

Reviewer #1:

Scientific Quality: Grade B (Very good)

Language Quality: Grade B (Minor language polishing)

Conclusion: Minor revision

Specific Comments to Authors: This is an excellent article with a clear description of the clinic process, treatment strategy and Outcome measures of CCRT with THAL + S-1 for EC versus CCRT with DDP + 5-FU. The data were reasonably analyzed and interpreted by the authors. The illustrations are relevant and informative, and the conclusion is an effective complement to improving the survival outcome of EC patients. The authors can consider adding more angiogenesis-related indicators or increasing immunohistochemical staining to detect the impact of drugs on angiogenesis. Otherwise, this is a very good paper and can be considered for publication.

Reply: Thank you for your careful review and professional evaluation. We will also continue to maintain clear descriptions of the clinical process, treatment strategies and outcome measures in our research papers. We also firmly believe that reasonable analysis and interpretation of data, relevant and informative illustrations, and effective supplement of conclusions to relevant results are necessary factors for a paper to be publishable, rigorous and logical, and will continue to be maintained in the future. According to your suggestions, we have added more angiogenesis-related indicators in the Results section to detect the effect of drugs on angiogenesis, and added relevant results in the corresponding Abstracts, Methods and Discussion sections for smooth publication.

Reviewer #2:

Scientific Quality: Grade B (Very good)

Language Quality: Grade B (Minor language polishing)

Conclusion: Minor revision

Specific Comments to Authors: This study Analyzed the clinical efficacy of CCRT with THA and tegafur, gimeracil and oteracil potassium capsules (S-1) for EC and its influence on STMs and demonstrated the effectiveness of CCRT with THAL and S-1 for EC, which contributes to mild side effects and significantly reduced CA125, MIP-3 α , VEGF and VEGFR-1, thus inhibiting tumors from malignant progression and enhancing patients' quality of life. This study is significant and provides recommendations for the selection of drugs for the therapy of esophageal cancer in clinical practice. It has reasonable design, and reliable experimental results. Comments: 1. It may be considered that increasing the number of patient samples in the study will make the experimental results more reliable. 2. The description of the data analysis method is somewhat brief, and further improvement is recommended. 3. Further editing and proofreading are needed to maintain the best sense of reading.

Reply: Thank you for your specific comments and careful guidance. We believe that it is necessary to study the clinical effects of CCRT and thalidomide (THAL) and tegafur, gimeracil and oteracil potassium capsules (S-1) on esophageal cancer (EC) from the perspectives of clinical efficacy, side effects, angiogenesis, tumor markers and quality of life, which are of great value for inhibiting the malignant progression of tumors and improving the quality of life of patients. It can also provide suggestions for the selection of drugs for the clinical treatment of EC, which is also the reason and clinical significance of

this study. In the future, we will continue to maintain the research goal of reasonable design and reliable experimental results. Based on your suggestions, we have indicated in the discussion section that the study sample size should be increased to make the experimental results more reliable, refined the statistical processing section of the methods section, and invited a professional editor to further edit and proofread the English manuscript to give readers the best reading experience.