

The Mediating Role of Emotion Regulation and Shame in the Relationship Between Parental Perception and Anxiety in Adulthood

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1. Round 1

1.1. Reviewer 1

Reviewer:

The sentence "Anxiety disorders are the second most common psychiatric condition after depression" should be clarified by specifying the source of the statistic (e.g., WHO or a specific global study).

The prevalence rates mentioned for anxiety disorders (e.g., 13% for social anxiety disorder) require citations from primary sources rather than secondary or narrative reviews.

The CERQ's Iranian adaptation is cited from a 2014 study, but its relevance to a 2023 sample could be questioned. Provide more recent validation data or justify its continued use.

Provide effect sizes and confidence intervals in addition to the mean and standard deviation to give a more comprehensive understanding of the data.

The structural model diagram lacks clarity regarding causal arrows. Include descriptions in the legend to guide interpretation.

The NFI in Table 5 does not meet the threshold (>0.90). Discuss why this is acceptable or how it impacts the model's reliability.

The statement "No research has addressed the mediating role of emotion regulation and shame in this relationship" should be nuanced by citing studies addressing similar constructs (e.g., emotion regulation and parenting).

The practical implications for interventions (e.g., targeting parental behavior or emotion regulation in therapy) are too broad. Offer specific program suggestions.

Response: Revised and uploaded the manuscript.

1.2. Reviewer 2

Reviewer:

The introduction does not elaborate on the theoretical foundation linking parental perception, emotion regulation, shame, and anxiety. Consider discussing specific psychological models, such as attachment theory, to provide a stronger theoretical basis.

The term "negative parenting" needs operationalization. Specify what constitutes "overprotection" or "psychological control" in measurable terms.

While ethical considerations are listed, information on ethical approval (e.g., from an institutional review board) is missing. Add this detail for compliance.

Discuss how the cultural context of the participants (e.g., Iran) influences the generalizability of findings, especially given the unique dynamics of family roles.

While shame is identified as a mediator, the discussion does not delve into neurobiological or cognitive mechanisms. Adding these perspectives would enhance depth.

Response: Revised and uploaded the manuscript.

2. Revised

Editor's decision after revisions: Accepted.

Editor in Chief's decision: Accepted.