**Author response to Editors’ Comment**

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| **No.** | **Editors’ / reviewers’ comment** | **Response to comment** | **Lines** |
|  | Association of Diabetes Mellitus and Coronavirus Diseases (COVID-19) Mortality in DKI Jakarta, March-August 2020English grammar needs to be improved | The tittle is revised: Association of Diabetes Mellitus with Mortality Among COVID-19 Patients in DKI Jakarta, March-August 2020 | Line 1,2 |
|  | The keyword must include mortality | Mortality is already included as keyword | Line 31 |
|  | Revise reference #14, write the source of publicationAdd reference: Harbuwono D.S. et al. Impact of diabetes mellitus on COVID-19 clinical symptoms and mortality: Jakarta’s COVID-19 epidemiological registry.  | The reference # 14 is replaced with publication Harbuwono D.S. et al. Impact of diabetes mellitus on COVID-19 clinical symptoms and mortality: Jakarta’s COVID-19 epidemiological registry.The sentence is revised : Harbunowo D.S et al study indicated DM is observed in 705 out of 20,481 (3,44%) COVID-19 patients in Jakarta which are included in the study with the proportion of deaths from COVID-19 patients who have comorbid DM 21.28%, higher than proportion of deaths in COVID-19 patients without comorbid DM (2.77%), and also it is higher than COVID-19 mortality in the overall population included in the study (3,41%)Add sentence : and Harbuwono D.S. et al. study indicated higher mortality in patients with DM in DKI Jakarta.Ref no 14 is replaced : Harbuwono DS,Handayani DOTL, Wahyuningsih ES, et al. Impact of diabetes mellitus on COVID-19 clinical symptoms and mortality: Jakarta's COVID-19 epidemiological registry. Prim Care Diabetes. 2022 Feb;16(1):65-68. doi: 10.1016/j.pcd.2021.11.002. Epub 2021 Nov 12. PMID: 34857490; PMCID: PMC8585608. https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/34857490/ | Line 51-56Line 202Line 386-390 |
|  | Diagram/illustration to select study sample is unclear. There were 10,149 – 218 subjects or 9931 eligible subjects. But in the manuscript, it is stated “\*) Random sampling using random sampling function in excel application was conducted for 740 samples out of total 29,901 individual COVID-19 cases without comorbid DM”. The number of subjects explained in the paragraph does not match with the number of subjects in diagram. |  The information in the diagram figure Study Population and Sampling is revised : 10,149 individual cases (24.75%) not meeting inclusion criteriaRevision in narration paragraph : Out of the total source population of 41,008 cases in the COVID-19 report from the DKI Jakarta PHO, there were 30,641 cases that met the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Out of 30,641 cases, there are 740 cases with comorbid DM and 29,901 cases without comorbid DM. All 740 cases with comorbid DM were included in study. While out of total 29,901 cases without comorbid DM, 740 samples were selected using random sampling function in excel application. A total of 1,480 samples in this study consists of all (740) cases of COVID-19 with comorbid DM and the 740 cases of COVID-19 without comorbid DM from the simple random sampling of COVID-19 cases without comorbid.  | Line 111,112Line 90-97 |
|  | Result : Tables should be developed, e.q., adding denominator for each category (Table 1) | Table 1. Frequency Distribution of DM and Covariates with COVID-19 Mortalityhas been revised to also include the denominator for each category | Line 153 |
|  | Result : Providing β in tables 3 and 4 is unnecessary. |  β in table 3 and 4 are deleted | Line 166 table 3Line 193 table 4 |
|  | Result : There is a mistake in evaluating proportional hazards (PH) assumption. The use of Kaplan-Meier estimates and Log-Rank test do not assume an underlying Cox model. The author should consider to use log-log survival curves to evaluate PH assumption graphically.  | Figure 2 has been replaced by Graph of Log-Log Survival Curve. Kaplan Meier Figure is deleted.Sentence regarding Kaplan Meier and Log Rank have been deleted : ~~The Kaplan Meier estimation graph (figure 2) shows a log rank test with a p value > 0.05 which indicates it meets the proportional hazard assumption.~~Additional sentence: Log-log survival curves indicated the proportional hazard assumption is fulfilled. | Line 176Line 174-175 |
|  | The statement “This is the first study to use DKI Jakarta data to determine the association between DM and COVID-19 mortality in DKI Jakarta” is incorrect. Please see Harbuwono et al. Impact of diabetes mellitus on COVID-19 clinical symptoms and mortality: Jakarta’s COVID-19 epidemiological registry. | The statement “~~this is first study~~” has been deleted.The corrected sentence: This study uses DKI Jakarta data to determine the association between DM and COVID-19 mortality in DKI Jakarta after controlling the confounding variables of hypertension and age group using the retrospective cox proportional hazard cohort method | Line 273 |