

GeoGoku



Start your writing journey

Scientific Writing ——Tips from editor

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◆学习目的

从期刊编辑的角度帮助同学们解读科技期刊稿件**处理流程**，了解稿件准备需要关注的**核心问题**。在今后的学术写作中避免因为投稿细节处理不好，稿件难以投中高质量期刊甚至被反复被退稿不能发表，或稿件难以发表在理想期刊。

◆学习内容

国际期刊的稿件处理原则，技术及伦理学考虑等方面的知识。

Contents

01

稿件准备

02

流程简介

03

关注要点

04

常见问题

Choosing a journal

Identifying appropriate journals in your area

- consider whether your paper is specialized (and if so to what degree) or interdisciplinary, and what journals best match your intended audience.
- consider recommendations from colleagues and advisors
- think of journals you read regularly and whether your paper would be a good fit
- look at the journals in your reference list
- for papers in biomedicine and life sciences, use the Yale School of Public Health's Journal Targeter tool Jot
- think about whether you want to publish Open Access; see:
 - Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)
 - Publisher OA Agreements and Discounts for UC corresponding authors (some agreements include LBNL)
 - UC Berkeley Scholarly Communication Services: OA at Berkeley
 - Maximizing Impact
- on journal websites read the Aims and Scope and the Author Guidelines, and note each journal's article types and data policies
- search Web of Science, Scopus or Embase on your topic or on key researchers in your field and look at the source titles or journal titles in the left-hand menu:

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Choosing a journal



THINK



CHECK



SUBMIT

Think: Ask yourself, can you trust this journal with your research? Does the journal publish research you would read yourself?

Check: Is the organization or publisher of the journal identifiable? Can you contact them easily?

For journals with publication fees (color charges, Open Access) - are the fees clearly listed on the publisher's website?

Reputable publishers should list their fees clearly and publicly.

Do you know the names or reputations of any of the editorial board members?

Are the articles indexed in services you use within your subject area?

Submit: If you can answer yes to these questions, then submit!

Submitting the manuscript

Submission guidelines

Read the author or manuscript submission guidelines carefully for any journal which you are considering. The guidelines will specify:

- **File formats** for the manuscript, figures, and supplementary data
- Whether you are required to use a **template** to format the article.
- Whether the **figures** should be included in the manuscript file or submitted in separate files, and when.

Submitting the manuscript

Submission guidelines

- Eight simple mistakes that can delay peer review (and how to avoid them) (PLOS ONE/Maria Gould)

1. You inserted your figures in your manuscript file.

Quick fix: Upload each figure file separately. Read more about uploading figures.

Submitting the manuscript

Submission guidelines

- Eight simple mistakes that can delay peer review (and how to avoid them) (PLOS ONE/Maria Gould)

2. You uploaded a figure file but did not reference it in the manuscript text (or vice versa, you referenced a figure in the text but did not upload the corresponding figure file).

Quick fix: Make sure that every figure uploaded is mentioned in the text, and that every figure mentioned in the text is uploaded with the submission. Read more about figures.

Submitting the manuscript

Submission guidelines

- Eight simple mistakes that can delay peer review (and how to avoid them) (PLOS ONE/Maria Gould)
- 3. Your study involves human participants but you did not provide full details about study approval and ethical protocols.

Quick fix: Make sure you name the Institutional Review Board that approved the study (or provide a reason if IRB approval was not required) and describe the ethical protocols followed, including how participants gave consent and how this consent was documented. Include this information in the online submission form and in the Methods. Read more about requirements for human subjects research.

Submitting the manuscript

Submission guidelines

- Eight simple mistakes that can delay peer review (and how to avoid them) (PLOS ONE/Maria Gould)

4. Your study involves animal research but you did not provide full details about study approval and ethical protocols.

Quick fix: Make sure you name the institutional animal ethics committee that approved the study and describe the ethical protocols followed, including animal care and welfare, efforts to alleviate suffering, and methods of sacrifice if applicable. Include this information in the online submission form and in the Methods. Read more about requirements for animal research.

Submitting the manuscript

Submission guidelines

- Eight simple mistakes that can delay peer review (and how to avoid them) (PLOS ONE/Maria Gould)
 - 5. Your manuscript describes a clinical trial but you did not provide details about clinical trial registration or upload the required trial documentation.
- Quick fix: Your trial must be registered before you submit, and you need to provide registry information with the submission. You also need to provide supporting documentation about the trial, including the trial protocol, flow diagram, and CONSORT checklist. Read more about requirements for clinical trials research.

Submitting the manuscript

Submission guidelines

- Eight simple mistakes that can delay peer review (and how to avoid them) (PLOS ONE/Maria Gould)

6. You did not include your title page within the manuscript file, or your title page does not include all required information.

Quick fix: First, make sure your title page is included within your manuscript file. Then make sure that the title page lists all authors and affiliations and clearly designates the corresponding author. Finally, make sure the title on the title page matches the title that you entered in the submission system. Read more about formatting the title page.

Submitting the manuscript

Submission guidelines

- Eight simple mistakes that can delay peer review (and how to avoid them) (PLOS ONE/Maria Gould)

7. Your submitted manuscript contains text that overlaps with or is closely related to previously published work.

Quick fix: Rephrase the text to avoid duplication, make sure all sources are cited, and provide an explanation for how your submitted manuscript advances on previous work. Read our policies on plagiarism and on dual submission.

Submitting the manuscript

Submission guidelines

- Eight simple mistakes that can delay peer review (and how to avoid them) (PLOS ONE/Maria Gould)

8. You submitted your manuscript in an incompatible file format.

Quick fix: Submit your manuscript in DOC, DOCX, RTF, or, for LaTex papers only, PDF. Read more about manuscript formatting.

Submitting the manuscript

Cover letter

A cover letter is your opportunity to explain to an editorial team why they should consider publishing your paper, and will be their first impression of your work.

A cover letter should be no longer than one page, and should:

- include the title of the paper and the article type (research article, letter/communication, etc.)
- offer a brief summary of the research question investigated, and the novelty and significance of the results
- use standard, searchable terms (keywords) to call attention to your work
- state why the paper has been submitted to this particular journal
- avoid simply restating the abstract

Many journals require statements that the manuscript is not under consideration elsewhere and has not been published before, and that all co-authors have approved the manuscript and agreed to its submission to the journal. Some journal publishers provide cover letter samples or templates in their guidelines.



Springer journal suggester

- Journal guide
- [JournalGuide – Home](#)

- IEEE publication recommender

稿件准备



智能选刊工具小结

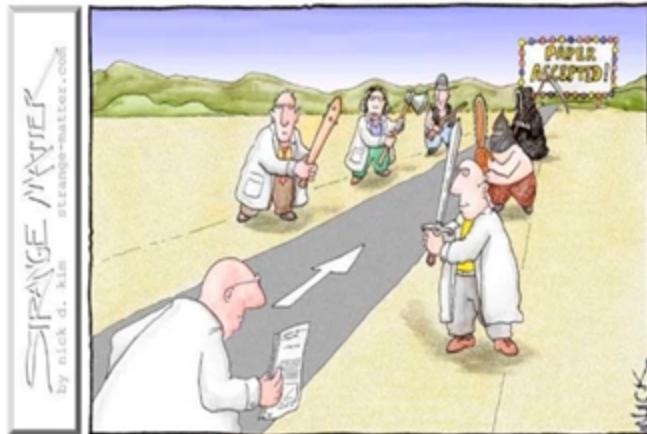
见下页



	简介	主办单位	期刊数量	特点
Master Journal List	基于WOS和JCR数据的权威出版社官方选刊工具	科睿唯安	29000多种	SCI刊，可根据WOS类别、国别、学科、发表周期筛选
Journal Finder	爱思唯尔出版社选刊工具	Elsevier	4600多种	界面美观，刊物质量较高。可以按照影响因子、接受率、一审时间排序。
Journal Suggester	Springer出版社	Springer	2500多种	可输入最小影响因子、最小接受率、一审最长时间匹配。
Journal Guide	预印本发布平台Research Square的期刊选择工具	Research Square	46000多种	其愿景是将所有的期刊集中在该平台，为作者提供更简便易行的期刊检索方法。
IEEE Publication Recommender	IEEE出版社	IEEE	200多种期刊和2000多种会议录	提供IEEE出版社适合发表论文的工程类期刊和会议录。
SJR (SCImago Journal Rank)	西班牙Félix de Moya 教授等所在的SCImago的一个研究小组于2007年提出的一个指标。	SCImago	34000多种	利用Google的PageRank算法来测量期刊的声望，也考虑了不同学科的差异。



了解目标期刊



Most scientists regarded the new streamlined peer-review process as "quite an improvement."

- 期刊的同行评价、口碑
- 投稿期刊的研究范围，用稿方向
- 该期刊近期是否有发表相似的内容
- 投稿之前，可与期刊编辑部直接联系沟通了解
- 期刊是否列在负面清单
- 愿意支付的费用（版面费、OA费用）
- 对非英语国家的作者友好程度
- 刊文量、发表速度、审稿周期

Contents

01

稿件准备

02

流程简介

03

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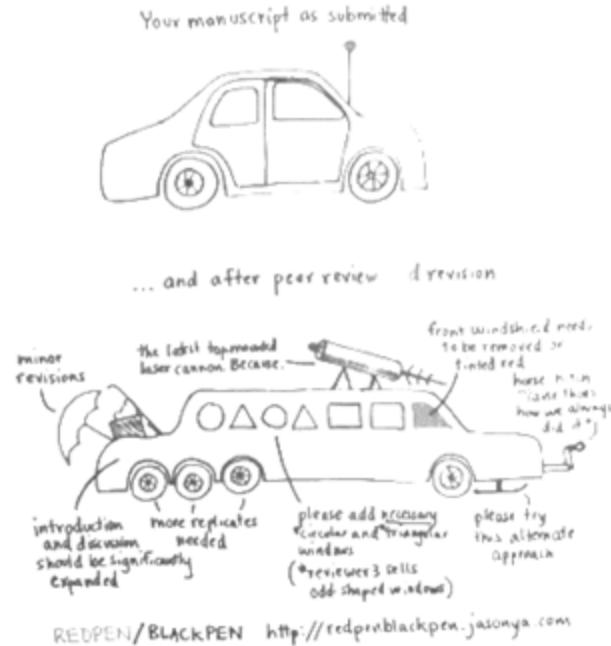
投稿心态变化



流程简介



➤ 审稿的重要性



流程简介



➤ 稿件评审流程

Editorial and peer review process

Author submits
article to journal



流程简介



➤ 稿件评审流程

Editorial and peer review process

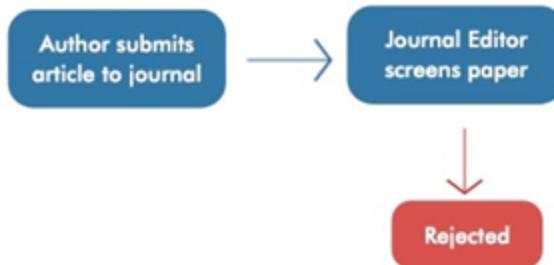


流程简介



➤ 稿件评审流程

Editorial and peer review process



流程简介



➤ 稿件评审流程

Desk rejection





➤ 稿件评审流程

直接拒稿的常见原因

Desk Reject (直接拒稿)

1. 受众面

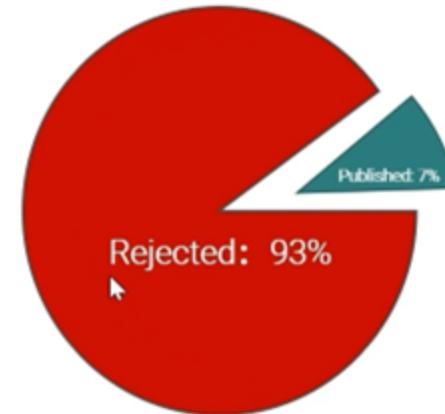
主题不符合期刊的办刊方向或收录范围，对期刊的调查了解不够导致。

2. 选题陈旧

期刊出版社已经发表了太多相同领域的文章。

3. 创新性不足

4. 研究方法或设计中存在缺陷



Science - Desk Reject Ratio

流程简介



Causes of desk rejections	Number of cases
Contribution (贡献)	48
Length (长度)	34
Scope (范围)	19
Methodology (方法学)	16
Self-plagiarism (自我抄袭)	10
Style (风格)	10
Age of the sample (样本年龄)	7
Plagiarism (抄袭)	5
Resubmission of a paper previously rejected by EAR (再次提交之前被拒的文章)	5
No respect of a ban (忽视禁止要求)	1
Co-author not informed (未获得合作者许可)	1
Duplicate submission (重复提交)	1



1 贡献/新颖性

“不清楚这篇论文是如何对现有文献做出贡献”是编辑在Desk rejection时的常见原因。

建议：

- ◆ 仔细思考文章内容（引言、假设、方法、分析、结论）是否充分，是否阐明了对所在领域的贡献（填补文献空白）？
- ◆ 在引言中包括新颖性陈述。如果合适的话，在论文的摘要和结论部分也提及创新点。
- ◆ 查看该期刊发表的其他论文，可以帮助你修改文章。
- ◆ 一封清晰明了的 cover letter，也能让编辑快速了解你的研究。



流程简介

2 长度/格式不符

虽然长度不等同于稿件质量，但文章太短的话，可能表示忽视了一些重要问题，而文章太长的话，很可能不符合期刊发表的要求。

建议：

- ◆ 选好期刊后，认真查看作者指南，满足投稿要求。

3 期刊范围

不同期刊有不同的范围，通常会规定的比较具体。

建议：

- ◆ 查看最近几期文章，了解已发表文章的类型和主题。
- ◆ 投稿前向编辑咨询自己的研究是否适合投稿。



4 研究方法

如果研究中使用的方法论不符合标准，手稿可能会被直接拒绝。比如，方法过于简单，方法不合适，样本大小（即小样本）也是一个问题。

建议：

- ◆ 在设计研究方法时，寻求统计专家的帮助。
- ◆ 清晰全面地描述研究方法。
- ◆ 使用**Reporting guidelines**。



5 抄袭/自我抄袭

期刊会通过不同抄袭检测软件检查手稿。一般来说，如果手稿显示大约20%的重复，手稿将被退还给作者。如果作者提交的文章与他们在其他期刊上发表的文章有许多相似之处，可能会涉及自我抄袭或重复发表，这也是违反学术伦理道德的。

建议：

- ◆ 正确引用参考文献的内容。避免释义不当、拼凑抄袭等行为。
- ◆ 提前用抄袭检测软件检查手稿。



6 风格/语言问题

文章的写作风格糟糕/语言语法问题较多，会让编辑和审稿人很难专注于研究实质内容，也容易给人不专业的形象。

建议：

- ◆ 在论文写作时制定写作大纲。
- ◆ 多征求其他人的反馈，然后不断修改。
- ◆ 考虑论文润色。



7 样本年龄

这里指的是样本的“古老”程度。一些论文的样本数据获取在很早前就已经完成了（比如5年或10年前），时间间隔太久会让编辑认为数据缺乏新东西。

如果研究基于特定的或私人的数据，关注的现象依然是当前的兴趣所在，那么“古老”的样本是可以接受的。

建议：

- ◆ 尽量早点完成论文并发表，还可以避免类似研究被抢发。
- ◆ 文章包括陈旧数据时，需要给编辑一个合理的理由。



流程简介

8 再次提交之前被拒的文章

有些期刊不允许提交之前已经被拒的文章。除非这篇文章的改动幅度很大，几乎是一篇新文章。

建议：

- ◆ 再次向同一期刊提交稿件时，需要对稿件进行彻底的检查和修改。
- ◆ 告知编辑这篇文章曾经投过（包括手稿ID），并说明做了哪些改动。

9 忽视禁止要求

主要指忽视或违反学术伦理相关的规定。

建议：

- ◆ 作者需要提前了解期刊在学术伦理方面的要求，准备好相关声明或材料。比如，利益冲突声明、数据可获得性声明，以及机构伦理审查委员会的批准材料等。



10 未获得其他作者许可

有些作者在不知情的情况下，被其他作者署名或代替提交文章，编辑会撤回提交。

11 重复提交

指一篇文章同时提交给不同期刊。有时，不同期刊找的审稿人可能是同一个，编辑发现这种情况后会很快拒稿。

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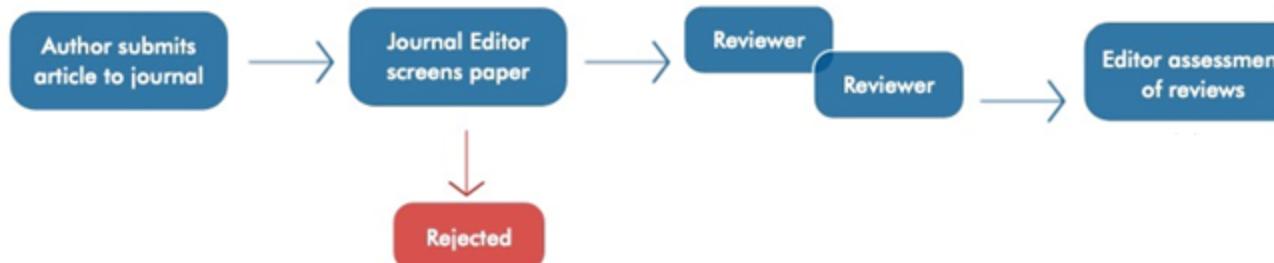


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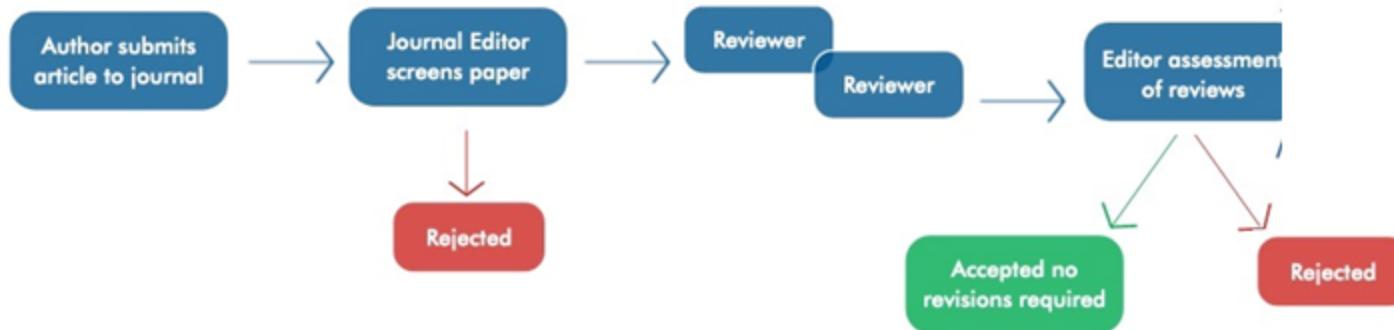


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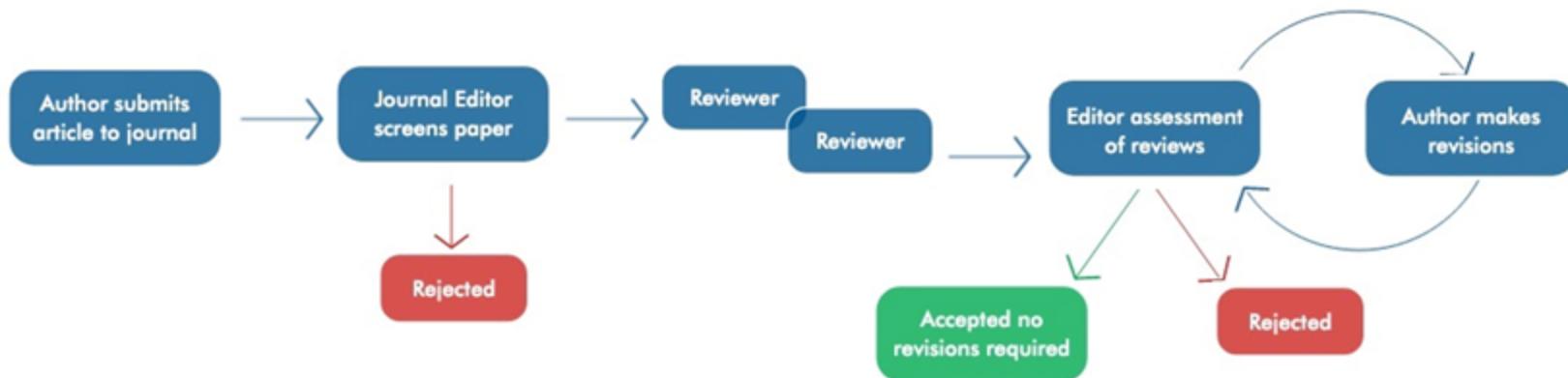


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➤ 稿件评审流程

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流程简介



➤ 稿件评审流程

Editorial and peer review process



流程简介



The scientific journal editorial and peer review process (simplified)

1. Submission: The manuscript is submitted by the corresponding author, and receives a submission or tracking ID number.

2. Preliminary editorial screening: An editor reviews the cover letter, title and abstract to decide whether the paper is suitable for the journal.

- A. If the editor feels that the paper falls within the journal's aims and scope and is otherwise a good fit, the manuscript will be sent to peer reviewers.
- B. If the editor feels that the paper falls outside the journal's aims and scope or has other fundamental problems, the manuscript may be:
 - I. recommended for transfer or submission to another journal, or
 - II. rejected.

3. Peer review: The reviewers evaluate the paper and submit their reports to the editor. The reviewers will generally make one of three recommendations:

- A. Acceptance without changes (uncommon)
- B. Acceptance with revisions (minor or major)
- C. Rejection



4. Editorial decision: The editor weighs the peer review reports and makes a decision:

- A. **Acceptance without changes:** Uncommon
- B. **Conditional acceptance:** If revisions have been suggested by the reviewers, the paper is accepted pending the changes.
 - I. **Minor revisions** (spelling, grammar, style): Once the changes are made the editor will check them and accept the paper if they are satisfactory.
 - II. **Major revisions:** The revised manuscript must be submitted together with the authors' detailed response to each reviewer comment. The revised manuscript and the comment responses are sent to peer reviewers for re-review (see step 3).
- C. **Return for resubmission:** The paper is rejected in its current form, but the authors are invited to substantially revise it to address the peer reviewers' comments and resubmit. Generally a letter is required with the resubmission referencing the previous submission and offering a detailed response to each reviewer comment. The resubmission will then be sent for peer review (see step 3).
- D. **Rejection:** The journal will not publish the paper even if changes are made. At this point the authors are free to submit the paper to another journal.



Reasons for rejection

1. Lack of novelty/significance or flawed experimental design.

Solution: Do a thorough review of the literature to ensure that the research question has not been investigated before and that the experimental methods are appropriate. Librarians can help!

2. Paper does not match journal's aims and scope.

Solution: Find a journal whose scope better matches your paper; see [Submitting the manuscript](#), or contact a librarian.

3. Issues with writing, spelling, grammar, and/or organization.

Solution: Have your paper reviewed by a scientific editor, more experienced colleague or mentor, or the [Graduate Writing Center](#). Some publishers offer in-house editing services (for an additional fee). For writing and organizational tips see [Writing the paper](#)

4. Unclear or poorly designed figures and tables.

Solution: Make sure that the captions, legends and labels for all figures and tables are clear, and that data visualization best practices are used. See the [Data Visualization guide](#)

5. Lack of adherence to manuscript submission guidelines.

Solution: Carefully read and follow the submission guidelines; see [Submitting the manuscript](#)

6. Oversimilarity to or duplication of other published work.

Solution: Cite all sources, clearly indicate direct quotes, and avoid paraphrases that make only slight changes to the original.

Contents

01

稿件准备

02

流程简介

03

关注要点

04

常见问题



关注要点

咨询

The Editor
Asia-Pacific Journal of Clinical Oncology

I write to assess your potential interest in submission of a review article to your Journal.

This would be a review of the Epidemiology of Neuroendocrine Tumours (NETs) in the Asia-Pacific region.

Just some brief background to the topic

My colleagues and I have undertaken a project looking at the Epidemiology of NETs in Queensland, Australia, between 1982 and 2014. I was fortunate to present our results as an oral presentation at the European Neuroendocrine Tumour Society (ENETS) annual scientific meeting in Barcelona earlier this year. This has been undertaken in conjunction with the Queensland Cancer Control Analysis team.

A manuscript is currently being prepared, with submission planned for later this year, potentially to an epidemiology journal.

As a result of this work, I have been asked to speak at ENETS in 2018 in a session titled "Epidemiology – ENETS Meets East and West", speaking on data from the "Asian-Pacific" region.

Part of the preparation for this presentation will involve our team reviewing all relevant published NET Epidemiology literature from the Asia Pacific region.

As such, it is an ideal opportunity for one of my team to produce a review paper from this work, and such a review would seem an ideal fit for the Asia-Pacific Journal of Clinical Oncology.

I thought I would take the opportunity to approach you at this point to assess whether there would potentially be interest in such a submission. As if so, I am certain that the student who will be assisting with this project will be keen to develop such a review paper as part of our ongoing work in this area.

Many thanks for consideration of this enquiry.

Regards

关注要点



The Editor
Asia-Pacific Journal of Clinical Oncology

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Many thanks for consideration of this enquiry.

Regards

Dear Dr Li,

If it's a research article, then the editors have decided they would be interested in your manuscript, and they encourage you to submit. If you choose to submit your manuscript (<https://ccrmsubmit.net>), then please note that we cannot guarantee that the manuscript will be accepted or sent out for peer review. Please let me know if you have any questions.

Best wishes,

Kate Knab

Clinical Cancer Research

关注要点



编辑考虑文章的出发点

- 是否在期刊收稿范围?
- 文章信息是否表达清楚?
- 是否有新意?
- 研究工作是否重要?
- 文章是否真实?
- 本刊读者是否有兴趣阅读?

作者需要从以上方面说服编辑

关注要点



What Is the First Thing an Editor Looks At?



关注要点



What Is the First Thing an Editor Looks At?

An effective cover letter

- 珍惜和编辑“推销”自己文章的机会

Dear Dr. Zhou,

Please find enclosed our manuscript entitled "Localized biphasic type malignant mesothelioma arising in the peritoneum: Report of a case", by Kohno et al., which we would like to submit for publication as a Case report in *Thoracic Cancer*.

Localized malignant mesothelioma is an uncommon circumscribed tumor of the serosal membrane with the microscopic appearance of diffuse malignant mesothelioma, but without any evidence of infiltration. ...

This report describes a rare case of localized malignant biphasic (mixed epithelioid and sarcomatoid) mesothelioma arising in the peritoneum. A 69-year-old male with a history of asbestos exposure, complaining of a painful mass of the left chest wall, was found to have a tumor of left peritoneum on computed tomography (CT). The resected tumor was histologically consistent with a malignant mesothelioma with mixed epithelioid and sarcomatoid type and no distant metastasis. The diagnosis of localized malignant biphasic mesothelioma arising in the peritoneum was appropriate because there was no evidence of any other primary tumor.

We believe our findings would appeal to a broad audience, such as the readership of *Thoracic Cancer*.

All authors have read and approved the manuscript. We hope that you find our study worthy of publication.
Please address all correspondence to...

背景介绍

本文新意

对期刊读者群的帮助

关注要点



What Is the First Thing an Editor Looks At?

Cover letters A good cover letter

1. 期刊編輯姓名 2. 投稿文章題目 3. 文章類型

Dear Dr Ellenbogen Editor's name Manuscript title Publication type

Please find enclosed our manuscript entitled "Presenteeism among Taiwanese employees: Personality and job stress", which we would like to submit for publication as a Research Paper in *Anxiety, Stress & Coping: An International Journal*.

This study examines presenteeism, the situation in which workers are present at work, but their ability to do their jobs is impaired by physical or mental symptoms. This topic is important to companies as studies have found that the costs of presenteeism can be higher than medical costs associated with treating the underlying conditions. Currently, the relationships between common mental health symptoms and presenteeism, as well as the effects of job strain and workplace social support, are unclear. We aimed to evaluate these relationships and consider the effect of personality traits on both presenteeism and common mental health symptoms.

We used an online questionnaire incorporating several well-established and verified questionnaires to assess presenteeism, mental disturbance, job strain and workplace support, and temperament and character. We found that common mental health symptoms are a good predictor of presenteeism. Although workplace social support is generally agreed to reduce the severity of common mental health symptoms, we found no direct effect on presenteeism.

Our results clearly link presenteeism to common mental health symptoms, and also show the negative effects of strain and poor workplace support. This study is of interest to researchers, managers, mental health clinicians and occupational health specialists interested in the issue of workplace stress and its management. This study is likely to lead to an improved approach to preventing and managing both presenteeism and common mental health symptoms, and is applicable worldwide. Therefore, we feel this manuscript is particularly suitable for *Anxiety, Stress & Coping: An International Journal* and of great interest to its readers.

We would also like to suggest the following reviewers: Recommend reviewers

"Must-have" statements 4. 文章簡介 5. What was done and what was found 6. 論文之審查者

Give the background to the research
What was done and what was found
Interest to journal's readers



What Is the First Thing an Editor Looks At?

Cover Letter

期刊名字

Dear editor: (如果知道编辑名字, 可以直接 Dear Dr. XXX)

We are submitting the enclosed manuscript entitled "文章题目" for your consideration as a 文章类型 in 期刊名字. The work described has not been submitted elsewhere for publication, in whole or in part, and all authors have contributed to, read and approved the enclosed manuscript.

The manuscript presents (研究方法) to achieve (结果). Further, we believe that this paper will be of interest to the readership of your journal because we introduce (另外的创新点), which is consistent with (和期刊的 scope 和 aim 一致). We believe that our study makes a significant contribution to the literature because we resolved (主要的 research gap).

We sincerely hope DR.A>Email : 和 DR.B>Email : to be considered as the potential manuscript reviewers as they are the specialists in the field of (研究领域).

Thank you for your consideration. I am looking forward to hearing from you.

关注要点



What Is the First Thing an Editor Looks At?

重要！新颖独特！适合！--与之前发表成果之不同



- 投稿信 (Cover letter) 最好不要超过一页，需
要包含：
- 文章题目，期刊名，投稿栏目
- 文章的创新点 (比较抓人眼球的用词突出重要的
研究内容，文章的独特之处，但不能夸张)
- 为什么投稿该期刊 (紧扣期刊主题)
- 尽量用通俗易懂的方式介绍一些相关基本概念
- 无法在文章里交代的事情，如之前与编辑的沟通、
渊源等
- 声明没有投给其他期刊 (一稿多投或重复发表)
- 作者姓名、联系方式

Dear Editor:

I would like to submit my manuscript titled "Shared care for patients with type I diabetes."

We believe that our paper will be of interest to your readers as it reports the results of a care scheme that shares responsibility for diabetes Type I care between general practice and hospital outpatient clinics. The scheme meets the need for all organizational models that addresses capacity problems in hospital outpatient clinics caused by the rising incidence of diabetes.

The present study is the first to report an evaluation of a shared care scheme for diabetes in Denmark. It is also, to our knowledge, the first report of a study where general practitioners participating in the shared care group have been unselected. This has become possible because the study comprised all general practitioners within the same country. We found that diabetics in the shared care scheme matched the control groups in terms of glycosylated hemoglobin, body mass index, mean arterial blood pressure and urinary albumin. In accordance with prevailing recommendations for diabetics are, the shared care scheme saw a significant rise in the number of laboratory analyses performed and a significant drop in the number of visits to hospital outpatient clinics. This left valuable time for the diabetes specialists to deal with more demanding issues. We conclude that shared care for diabetes is as effective as conventional care, and that shared care makes the most effective use of specialist time by moving routine consultations to primary care. All authors included in the paper fulfil the criteria of authorship.

Bridge Jones, M.D
(Adapted from 《英语论文检索、写作与投稿指南》，2011)



What Is the First Thing an Editor Looks At?

Dear Editor:

I'm sorry for a mistake in the Cover letter. The name of the journal in the Cover letter submitted is called "Translational Oncology", it should be changed to '.....'

I would appreciate it if you could help me revise it.

Best regards.

Yours sincerely,

关注要点



What Is the Second Thing an Editor Looks At?





What Is the Second Thing an Editor Looks At?

Title: 基本要求

- 准确 (Accuracy) : 准确地反映论文的内容
- 简洁 (Brevity) : 中文最好不超过20个汉字, 英文最好不超过12个实词;
- 清楚 (Clarity) : 清晰地反映文章的具体内容和特色, 力求简洁有效、重点突出
- 尽可能将表达核心内容的主题词放在题名开头慎重使用缩略语;
- 避免使用化学式、上下角标、特殊符号 (数字符号、希腊字母等) 、公式不常用的专业术语和非英语词汇 (包括拉丁语) 等

关注要点



What Is the Second Thing an Editor Looks At?

Bad Title:

The amazing effect of Nivolumab on Lung Cancer

Good title:

Nivolumab Versus Docetaxel in Previously Treated Patients With Advanced Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer: Two-YearOutcomes From Two Randomized, Open-Label, Phase III Trials (CheckMate 017 and CheckMate 057)



What Is the Second Thing an Editor Looks At?

Electrical and Electromagnetic Methods



A feasibility study on time-lapse transient electromagnetics for monitoring groundwater dynamics

Juan Carlos Zamora-Luria, Paul McLachlan, Pradip Kumar Maurya, Lichao Liu, Denys Grombacher, and Anders Vest Christiansen

<https://doi.org/10.1190/geo2022-0532.1>

Pages: E135–E146

[Preview](#) [Abstract](#) ▾

[FULL TEXT](#) [PDF/EPUB](#) [PERMISSIONS](#)



3D DC inversion, visualization, and processing of dense time-lapse data in fine domains applied to remediation monitoring

Diego Domenzain, Lichao Liu, Iván Yélamos Vela, and Anders Vest Christiansen

<https://doi.org/10.1190/geo2023-0093.1>

Pages: E147–E158

[Preview](#) [Abstract](#) ▾

[FULL TEXT](#) [PDF/EPUB](#) [PERMISSIONS](#)

关注要点



What Is the Third Thing an Editor Looks At?

The Abstract

MANY JOURNALS NOW BASE THEIR DECISIONS
ON THE ABSTRACT ALONE



Decisions Based on Abstract

- "For about two thirds of submissions seen during the study, editors were able to make decisions based on reading only abstracts
2/3编辑看完摘要后即可做决定--第一印象
- ...For all papers that editors thought should be rejected after reading the abstract, the final decision after full processing was still rejection.
基于摘要的第一印象直接影响稿件最终命运

Schroter S, Barratt H. Editorial decision making based on abstracts. European Science Editing 2004;30: 8-9.



关键点

1

确保摘要的“**独立性**”或“**自明性**”：尽量避免引用文献、图表和缩写

2

尽量避免使用化学结构式、数学表达式、角标和希腊文等特殊符号。

3

可适当强调研究中的创新、重要之处；尽量包括论文的主要论点和重要细节(重要的论证或数据)



摘要无法自明

Abstract

AIM: To compare the potency of the fusion of DCs with leukemia cells and freeze-thawed leukemia antigen-loading DCs in inducing antigen-specific CTLs.

Abstract

OBJECTIVE: To study the effect of PDGF on dermal blood vessel reconstruction by transplanted tissue-engineering skin containing PDGF-B gene to rats.



摘要结果无数据

Abstract

OBJECTIVE: This study aims to evaluate the influence of hot chemical etching on short- and long-term shear bond strength (SBS) of zirconia to resin.

METHODS: Eighty zirconia ceramic slices were obtained and randomly divided into five groups based on the surface treatment to be applied—group A: H₂SO₄/(NH₄)₂SO₄ hot solution etching + application of Clearfil; group B: HF/HNO₃ hot solution etching + application of Clearfil; group C: H₂SO₄/HF/HNO₃ hot solution etching + Clearfil; group D: alumina sandblasting + application of Clearfil; group E: tribochemical silica coating + application of silane coupling agent. Eighty composite cylinders were bonded to pretreated ceramic slices using a bis-GMA-based resin cement. Specimens in each group were divided into two fractions: the first half received 24 h water storage, and the second half received 40 d water storage. Then, SBS tests were conducted. Morphological analysis of sandblasted alumina and hot chemical-etched zirconia surfaces were performed by scanning electron microscopy(SEM).

RESULTS: Group E displayed the highest SBS before artificial aging, and no statistical difference was found among the other groups. After 40 d water storage, groups A, B, and E showed significantly higher SBS than groups C and D. SBS increased significantly after artificial aging in groups A and B. No significant variations were found before and after artificial aging in the other groups.

CONCLUSION: The experimental hot chemical etching solution provides enhanced bonding for zirconia than sandblasting, and the bond strengths remain stable after artificial aging.



摘要结果无数据

Abstract

OBJECTIVE: To observe the effect of fast-acting spray for heat stroke, a preparation of traditional Chinese drugs, in enhancing the heat tolerance in rats.

METHODS: Thirty SD rats were randomized into 3 groups (with 10 in each group), and group A was treated with the fast-acting spray for heat stroke, group B with chlorpromazine, and group C with cool boiled water, before they were exposed to heat at 41 degrees Celsius in a heat chamber with relative humidity of 70% till death. The rats' rectal temperature was measured before and 1 h after the heat exposure, and the time when death occurred in the rats was recorded.

RESULT: In comparison with group C, the rats in groups A and B had lower rectal temperature and prolonged survival time with decrease mortality.

CONCLUSION: The fast-acting spray for heat stroke we prepared may enhance the heat tolerance of rats.

Abstract

To evaluate the application of blood salvage technique in spine orthopaedic operation. 26 cases of spine orthopaedic operations were divided into two groups. Group A received homologous blood transfusion. Group B received intraoperative blood salvage by cell saver in spine orthopaedic operations. No complications of transfusion and dysfunction were found in all patients. The results showed that blood salvage technique can decrease effectively the need of homologous blood transfusion in spine orthopaedic operation and can be used safely in clinical practice.



摘要结果冗长繁琐难以阅读

RESULTS: The results of flow cytometry showed that the purity of MACS-isolated CD4(+)T lymphocytes was $90.0\% \pm 5.2\%$ and the survival rate $94.8\% \pm 3.2\%$. The protein ($28.0\% \pm 3.5\%$, $14.9\% \pm 3.4\%$) and mRNA levels (0.55 ± 0.16 , 1.38 ± 0.42) of Cyclin A and Cyclin D1 in CD4(+)T lymphocytes of asthma group were significantly higher than those of the control group ($13.4\% \pm 3.5\%$, $7.7\% \pm 1.8\%$ and 0.32 ± 0.10 , 0.92 ± 0.37) ($P = 0.002$, 0.036 and $P = 0.007$, 0.042). The protein and mRNA levels ($23.3\% \pm 3.9\%$ and 0.16 ± 0.03) of P27(kip1) of asthma group were significantly lower than those of control group ($37.5\% \pm 5.8\%$ and 0.32 ± 0.03 , $P = 0.006$ and $P = 0.000$). The protein and mRNA levels of Cyclin D1 in groups A, B, C and D-treated CD4(+)T lymphocytes were $12.2\% \pm 3.7\%$, $7.3\% \pm 3.0\%$, $8.1\% \pm 2.3\%$, $4.2\% \pm 1.7\%$ and 1.71 ± 0.44 , 1.07 ± 0.31 , 1.21 ± 0.32 and 0.62 ± 0.20 respectively; groups B, C and D decreased markedly compared with group A (all $P < 0.01$) while group D decreased significantly compared with groups B and C (all $P < 0.05$). The protein levels of P27(kip1) in groups A, B, C and D were $22.9\% \pm 3.0\%$, $31.6\% \pm 5.3\%$, $28.4\% \pm 5.6\%$ and $44.6\% \pm 2.8\%$ respectively; group B was significantly higher than that of group A ($P = 0.016$) while group D was significantly higher than those of groups A, B and C ($P = 0.003$, 0.004 , 0.000). Meanwhile P27(kip1) mRNA levels in each group were 0.16 ± 0.07 , 0.36 ± 0.09 , 0.63 ± 0.08 and 0.99 ± 0.21 respectively; groups B, C and D were much higher than that of group A ($P = 0.016$, 0.000 , 0.000) while group D was significantly higher than those of groups B and C ($P = 0.000$, 0.023). The protein and mRNA levels of CyclinA showed no statistical significance among different experimental groups (all $P > 0.05$).



摘要结果冗长繁琐难以阅读

RESULTS: The experimental eyes appeared the increase of the the vitreous cavity length, the axial length and myopia after deprivation. In group A, group B and group C, the differences of the length of the vitreous cavity (group A (2.991 ± 0.078) mm, group B (2.961 ± 0.038) mm and group C (2.936 ± 0.021) mm), the axial length(group A (7.263 ± 0.133) mm, group B (7.732 ± 0.099) mm and group C (7.665 ± 0.055) mm) and refractive error (group A (-2.214 ± 2.881) D, group B (-4.525 ± 2.415) D and group C (-1.607 ± 0.866) D) between the experimental eye and the fellow eye was statistically significant (vitreous cavity = 3.234, 4.758, 7.608; Pvitreous cavity = 0.018, 0.002, 0.001; taxial = 3.198, 4.758, 7.608; Paxial = 0.019, 0.002, 0.000; refraction = -7.120, -4.020, -6.334; Prefraction = 0.000, 0.005, 0.001). In group D and group E, there is no difference between deprived eye and control eye about the length of the vitreous chamber as well as axial length (vitreous = 0.542, -0.646; Pvitreous cavity = 0.607, 0.539; taxial = 0.542, -0.646; Paxial = 0.607, 0.539). The experimental eye ((-3.921 ± 0.874) D) and the fellow eye ((-3.321 ± 1.205) D) of group D, the difference of diopter was statistically significant (refraction = -3.154, Prefraction = 0.020). At the end of the experiment, the change of diopter of experimental eye of group B, C, D, E was significantly different ($F = 61.249$, $P = 0.000$). The difference of diopter change between group B ((8.800 ± 0.616) D), group C ((7.236 ± 2.198) D), group D ((6.271 ± 1.112) D) and the normal control group ((0.934 ± 0.158) D) was statistically significant ($P_B = 0.000$, $P_C = 0.000$, $P_D = 0.000$). At the end of the experiment, the ultimate stress and 6% elastic modulus of group B experimental eye was (7.988 ± 3.677) MPa ($P = 0.002$) and (19.938 ± 4.871) MPa ($P = 0.001$), decreased 10.06% and 34.17% respectively. On the other hand the ultimate strain was (28.6 ± 3.6) % ($P = 0.034$), increased 19.17%. After the cross-linking treatment, the ultimate stress and 6% elastic modulus of group C experimental eye was (9.244 ± 0.806) MPa ($P = 0.001$) and (26.180 ± 4.388) MPa ($P = 0.031$), decreased 23.13% and 13.34%, the ultimate strain was (26.2 ± 1.0) % ($P = 0.016$), increased 12.93% separately. The ultimate stress of group D experimental eye was (12.476 ± 2.507) MPa ($P = 0.580$), decreased 5.50%, 6% elastic modulus was (30.446 ± 3.410) MPa ($P = 0.314$), increased 6.53%, ultimate strain was (23.8 ± 1.8) % ($P = 0.253$), decreased 4.42% respectively. Ultrastructure examination showed that, decreased scleral thickness with fibers lined up in order, without inflammatory cells infiltration. Expressions of matrix metalloproteinases-2(MMP-2) mainly decrease in the episcleral tissue. The stroma of choroid, and the outer plexiform layer.



摘要不知所云

Abstract

OBJECTIVE: This study is to investigate the effect of tea polyphenols and tea pigments on telomerase activity of human liver cancer cell line, HepG2 cells.

METHODS: TRAP-PCR-ELISA was applied to investigate the telomerase activity.

RESULTS: Telomerase was positive in tea polyphenols treated groups, tea pigments treated groups and blank control group. Telomerase activities ($A(450$ approximately 690) values) were 1.56 and 1.46 in 50 mg/L and 100 mg/L tea polyphenols-treated groups, 1.55 and 1.49 in 50 mg/L and 100 mg/L tea pigments-treated groups, respectively. The results showed that telomerase activity was significantly inhibited by tea polyphenols and tea pigments treatment as compared with the blank control group ($A(450$ approximately 690) = 2.11).

CONCLUSIONS: Tea polyphenols and tea pigments could significantly inhibit telomerase activity of HepG2 cells, and telomerase activity may be a useful biomarker for cancer chemoprevention.



A B S T R A C T

Purpose

To determine the effects of bevacizumab on patient-reported outcomes (PROs; secondary end point) in the AURELIA trial.

Patients and Methods

Patients with platinum-resistant ovarian cancer were randomly assigned to chemotherapy alone (CT) or with bevacizumab (BEV-CT). PROs were assessed using the European Organisation for Research and Treatment of Cancer Quality of Life Questionnaire–Ovarian Cancer Module 28 (EORTC QLQ-OV28) and Functional Assessment of Cancer Therapy–Ovarian Cancer symptom index (FOSI) at baseline and every two or three cycles (8/9 weeks) until disease progression. The primary PRO hypothesis was that more patients receiving BEV-CT than CT would achieve at least a 15% (\geq 15-point) absolute improvement on the QLQ-OV28 abdominal/GI symptom subscale (items 31–36) at week 8/9. Patients with missing week 8/9 questionnaires were included as unimproved. Questionnaires from all assessments until disease progression were analyzed using mixed-model repeated-measures (MMRM) analysis. Sensitivity analyses were used to determine the effects of differing assumptions and methods for missing data.

Results

Baseline questionnaires were available from 89% of 361 randomly assigned patients. More BEV-CT than CT patients achieved a \geq 15% improvement in abdominal/GI symptoms at week 8/9 (primary PRO end point, 21.9% v 9.3%; difference, 12.7%; 95% CI, 4.4 to 20.9; $P = .002$). MMRM analysis covering all time points also favored BEV-CT (difference, 6.4 points; 95% CI, 1.3 to 11.6; $P = .015$). More BEV-CT than CT patients achieved \geq 15% improvement in FOSI at week 8/9 (12.2% v 3.1%; difference, 9.0%; 95% CI, 2.9% to 15.2%; $P = .003$). Sensitivity analyses gave similar results and conclusions.

Conclusion

Bevacizumab increased the proportion of patients achieving a 15% improvement in patient-reported abdominal/GI symptoms during chemotherapy for platinum-resistant ovarian cancer.

Contents

01

稿件准备

02

流程简介

03

关注要点

04

常见问题

常见问题



iThenticate®

首页

系统介绍

查重入口

下载报告

学术资讯

关于我们

支持英文、中文、日文和韩文等论文查重服务

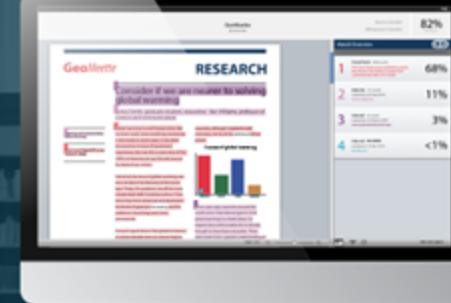
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全程自助检测,安全,快速,准确!

投稿前必查,以避免重复率高被期刊拒稿

价格便宜,仅30元/千字(英文网站收费100美元起)

开始检测





Revised Manuscript with Track Changes

Gravitational gradient tensor highlights the details of subsurface density structure. It would aid in reducing ambiguity in the process of interpretation. However, due to cost control and restrictions on the research area, it is often unavailable during the survey, limiting its applicability in practice.

To bridge this gap, we formulate a matrix equation based on the Taylor series expansion using the gravity vector and its neighbors to obtain the gravitational gradient tensor. We utilize high-order derivatives of the gravity vector to constrain the calculation, which makes the transformation accurate. The synthetic data results demonstrate that the proposed approach improves accuracy in transforming the vertical gravity vector into the gravitational gradient tensor. We have also applied the approach to gravity data from Otway Basin, Australia. Compared with the measured gravitational gradient tensor, the results of the proposed approach gain an average RMS error of $3.58 \times 10^{-9} \text{ } \text{1/s}^2$.

Key words: Gravity anomalies and Earth structure; Geopotential theory; Australia; Numerical approximations and analysis.



Response to Reviewers

- ✓ 开始要感谢审稿人的评审
- ✓ 然后列出修改的总结
- ✓ 下一步以对话方式逐条答复审稿意见
 - 修改之处：标记位置（页码和段落）
 - 拒绝修改之处：足够礼貌并以专业角度进行解释（不要写一些无关理由）
 - 要多次提到感谢审稿人（但不要过度）
- ✓ 以再次感谢审稿人收尾



Response to Reviewers

标记修改部分

逐条答复

Assistant Editor:

- As you are not paying for colour printing, you should ensure that all of your figures can be understood when printed in black & white, by e.g. changing line styles and plotting symbols, adding suitable labels etc., and avoid distinguishing features by colour alone in captions and legends. ↵

Reply: Thanks for point this out. We have decided to pay for the color printing. ↵

- Please add 3-6 key words to your paper, they should appear directly after the summary (abstract). Please only use keywords from the approved list -
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Reply: Thanks for your comment. We have added the keywords (chosen from the approved list) in the revised manuscript. It is read as "Keywords: gravity anomalies and Earth structure; geopotential theory; Australia; numerical approximations and analysis" ↵

We thank the assistant Editor for detailed comments that help clarify the presentation of the manuscript. ↵



Response to Reviewers

Answers to the reviewer 1

1. The authors take our comments to consideration? "Answer: **This research was done almost three years ago, it's my negligence that have lost the figures of gel running and sequencing results because of my computer paralysis.**" It means the authors are not ready to publish the article until they could repair the computer?

Answer: Firstly, I will apologize my negligence. Then, the reviewer misunderstood my meaning. Here, I try to explain. **I have done this research almost 3 years ago, and my computer was paralyzed during that time, unfortunately, the figures of gel running and sequencing results have lost. After that, I have bought a new computer, but I couldn't find the figures back.**

I hope this will make it acceptable for publication and I look forward to hearing from you soon. The corresponding author is: *****, Ph.D. Prof. **** is the corresponding author as listed in the manuscript. In order to facilitate communication, please send a copy of communication letter to this E-mail address: *****@qq.com.



修改原则

- ✓ 任何人做事就可能有错漏，成功修改则是成功
- ✓ 黑夜中编辑将会成为引路人
- ✓ 忽视评审意见是最致命的
- ✓ 尽量让审稿人的工作变得省力
- ✓ 如果修改稿中必须有缺陷，那就让其在可容许的范围内发生



常见问题

修改原则



常见问题



Image manipulation – a major concern

The New York Times SCIENCE | Years of Ethics Charges, but Star Cancer Researcher Gets a Pass

Duplicated Blots Show Image Manipulation

David A. Sanders, a virologist at Purdue University, has concluded that the blots in at least three lanes in Figure 1B in a 2005 paper by Dr. Croce were improperly duplicated. The image purports to be a series of blots showing protein levels produced in cells under different experimental conditions, but duplications and anomalies are visible.

Experimental rpm

Control 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Duplicated blot

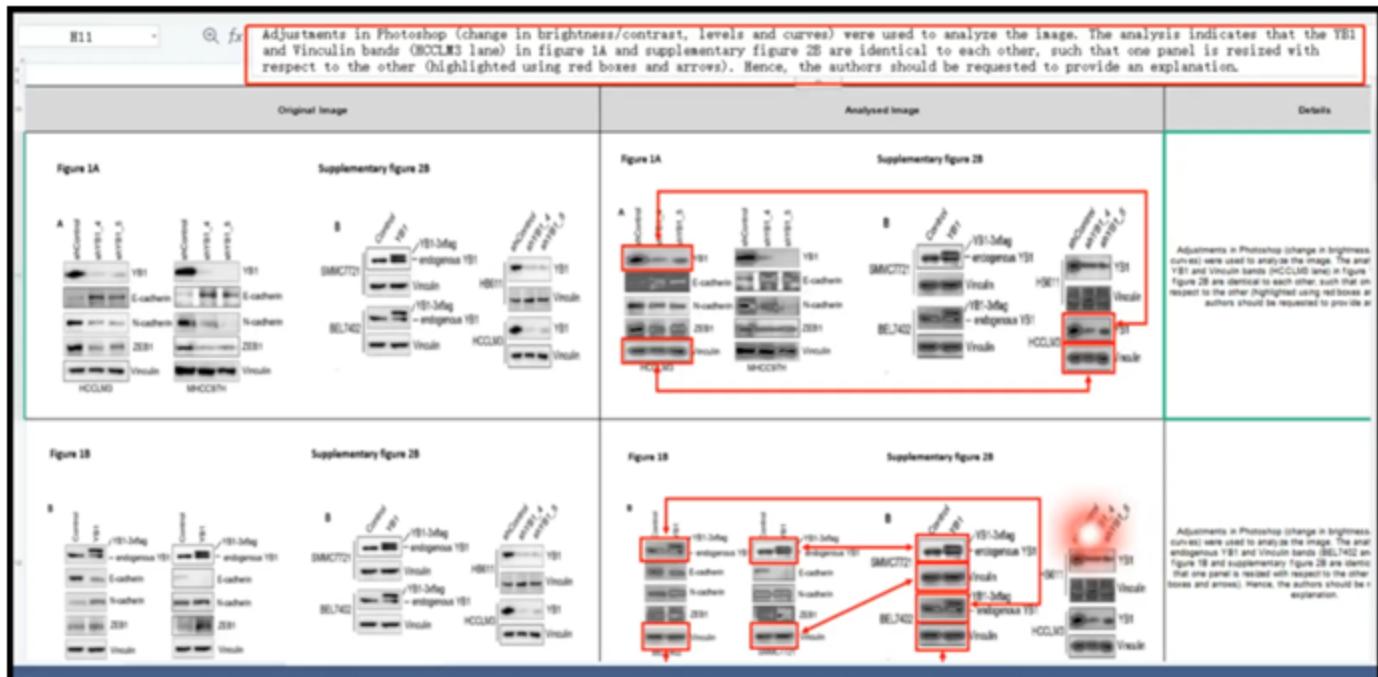
As Published Show Duplication High contrast

Source: Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America
Original image analysis by James O'Brien
By JEREMY ASHKENAS

Years of Ethics Charges, but Star Cancer Researcher Gets a Pass - By James Glanz and Agustín Armendariz
March 8, 2017
The New York Times

<https://www.nytimes.com/2017/03/08/science/cancer-carlo-croce.html>

常见问题





两个指南

- Guidelines of the Committee on Publishing Ethics (编辑行为准则, COPE) (<http://publicationethics.org/>)
- ICMJE (国际医学期刊编辑委员会) (<http://www.icmje.org>):
URM: Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals

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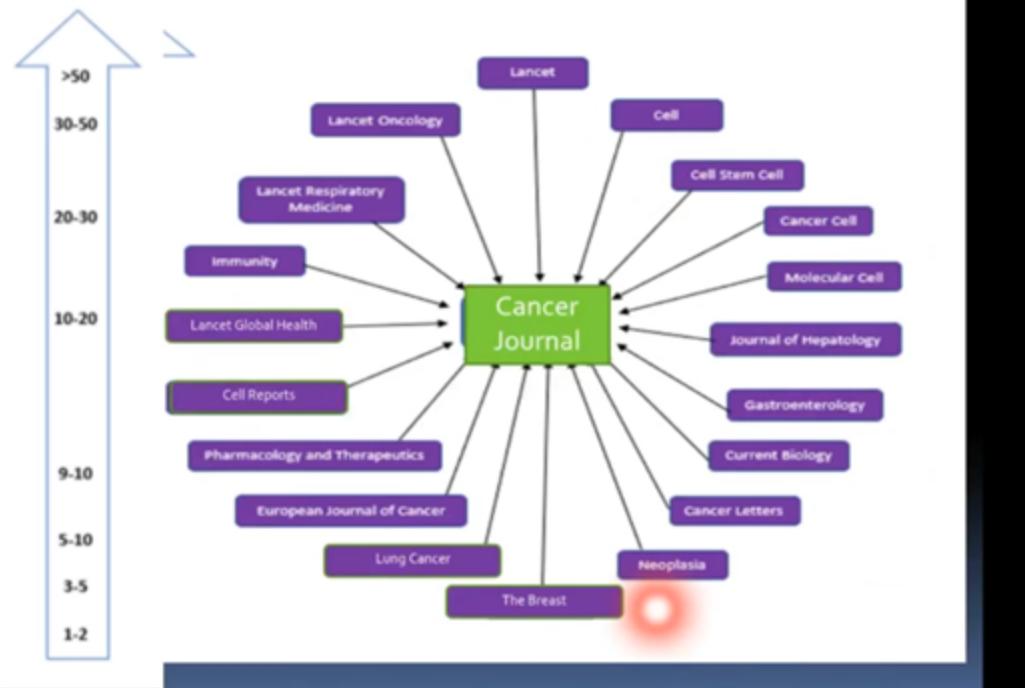
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11

常见问题



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Sorriology (too many sorries!)

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常见问题

建议

- ✓ 投稿前尽可能多的了解期刊
- ✓ 要有仪式感，做好细节
- ✓ 与编辑部适当的沟通有助于发表
- ✓ 学术声誉是不能透支的信用卡



常见问题



我眼中自己的论文



同学眼中我的论文



编辑眼中的论文

Summary

- 稿件准备
- 流程
- 关注要点



Thanks for your attention.

Tao Chen

