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ENGINEE- RING (ER)

EDITING SAMPLE

Prepared by:

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Engineering & Technology Research Paper - Technical Copyediting Sample (Client Anonymised)

Service: Subject-aware copyediting (Engineering & Technology) | Style: American English | Mode: Track Changes + Comments

Prepared by: RE4U Solutions

Confidential —for demonstration only

Field	Details
Subject	Telemedicine user acceptance/adoption in healthcare, modelled using an Artificial Neural Network (ANN) —specifically a Multilayer Perceptron (MLP) backpropagation (BP) approach—based on survey data from users in the Dhaka division, Bangladesh .
Type of article	Engineering & Technology / AI-driven health informatics (telemedicine adoption modelling) research manuscript (quantitative: questionnaire dataset + ANN/MLP predictive modelling of adoption predictors).
Sections shown in sample	Abstract, Introduction excerpt, Conclusion.
Primary goal of editing	Improve technical clarity and readability (model description, workflow narration, consistent terminology, and smooth academic flow) while keeping meaning intact; American English with reviewer-friendly markup.
Editing level demonstrated	Subject-aware technical copyediting (Engineering/Technology) with Track Changes + Comments (clarity/consistency without changing the study’s claims).
Deliverables	Track-changes edited file + Comments (editorial rationale visible to the client/reviewer).

C) “Overall issues found” + “Solution provided” (Cover page summary — Engineering Research)

Major issues (high impact)

1. **Acronym clarity (AI/telemedicine context):** Key terms (e.g., ANN, MLP, BP, and telemedicine-related variables) needed consistent first-use expansion and stable reuse across sections.
2. **Model/workflow readability:** Several sentences compressed the full pipeline (data collection → preprocessing → model setup → training/testing → outputs) into “multi-idea” lines, making the method harder to scan at first read.
3. **Technical precision in method description:** The manuscript required cleaner wording around the **MLP backpropagation architecture**, training logic, and what exactly is being predicted (adoption/acceptance).
4. **Results interpretation framing:** Some performance/impact statements needed more cautious, evidence-matched phrasing so conclusions remain reviewer-safe and clearly grounded in the reported outputs.
5. **Flow from literature → gap → contribution:** The Introduction benefited from tighter transitions so the rationale for using ANN (and the study’s contribution) is clear and persuasive.

Minor issues (low–medium impact)

- Grammar/usage polishing (articles, prepositions, tense smoothing) for fluent American English.
- Consistency in terminology (telemedicine adoption vs acceptance; predictors naming) and formatting (hyphenation, capitalization).
- Punctuation and citation/formatting uniformity for a clean, “journal-ready” presentation.

Solution provided (what RE4U copyeditors did)

- Delivered **meaning-preserving, subject-aware technical copyediting (Engineering/Technology)** to improve clarity without changing the study’s claims.
- Restructured key sentences so the study reads as a clear workflow: **context → dataset → ANN/MLP setup → training/testing → key outputs → implications**.
- Standardised acronyms/terms and refined model description so readers immediately understand the architecture and what is being predicted.
- Provided edits in **Track Changes + Comments** so authors can see what changed and why at a glance.

Current verdict: The manuscript tackles a timely engineering-and-technology problem understanding telemedicine adoption and modelling user acceptance using an ANN (MLP backpropagation) approach and the overall intent is clear. At present, however, the methods narrative is compressed: key steps (survey design, preprocessing, model architecture, training/testing, and outputs) are often bundled into long, multi-idea sentences, and core acronyms (ANN/MLP/BP) and predictor terms need more consistent first-use definition and reuse. The paper would benefit most from cleaner workflow signposting and more cautious, evidence-matched interpretation of performance claims. The edits are meaning preserving and technically aware, improving clarity and reviewer readability while keeping the study's core findings intact.

ABSTRACT

With ~~As~~ technology and the proliferation of technologies and internet, deployment Internet continue to advance rapidly, the global expansion of telemedicine applications in healthcare ~~are~~ continuing to grow ~~is occurring~~ at an explosive rate around the globe. However, challenges ~~confronting~~unprecedented pace. Despite this growth, the healthcare industry, ~~particularly~~sector, especially telemedicine service providers ~~are the poor,~~ faces significant challenges due to the limited acceptance and ~~use~~utilization of telemedicine by ~~the users in~~within the healthcare system. The ~~This~~ study aimed ~~sought~~ to ~~develop~~create a model to investigate the factors that explores the ~~determinants influence~~ing ~~affect~~ user acceptance of telemedicine in healthcare ~~using,~~ employing a Multilayer Perceptron (MLP) ~~Backpropagation~~backpropagation (BP) method-based Artificial Neural Network (ANN) model. The dataset ~~used~~ for this study ~~were built on the research was~~ derived from primary data ~~gathered~~collected from 384 users (patients) ~~by employing~~through a questionnaire ~~being a set of information on predicting~~aimed at identifying the factors ~~of~~influencing telemedicine adoption ~~from in the~~ Dhaka division of Bangladesh. The ~~findings show~~results reveal that effort expectancy, performance expectancy, social influence, facilitating ~~condition~~conditions, task-technology fit, and e-health literacy are ~~significant~~crucial predictors of telemedicine adoption ~~in developing countries~~. The ~~outcome~~findings of ~~the research would~~this study will be ~~useful for evolving~~instrumental in advancing technology-driven healthcare services.

INTRODUCTION EXCERPT:-

~~Users'~~The adoption and ~~continuing usage~~sustained use of a technology ~~determine its by~~users are essential for long-term viability and sustainability. Despite the ~~potential~~promise of telemedicine, there is ~~a growing~~increasing concern that, although the ~~numbers~~number of telemedicine service providers and platforms ~~are increasing~~is on the rise, actual ~~user engagement with~~ telemedicine ~~activities by the users remain~~remains low, especially in developing countries [1][2]. ~~Apparently, the~~The eventual success of telemedicine ~~depends~~appears to depend on whether ~~users' use telemedicine~~users opt for it as a ~~channel for their~~healthcare: channel or not. Recently, ~~understanding~~the exploration of users' decisions to adopt telemedicine has ~~gained the~~garnered attention ~~of both from~~ the research ~~community,~~ healthcare industry ~~as well as,~~ and commercial ~~community.~~ ~~Like~~sector. As with most ~~studies on~~ information system adoption

studies, it is often difficult to predict, predicting the adoption behaviors of telemedicine users, due to users is often challenging because of the complexity and uncertainty involved in the decision making. However, Artificial Neural Networks (ANN) (often referred), commonly known as Neural Networks, provide a modeling method that enables facilitates the mapping of highly complex functional relationships. ANN is an intelligent model (smart system) that resembles emulates human-like thinking through learning and training and has, with the ability capability to obtain acquire knowledge, store it by via synaptic weights, and recall it for decision-making in similar environments, situations, or and events. The ANN model consists is composed of three types of layers: an input layer, hidden layer(s), and an output layer, as shown depicted in Fig. 1. Besides, the The key elements comprising of an ANN include neurons, activation function functions, and weights. The input layer is the introduction of data to the network, where the features or independent variables are connected to it, the hidden layer is data processing, and the output layer is the results from result of data processing, where the dependent variable or the final outcome resides. The neural Neural network modeling has been successfully applied in predicting effectively utilized to predict mobile commerce adoption [3], acceptance of cloud-based virtual learning environment environments [4], smartwatch adoption in healthcare [5], adoption of and cryptocurrency adoption [6], and many in numerous other domains. According to Vallée et al. [7], asserted that artificial neural networks are effective proficient in enabling the interpretation of interpreting complex phenomena, discovering uncovering new patterns, and predicting outcomes. The superiority advantage of using this approach is that lies in the neural network model can model's ability to learn complex intricate linear and non-linear relations nonlinear relationships between predictors and the adoption decision decisions [8]. Moreover Furthermore, compared to with traditional regression approaches methods, neural networks are more stable offer greater stability and have higher prediction accuracy [9]. Therefore, the Consequently, this study has been conducted aims to develop a model that explores investigates the determinants factors influencing user acceptance of telemedicine in healthcare using, employing a Multilayer Perceptron (MLP) Backpropagation backpropagation (BP) method-based Artificial Neural Network (ANN) model.

CONCLUSION:

~~Telemedicine is already an emerging area in world-wide health services, following~~In the wake of the Covid-19 pandemic, ~~telemedicine has become a pivotal component of global health services, driven by the need for social distancee restrictions, home working practicesdistancing, shift to remote work, and the acceleration of digitalizationrapid digital transformation~~ in healthcare services. ~~It can provide patients with. This approach allows for more regularconsistent and efficient patient care than traditional models of healthcare. Based on the research findings, it can be concluded models. Research highlights that factors such as~~ performance expectancy, effort expectancy, facilitating conditions, social influence, task technology fit, and e-health literacy ~~have significant positive impact towards using~~ play crucial roles in the successful adoption of telemedicine. A ~~timely assessment of~~Addressing the problems encountered ~~inchallenges~~ faced during the implementation of telemedicine services ~~in a timely manner~~ will ~~help evolve the services. Asupport their development. To create a more effective telemedicine system~~should be established by promoting such, it is crucial to actively promote these health services. ~~service.~~

WHAT WE CHANGED / WHY / RELEVANCE TO ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY

Change type	What our copyeditors did	Why it was needed	Why it matters in Engineering Research
Acronym clarity (ANN/MLP/BP)	Standardised first-use expansion and consistent reuse of key acronyms (ANN, MLP, BP) and telemedicine-related terms across sections.	Acronyms and technical terms appear early and repeatedly; inconsistent handling slows comprehension.	Engineering reviewers scan quickly; clear acronyms improve readability and reduce “avoidable revisions.”
Model/workflow readability	Re-structured “multi-idea” sentences so the pipeline reads cleanly: dataset → ANN/MLP setup → training/testing → outputs → implications .	Several lines bundled too many steps (data + method + purpose + results) into one stretch.	Clear workflow narration signals rigor and helps reviewers judge method validity fast.
Technical precision (model description)	Tightened wording around the MLP backpropagation ANN architecture and clarified what is being predicted (acceptance/adoption).	The model description needed sharper, more technical phrasing to avoid ambiguity.	In AI/engineering papers, small wording shifts can change meaning; precision protects interpretability.
Results phrasing (predictors + claims)	Refined how key predictors are stated (effort expectancy, performance expectancy, social influence, etc.) and controlled claims so they remain evidence-matched.	Strong-sounding impact statements can overreach if not anchored to reported outputs.	Reviewer pushback often targets overclaiming; cautious phrasing strengthens acceptance likelihood.

Consistency (terms, hyphenation, style)	Aligned terminology (acceptance vs adoption), predictor naming, capitalization, and formatting for a clean “journal-ready” presentation.	Inconsistent terms create confusion across Abstract/Intro/Conclusion.	Consistency improves technical credibility and makes the paper easier to review and cite.
Grammar & American English	Smoothed grammar/usage (articles, prepositions, tense) and aligned the sample to American English .	Minor language noise distracts readers in technical sections.	Clean language reduces friction and makes technical content feel more rigorous.
Transparency (Track Changes + Comments)	Delivered edits in Track Changes + Comments so the author can see what changed and why.	This sample is meant to demonstrate editorial decisions clearly.	Builds trust and speeds revisions—especially where wording affects technical interpretation.


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