

November 23, 2014

Dear Editor,

Please find enclosed the edited manuscript in Word format (file name: Economic\_development\_final.doc).

**Title:** Economic Development & Diabetes Prevalence in MENA Countries: Egypt & Saudi Arabia Comparison

**Author:** Sherif Shalaby, MD, Bauer Sumpio, MD, PhD

**Name of Journal:** *World Journal of Diabetes*

**ESPS Manuscript NO:** 13713

The manuscript has been improved according to the suggestions of reviewers:

1 Linear analysis was performed on prevalence of insufficient physical activity vs. prevalence of diabetes using Minitab. Not only there is a moderate positive linear relationship but also of statistical significance. Statistics were added to the legend of figure 3. More details of statistics as follows:

The regression equation is

Insufficient physical activity prevalence = 24.3 + 2.05 Diabetes Prevalence

Predictor	Coef	SE Coef	T	P	VIF
Constant	24.253	9.052	2.68	0.025	
Diabetes Prevalence	2.0463	0.6637	3.08	0.013	1.000

S = 8.26849 R-Sq = 51.4% R-Sq(adj) = 46.0%  
PRESS = 900.338 R-Sq(pred) = 28.83%

Analysis of Variance

Source	DF	SS	MS	F	P
Regression	1	649.82	649.82	9.50	0.013
Residual Error	9	615.31	68.37		
Total	10	1265.14			

(2) There are no publications identifying which job sector specifically includes the highest prevalence of diabetes above all other sectors in the MENA region. However, an epidemiological study in Namibia, also a developing country, identified the service sector had the largest prevalence of diabetes. This observation is consistent with the trends observed in this study where the service sector predominates in the labor force, prevalence of diabetes increased. This publication has been added to the manuscript (pg. 10).

Thank you again for publishing our manuscript in the *World Journal of Gastroenterology*.

Sincerely yours,

Bauer Sumpio, MD, PhD  
Dept. of Vascular Surgery  
Yale University  
333 Cedar Street, New Haven  
USA, 06510  
E-mail: [bauer.sumpio@yale.edu](mailto:bauer.sumpio@yale.edu)