Author’s response to reviews

Title: Effects of Self-Care, Self-Efficacy, Social Support on Glycemic Control in Adults with Type 2 Diabetes

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Author’s response to reviews: see over
Dear Editor(s),
Thank you very much for your help editing our paper. Your support has played an important role in the success of our work.
According to the constructive comments of the Section Editor, we have revised the manuscript again, and would like to re-submit it for your consideration.
We hope that the revised version of the manuscript is now acceptable for publication in BMC Family Practice.
I look forward to hearing from you soon.
With best wishes,
Yours sincerely,
Junling Gao

Replies to the Section Editor
Comments: In my opinion, the authors have satisfactorily reacted to most of the comments made. However, comment 5: 3.6 has not been implemented to a sufficient degree. The point reviewer 1 is making has to do with the cross-sectional character of the study. Although the authors acknowledge this limitation, they keep talking in their revised version of: "Despite these limitations, this study is the first to our knowledge to show the DIRECT EFFECT of self-efficacy, social support and PPC on self-care behaviors, and their indirect EFFECT on glycemic control via self-care behaviors in a Chinese sample with type 2 diabetes in a whole model." They should reformulate such sentences and add that they need longitudinal studies to explore if this association can be attributed to an effect of self-efficacy etc. and thus if it is sensible to improve self-efficacy etc. by physicians. In my opinion this aspect should be improved before publication.
Response: Thank you very much. According your suggestions, we have revised the conclusions in Abstract and Main document as following:
Abstract’s conclusions:
“Having better provider-patient communication, having social support, and having higher self-efficacy was associated with performing diabetes self-care behaviors; and these behaviors were directly linked to glycemic control. So longitudinal studies are needed to explore the effect of self-efficacy, social support and PPC on changes in diabetes self-care behaviors and glycemic control.”
Main document’s Conclusions:
“Despite these limitations, this study is the first to our knowledge to explore the relationships of self-efficacy, social support and PPC, and their effects on self-care behaviors and glycemic control among Chinese patients with type 2 diabetes in a whole model. Specifically, having better PPC, having higher social support, and having higher self-efficacy was associated with performing diabetes self-care behaviors; and these behaviors were directly linked to glycemic control. So longitudinal studies are needed to explore the effect of self-efficacy, social support and PPC on changes in diabetes self-care behaviors and glycemic control.”