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Reviewer 1

Acute ischemic stroke is the second leading cause of death after cardiovascular disease. To date, systematic researches have been carried out around clinical, biochemical and ultrasonic indicators related to carotid atherosclerosis to predict the occurrence of TIA even AIS. Studies have revealed that a decrease in WSS can increase the intima-medium thickness of carotid artery and induces carotid atherosclerosis. This study performed a 4-year follow-up and recorded clinical, biochemical, and ultrasound indicators of the carotid atherosclerotic plaque and the WSS of plaque surface. This study is designed well. The methods are describe in detail. Results are very interesting. Comments: 1 The figures 1 and 2 are not clear, please provide more clearer figure documents. 2 Tables are good, the data are very good. 3 Discussion is too long. Please shorten it. 4 References are OK. 5 Some minor language polishing should be revised.

Response: Dear reviewer, we have provided the clear figure in PPT and shorten the discussion. Thanks for your comments.



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Reviewer 2

This is an interesting study. In this study, the authors try to explore the role of combining WSS based on conventional predictive indicators in improving the accuracy of TIA prediction. About 250 patients with atherosclerosis who underwent carotid ultrasonography were included. The sample size is big and detail. Results are interesting, well discussed. Only some minor language polishing should be revised.

Response: Dear reviewer, thanks for your comments and support. We have already proofread the article.