Author’s response to reviews

Title: Glucose levels as a prognostic marker in patients with ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction: a case-control study

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Reviewer reports:

Thank you for responding to the reviewer comments and for amending the manuscript. I would ask the authors to make the following minor changes:

We sincerely thank the reviewer for cooperation.

1. Please avoid using the term "diabetic patient" and replace it with "patients with diabetes". Please amend throughout the manuscript

The comment is accepted. The manuscript is amended accordingly.

2. Table 3 comparing glucose levels between patients with and without diabetes; what does that mean? Patients with diabetes are going to have higher glucose levels no doubt. Please omit unless you have a justification
Thank you for the remark, the table is removed from the article’s text.

3. In Table 1 and 2, the authors summarize patients characteristics for patients with and without diabetes, but both groups have moderate and severe hyperglycaemia categories. Is the diabetes status referenced to whether they were known to have diabetes before admission? Otherwise the non-diabetes group had a lot of patients with diabetes. Please clarify this in the methods section.

Increase in glycaemia level is actually observed in the major part of patients with myocardial infarction including the patients without diabetes mellitus. In this case hyperglycaemia on admission is estimated as the result of a pronounced adrenergic effect (on the background of an acute coronary event).

The diagnosis of diabetes mellitus is verified in patients taking into account the available medical records as well as according to the results of the performed oral glucose tolerance test, and in case of DM detection the patient was referred to the corresponding monitoring group. At that we established an association of the severe