

Reviewer #1:

Scientific Quality: Grade C (Good)

Language Quality: Grade A (Priority publishing)

Conclusion: Rejection

Specific Comments to Authors: Well written study that deals with the relationship between hemoglobin and glycated hemoglobin in normal population. A negative relationship has been described (the lower the hemoglobin the higher the glycated hemoglobin), both well in the normal range. Which is the clinical significance of this? Introduction can be shortened and more focused on the topic of the study. I find figures 4 to 6 repetitive and useless; maybe only figure 6 published as supplemental material is enough. Discussion can also be shortened avoiding repeating similar concepts.

Dear Editors and Reviewers:

Thank you for your letter and for the reviewers' comments concerning our manuscript entitled "Hemoglobin within the normal values is negatively related to hemoglobin A1C in non-diabetic American populations aged 16 years and older: data from the NHANES 1999-2018" (ID: 71726). Those comments are all valuable and very helpful for revising and improving our paper, as well as the important guiding significance to our researches. We have studied comments carefully and have made correction which we hope meet with approval. Revised portion are marked in red in the paper. The main corrections in the paper and the responds to the reviewer's comments are as flowing:

Responds to the reviewer's comments:

Reviewer #1:

1. Response to comment:

Special thanks to you for your good comments. The clinical significance of this study is that there is a negative correlation between hemoglobin A1C and Hemoglobin in non-diabetic normal population, and hemoglobin A1C decreases by 0.08% for every 1g/ dL increase in Hemoglobin . only figure 6 published as supplemental material is enough.

Reviewer #2:

Scientific Quality: Grade A (Excellent)

Language Quality: Grade A (Priority publishing)

Conclusion: Accept (High priority)

Specific Comments to Authors: The article "Hemoglobin within the normal values is negatively related to hemoglobin A1C in non-diabetic American populations aged 16 years and older: data from the NHANES 1999-2018" was submitted for review. The abstract contains complete information about the research issues of the relationship between normal hemoglobin and hemoglobin A1C in nondiabetic American populations aged 16 and over. A large sample of non-diabetic American adults aged 16 years and older was evaluated to examine the relationship between Hb levels and HbA1c levels in the normal range. The results showed that hemoglobin levels independently and negatively correlated with HbA1c levels in both men and women. Appropriate, adequate statistical research methods were used. All results are well

illustrated with figures and tables. A qualitative discussion of the results is given. The list of references contains 14 sources, including modern ones, the review is illustrated by 4 Tables and 6 Figures. Conclusion. The article can be accepted for publication without changes.

2. Response to comment:

Special thanks to you for your good comments. We tried our best to improve the manuscript and made some changes in the manuscript. These changes will not influence the content and framework of the paper. We appreciate for Editors/Reviewers' warm work earnestly, and hope that the correction will meet with approval.

Once again, thank you very much for your comments and suggestions.