

# Female is Associated with Left Ventricular Diastolic Dysfunction in Patients with Type 2 Diabetes [Response to Letter]

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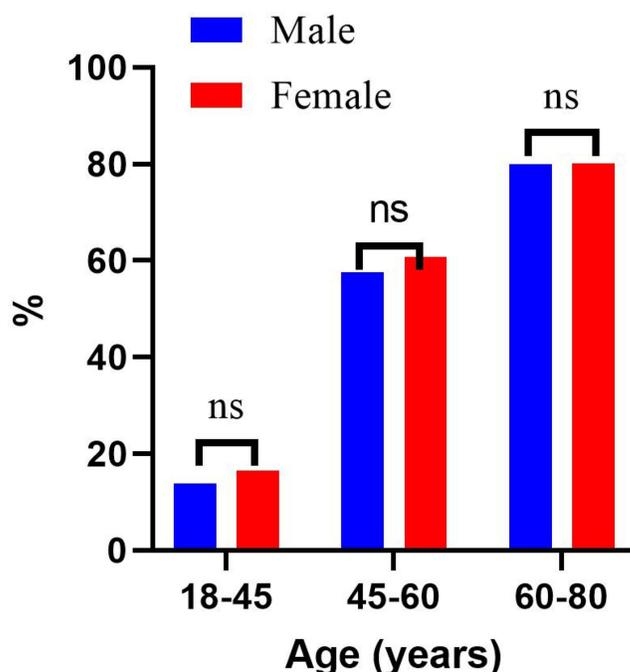
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## Dear editor

We received a letter to the editor which gave us some comments on the study. These comments are valuable and we would like to respond.

1. About the title: we think the suggested title indicated the most important part of our research. However, we also investigated the association between gender and LVDD.
2. Thanks for the comments, we found a mistake caused by carelessness in the original manuscript, we did put the ratio of the all age groups (see in Table 1) (female vs male, 54.5% vs 46.9%,  $P < 0.05$ ) into the age group of 45–60 years old accidentally. The correct one should be: The incidence of left ventricular diastolic dysfunction had no difference between male and female [female vs male, 16.5% (23/139) vs 13.8% (52/378),  $P > 0.05$ ] in patients less than 45 years old, and in patients between 45–60 years old [female vs male, 60.7% (184/303) vs 57.6% (381/662),  $P > 0.05$ ], and in patients more than 60 years old (female vs male, 80.2% (105/131) vs 80.0% (132/165),  $P > 0.05$ ). We think the sample size became smaller in the separated groups.

And Figure 3 should be:



**Abbreviation:** ns, not statistically significant.

3. As your comments, this was a cross-sectional study, we used the Logistic regression to investigate the associations, so we should use OR instead of HR for presentation.

## Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this communication.

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