Reviewer #1:
Scientific Quality: Grade C (Good)
Language Quality: Grade B (Minor language polishing)
Conclusion: Minor revision
Specific Comments to Authors: Recently, combined spinal-epidural anesthesia is widely used to relieve the pain of parturients in natural childbirth, which still receive a lot of controversy in clinical. To address this challenge, in this study, the authors aimed at investigating the therapeutic effects of combined spinal-epidural anesthesia on anxiety, labor analgesia and motor block in parturients with natural delivery. The authors used clinical data, observation methods and statistical analysis to verify their hypothesis. The results showed that compared to epidural anesthesia, combined spinal-epidural anesthesia can significantly influence the VAS scores for the first, second, and third stages, the rate of transfer caesarean section and postpartum blood loss, as well as nitric oxide (NO), cortisol (Cor), and adrenaline (ADR) levels of parturients. So, in my opinion, this paper is well-written. The experimental design is reasonable, and the results reflects the conclusion as well. I recommend its acceptance after the minor revision. The detailed comments are: Comments 1, I noticed that the authors used clinical data between October 2016 and December 2017, rather than the latest data. What is the reason for this design?

R：Sorry for the writing error, the correct time is December 2021 to December 2022, which has been changed in the manuscript.

Comments 2, Several typo and grammar issues should be addressed. For example, in sentence "The rate of transfer caesarean section and postpartum blood loss in the joint group were lesser when compared to the control group (P<0.05)." lesser should be less.

R：The manuscript has been repolished and corrected for grammatical and expression errors.

Reviewer #2:
Scientific Quality: Grade C (Good)
Language Quality: Grade B (Minor language polishing)
Conclusion: Minor revision
Specific Comments to Authors: The authors used random number table approach to explore the effects of combined spinal-epidural anesthesia on anxiety, labor analgesia and motor block in women with natural delivery. After reasonable setting groups for women with natural delivery as joint and control groups, the authors showed that combined spinal-epidural anesthesia can

reduce anxiety, labor analgesia, shorten labor time, and reduce postoperative stress level, but has little effect on motor block. This result also draws a conclusion that the combined spinal-epidural anesthesia is a promising anesthetization for women with natural delivery. In short, the topic of this manuscript is timely and interesting. The authors have organized the manuscript rationally, with good methodology and well-written English. However, some important editing needs to be done before publication: 1. In this study, the authors compared the kay factors of parturients underwent epidural anesthesia and combined spinal-epidural anesthesia.

I wonder what is the most commonly used anesthetization for women with natural delivery in clinical? What is the key advantage of combined spinal-epidural anesthesia compared with the most commonly used one?

R: As explained in the preface of the manuscript, epidural analgesia is the most commonly used anesthetic method for natural delivery in clinical practice, and the advantages of combined spinal-epidural anesthesia are that it works quickly and can complete nerve block more effectively.

2. In Figure2, there is a Chinese annotation, which should be changed.

R：The Chinese comment in Figure 2 has been changed.