

Reviewer's code: 02945694

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

In the clinical practice, the incidence of GDM is increasing in the recent years. Moreover, 30.0% women with GDM have the high risk of gestational hypertension and the risk is 3 to 5 times than the pregnant women without GDM. These two diseases have a great impact on the prognosis of fetuses and the mothers. Pathogenic factors for GDM are complex. Early detection of changes in a patient's condition can help to reduce the incidence of hypertension and improve the outcomes of pregnancy. In this study, the authors explored the significance of detection of OPG, IL-1 β and HGF in the placenta and serum in evaluating and predicting the onset and development of gestational diabetes and hypertension in the third trimester of pregnancy. Overall, the manuscript is very well written, and the results are very interesting. Methods are very clear. Discussion is good. A minor editing is required before final publication.

Answer: Thank you for your comments. I have edited the manuscript carefully according to the journal's guidelines.

Reviewer's code: 02945676

SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO AUTHORS

This brief study is an interesting study of the feasibility of changes in placental and serum protective factor, interleukin and HGF as tools for prediction and diagnosis of diabetes and hypertension in pregnant women. The study is well designed and the results are reasonable and well discussed. References are acceptable. Thank you.

Answer: Thank you for your comments.