**Reviewer 1**  
This study investigated the association of various dietary patterns with mortality among cancer survivors from NHANES between 1999-2018. Dietary patterns associated with food insecurity and several other factors were extracted from the 2,493 cancer survivors in the study from 24-hour dietary recalls and then used in the same population to determine their association with mortality.

**Comment**: Ideally, the analyses with mortality should be done in a separate population as using the same population is likely to bias the results. A discussion of this and the potential implications of using the same study population should be included in the manuscript.

**Response**: We thank the reviewer for the thoughtful suggestion. We agree with the reviewer and originally, we would have liked to perform analysis on separate subsets (one subset for training the models and generating the dietary patterns and a separate subset for performing the survival analysis). We decided to not go along with the idea originally given that the sample size of cancer survivors is quite small in the NHANES data. Nevertheless, given the suggestion by this reviewer, we amended the analysis and did as we just described. We split the original sample into 50%-50% subsets and performed the training models and testing models separately on those subsets. Please note that this changed most of the results and, thus, the results section has been significantly modified. However, the overall conclusions have not changed. In the methods we have indicated this change in the analysis in lines 133-135 and 176-177. We also note that because of the change in the methods resulting in a smaller testing sample size, we ran into significant issues with optimizer convergence when fitting models for cardiovascular disease mortality given the small counts of observed deaths from CVD. Thus, we removed all analyses involving deaths from CVD from the analysis given that we were no longer able to analyze those data comprehensively as with all-cause and cancer-specific mortality.  
  
**Comment**: The food-insecure cancer survivors had higher levels of numerous characteristics know to affect health including being non-white, living under the poverty level, being current smokers, and having more comorbidities. While all these factors were adjusted for in the statistical models, the possibility of confounding by these and related factors that were not controlled for remains. Factors such as the type of cancer and stage at diagnosis, for which information may not be available, could also confound the results. The authors should make efforts to address the potential of residual confounding and show unadjusted and adjusted results. That some potential confounders could not be adjusted for should be noted as a limitation.

**Response**: We thank the reviewer for this suggestion. We remind the reviewer that we adjusted for as many potential confounders as we could. This is clearly indicated in the methods and results sections.  
  
The authors conclude that their findings that food insecurity may be associated with higher mortality in cancer survivors should motivate efforts to address this in cancer clinics. However, there is no evidence that the influence of food insecurity on mortality is any different in cancer survivors than for people who have never had cancer. This would require including the latter group in the analyses. The discussion of the potential policy implications of the findings should be tempered and the absence of a cancer survivor – cancer-free comparison acknowledged.  
  
Given all the issues discussed above, the title of the manuscript should be revised to reflect more of the nature of the study rather than a declaration of the conclusion as it is now. In addition, “prognosis” should be replaced by “mortality” because that was the only outcome investigated.