

Reviewer 1

This is an interesting study about the value of CEUS, serum creatinine and other indicators in the early diagnosis of septic acute kidney injury. At present, acute kidney injury related clinical guidelines use urine volume and serum creatinine as the diagnosis criteria. The urine volume is easily affected by some factors such as diuretic and rehydration status, so the increase of Scr level becomes the main criterion. CEUS can display the tissues microcirculation and has the characteristics of convenient operation and no nephrotoxicity. Animal experiments have revealed that CEUS can detect changes in renal cortical microcirculation in early ischemia/reperfusion injury, suggesting the possibility of acute kidney injury, but its role in acute kidney injury assessment and diagnosis has not been clinically confirmed. In this study, the authors investigated the diagnostic value for septic acute kidney injury. Overall, the study is well designed and the results are very interesting. The inclusion criteria is very clear and reasonable. The patients group is good. The analysis of potential indicators for the diagnosis of septic acute kidney injury is very well. Comments: 1. The discussion is a little long, I suggest to shorten it. 2. There is some minor language polishing, which should be corrected. 3. The references is updated, but requires an editing.

Answer: Dear reviewer, thanks for your comments and we have revised our manuscript according to your suggestion.

- 1 The discussion was shortening.
- 2 The language was proofed again.
- 3 The references was edited.

Reviewer 2

Very interesting study about the diagnosis of septic AKI by CEUS. The study design is reasonable, and the results are good. The data in the tables are informative. A minor editing is required. And please check the number of the figures. There are two figure 2, the second figure 2 should be figure 3.

Answer: Thanks for the reminding. We have corrected the mistake.