Country/Territory: Greece

Author's Country/Territory: China

Manuscript submission date: 2022-01-14

Reviewer chosen by: AI Technique

Reviewer accepted review: 2022-02-11 12:02

Reviewer performed review:2022-02-20 10:44

Review time:8 Days and 22 Hours

Scientific quality	[] Grade A: Excellent[] Grade B: Verygood[Y] Grade C: Good [] Grade D: Fair[] Grade E: Do not publish
Language quality	[] Grade A: Prioritypublishing[Y] Grade B: Minor languagepolishing[] Grade C: A great deal of language polishing[] Grade D: Rejection
Conclusion	[] Accept (High priority)[] Accept(General priority) []Minor revision[Y]Major revision[] Rejection
Re-review	[Y] Yes [] No

Peer-reviewer statements	Peer-Review:[Y]Anonymous[] Onymous
	Conflicts-of-Interest:[]Yes[Y] No

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

It is an intersting manuscript but I have some concerns for the Methods. Firstly, patients had support and help during the observation period for example family member or support enviroment to use the application or to daily routine? Also, why the patients' observation lasted only 6 months or 1 year? Early alzheimer disease is a progressive disease that it is expressed different in patients in different time points. Please, add to the figure the randomization process.

 Answer:

1. the selected patients are patients with early cognitive impairment. All patients can independently use the app software system for training without family assistance. Some patients need family assistance in their daily living ability.

2. the study adopted a prospective randomized controlled trial design. Patients with early AD were randomly divided into two groups, one group was cognitive training group, and the other group was control group. Through 52 weeks of cognitive training intervention and the subsequent 26 weeks of long-term follow-up, the short-term and long-term effects of cognitive rehabilitation training on early AD were evaluated.

3.Sixty patients were randomly divided into 2 groups with 30 cases in each group. Digital single number was used as control group, and double number was used as observation group.

Scientific quality	[] Grade A: Excellent[] Grade B: Verygood[Y] Grade C: Good [] Grade D: Fair[] Grade E: Do not publish
Language quality	[Y] Grade A: Prioritypublishing[] Grade B: Minor languagepolishing[] Grade C: A great deal of language polishing[] Grade D: Rejection
Conclusion	[] Accept (High priority)[] Accept(General priority) [Y]Minor revision[]Major revision[] Rejection
Peer-reviewerstatements	Peer-Review:[Y]Anonymous[] Onymous

Conflicts-of-Interest:[]Yes[Y] No

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

Please authors should write the words: weeks and months, fully not with an acronym

Also, in this submission, authors did not include the tables.

Answer:

Week   month

Inclusion criteria

Patients with early senile Dementia admitted to Qinghai Provincial people's Hospital From August 2019 to March 2021

1. Diagnosed as mild cognitive impairment by MMSE.
2. Private prosecution of elderly people with slow memory loss andaffecting daily life between the ages of 50 and 80.
3. Diagnosed as mild cognitive impairment by CDR.
4. Have the habit and experience of using mobile phones,computers and other electronic products,and have the ability to operate electronic products independently.

Exclude

Caused by other diseases:
1. Somatic disease
2. Deperssion
3. Stroke risk factors
4. Brain trauma
5. Drug and alcohol poisoning
6. Patients with mental illness

Complete clinical cognitive Detection on the electronic Management platform of brain health

1.Basic information

2.Testing of ADAS-Cog

Introduce the project Informed consent

Sixty patients were randomly divided into two groups, 30 cases in each group, the control group with odd numbers and the observation group with even numbers.

Observation (n=30)

Control(n=30)

Intelligent equipment → 6 areas of training → At least 4 times(4 hours)per week → Adjust the training program Every month

Routine nursing