**논문작성법**

주요원칙의 개요: ***서론***은 깔때기의 구조로 잘 알려진 사실에서 출발해서 알려지지 않은 사실, 논문이 묻고자 하는 질문으로 접근함. 방법에서는 서론의 질문에 답하기 위해 어떤 실험을 했는지, 결과에서는 서론의 질문에 답해주는 어떤 결과를 얻었는지를 기술함. 고찰에서는 서론의 질문에 대한 대답을 기술하고 설명하는 일이 이뤄짐. ***대상 및 방법***에서는 서론의 질문에 대답하기 위해 처음 한 일부터 시작해서 가장 마지막에 한 일을 마지막에 기술함. 대상 및 방법은 보통 긴 내용을 담고있으므로 기술되는 정보의 종류에 따라 몇가지 하부구조로 나뉨. 가설을 검증하고 모든 실험을 미리 디자인해야 하는 연구의 경우 다음과 같은 구조를 갖음. 준비(preparation)-연구디자인(study design)-측정방법(methods of measurement)-자료분석(analysis of data). 여기에서 숲을 보여주는 하부구조가 연구디자인임. 연구디자인은 서론의 질문에 대답하기 위해 수행한 연구의 개요를 보여주며 방법과 관련한 모든 세부사항이 따라야 할 청사진이 됨. 연구디자인에는 3가지 구성요소가 필요한데 독립변수(실험자가 조작하는 변수)-종속변수(실험자가 측정하는 변수)-모든 대조군. ***결과***의 전체적인 일반적으로 연대기적 특성을 지니는데 모든 실험을 미리 디자인하게 되는 가설검증연구의 결과는 서론의 질문과 관련해 가장 중요한 것에서 가장 중요하지 않은 것의 순서를 할 수도 있음. ***고찰***은 서론의 질문에 대한 대답을 고찰의 앞부분에 기술함. 고찰의 앞부분에서 치료법의 효과가 있다고 기술하고 중반에서는 발생한다면 치료법의 효과를 뒤집을 수 있는 심각한 합병증에 대한 견해가 제시되고 다음으로 치료기간에 대한 점들을 설명함. 다른 합병증들에 대한 내용은 흥미롭지만 중요도가 떨어지므로 뒤에 위치시킴. 고찰을 마무리할 때 중요한 사실을 한번 더 기술하여 마무리함.

단어의 선택: Webster’s new international dictionary of the English Language 참고. 용례는 American heritage dictionary of the English Language 참고.

Ability: 어떤 일을 수행할 수 있는 정신적 또는 육체적 능력, 또는 그 일을 수행하는 데 필요한 기술. Optimal oxygen transport depends on the remarkable ability of hemoglobin to combine with oxygen.

Capacity: 어떤 물체가 담거나 수용할 수 있는 최대량. The oxygen capacity of hemoglobin is ~ of oxygen.

Accuracy: 측정치가 참값에 ***일치***하는 정도. The accuracy of the method for ~ was checked by ~.

Precision: 측정치가 정밀하게 측정되거나 보고되는 정도. The value shows greater precision than ~.

Reproducibility: 동일한 조건하에서 측정된 측정치들이 재현될 수 있는 정도. The reproducibility of the method, as analyzed in 19 series of sequential measurements, was excellent.

Affect: 영향을 미치다.

Effect: 결과,효과

Alternately: 교대로

Alternatively: 둘이상의 가능성 중에서 다른 하나를 언급할 때

Among: 한 사물과 일단의 여러가지 사물과의 관계를 표현할 때 사용되며 둘 사이에서는 사용하지 않음.

Between: 개체로서의 둘 또는 그 이상의 사물의 관계를 표현할 때 사용

Amount: 측정된 총량: the amount of DNA isolated from the ~ was ~.

Concentration: 주어진 양의 특정 물질 내에 들어있는 해당 물질의 양; 용액의 세기 또는 밀도.

Content: 특정 물질 내에 들어있는 해당 물질의 총량.

Level: 수직 축에서의위치; 척도 상의 상대적 위치 또는 서열; amount, concentration, content를 가리키는 보편적 용어

Can: 어떤 일을 수행할 수 있는 힘 또는 능력

May: 가능성 또는 허락을 나타낼 때

Continual: 간헐적인 또는 규칙적인 간격으로 일어나는. The experiments were hampered by continual infections in the rat colony.

Continuous: 연속성이 단절되지 않음. The machine made a continuous hum.

Incidence: ***단위 시간 동안*** 단위 군집에서 발생한 사건의 수. According to data from , the incidence of tuberculosis is ~ cases per ~ persons per year.

Prevalence: 특정 시점에서 단위 군집에 존재하는 사건의 수; 어떤 사건이 일어나는 정도(얼마나 퍼져있고 얼마나 흔한지.) the prevalence of TB in A at the present time is 300 cases per 100000 persons.

Include: 일부분 또는 하나의 구성요소로 포함; 적어도 일부가 해당요소로 이뤄져 있음; include에는 목록이 완전하지 않다는 의미가 내포됨. Conditions that increases the intra-abdominal pressure include obesity, ascites, pregnancy.

Comprise: 이뤄져있음. Comprise는 목록이 완전하다는 의미를 내포함. 수동태로 사용되지 않음. The union comprises 50 states.

Compose: 이뤄져 있음. 수동태로 사용됨. The union is composed of 50 states.

Consist of: to be composed of.

Increase: 크기나 양, 수, 정도, 가치, 강도의 증가를 의미하는 일반 용어.

Augment: 좀더 격식을 갖춘 용어로서 이미 크기나 양이 상당한 대상에 새로운 것을 추가함으로써 증가시킨다는 의미를 내포함. Confiscation of the monasteries greatly augmented the resources of the crow.

Enhance: 가치가 내포되어 있으며 이미 매력적이거나 가치가 있는 대상에 새로운 것을 더함으로써 가치를 높인다는 의미. The neat polished floors were enhanced by fine Arabian carpets.

Improve: 더 좋은 상태 또는 질로 개선하는 것.

Speed: 시간을 앞당기다.

Interval: 두개의 특정 시점이나 사건, 상태 사이의 시간적 간격.

Period: 특정 사건이나 상태가 발생한 시간적 범위

Locate: 대상의 위치를 결정하는 것; 위치를 찾는 것.

Localize: 대상이 있을 경우 특정 장소 또는 부분에 국한 또는 고정시키는 것. 대상이 없을 경우 제한된 장소에 축적되거나 국한 되는 것.

Millimole: 양, 농도아님.

Millimolar,millimolal: 농도, 양아님.

Mucus: 명사

Mucous: 형용사.

Optimal: 형용사, 명사아님.

Optimum: 명사, 형용사로 쓰이기도 함.

Constant: 상수, 고정된 값을 의미하며 변하지 않음.

Parameter: 매개변수, 상수와는 달리 절대적으로 고정되지 않은 값으로 변할 수 있음. 주어진 계 내에서는 고정되며 계를 규정짓는 특성이 됨.

Variable: 변수 주어진 계 내에서 변할 수 있는 값이며 변수는 계를 규정짓는 특성이 아님.

모집단의 평균과 표준편차는 parameter이고 모집단에서 표본 추출해서 얻은 모집단의 평균값과 표준편차의 추정치는 statistics임. 공식을 논하지 않는 한 parameter를 사용하면 안됨. 대부분은 variable이 들어가야 하며 또는 동의어인 factor, characteristic, condition, criterion, index, measure가 들어가야 함.

Prone: 얼굴과 배를 바닥에 대고 누운 자세

Supine: 등을 바닥에 대고 머리와 배는 위로 향한 자세.

Represent: 표시하다, 의미하다, 나타내다.

**문장구조**

주제를 문장의 주어로 해야함.

예: the children with arteriovenous shunts had the shunts opened, heparin injected, and the arterial and venous sides of the shunt clamped. ->In the children who had arteriovenous shunts, the shunts were opened, heparin was injected, and the arterial and venous sides of the shunt were clamped.

동사를 통해 행동을 표현.

An increased in heart rate occurred. -> Heart rate increased.

The new drug caused a decrease in heart rate. -> The new drug decreased heart rate.

With bilateral leg vessel congestion, the compliance of forearm vessels increased significantly. -> When the vessels in both legs were congested, the compliance of forearm vessels increased significantly.

With hypoxia of longer duration or severer degree, the shortening phase may get progressively briefer. -> When hypoxia ***lasts*** longer or ***is*** more severe, the shortening phase may get progressively briefer.

There is는 가급적 피할 것. We tested the hypothesis that there is alteration of phospholipid metabolites in lipid of white matter signal hyperintensities. -> We tested the hypothesis that phospholipid metabolites in lipid of signal hyperintensities in white matter are altered.

These results demonstrate the essential role of the D1 receptor in the locomotor stimulant effects of cocaine. -> These results demonstrate that the D1 receptor ***plays an essential role*** in the locomotor stimulant effect of cocaine. OR These results demonstrate that ***the D1 receptor is essential*** for the locomotor stimulant effects of cocaine.

동사를 현재분사나 과거분사로 표현하면 문장을 활기차고 읽기쉽게 만들어줌.

One of these factors, possesses ~, and protein kinase activities that may be involved in **transcription initiation.** -> one of these factors, possesses ~, that may be involved in ***initiating transcription***.

동사 대 명사의 비율이 증가할수록 독해가 쉬워짐. 모든 행동을 동사로 표현하는 것이 좋음.

**연습문제.** 문장들의 주제가 주어가 되도록: the adults ended dialysis with a plasma acetate concentration almost double that of the children. ->at the end of dialysis, the plasma acetate concentration in the adults was almost double that in the children.

The patient showed no change in symptoms. ->the patient’s symptoms were unchanged.

The patient was begun on 0.6g of aspirin daily and had resolution of his arthritis. -> After the patient began taking 0.6g of aspirin daily, his arthritis resolved. Or Aspirin(0.6g daily) resolved the patient’s arthritis.

A progressive decrease in the death rate occurred. -> the death rate decreased progressively OR progressively decreased.

Evaporation of ethanol from the mixture takes place rapidly. ->ethanol evaporates rapidly from the mixture.

Removal of potassium perchlorate was achieved by centrifugation of the supernatant liquid at 1400 X g for 10 min. ->To remove potassium perchlorate, we centrifuged the supernatant liquid at 1400 X g for 10 min.

Measurements of blood pH were made with a Radiometer capillary electrode. ->Blood pH was measured by OR with a Radiometer capillary electrode.

Prolongation of life for uremic patients has been made possible by improved conservative treatment and hemodialysis. ->The lives of uremic patients have been prolonged by improved conservative treatment and hemodialysis. Or Improved conservative treatment and hemodialysis have prolonged the lives of uremic patients.

An abrupt increase in minute ventilation and respiratory frequency occurred in all dogs as exercise began. -> Minute ventilation and respiratory frequency increased abruptly in all dogs as exercise began. Or Exercise increased minute ventilation and respiratory frequency abruptly in all dogs.

Light inactivation of COP1 was achieved prior to its nuclear depletion. -> COP1 was inactivated by light before it was depleted from the nucleus.

When immunoprecipitation of a partially purified TFIIH fraction with Ab-ERCC2 under medium high salt conditions (0.5 M KCl) were performed, a triplet consisting of MO15, p34, and p32, in addition to the known TFIIH subunits, was visualized on silver-stained polyacrylamide gels. -> When a partially purified TFIIH fraction was immunoprecipitated with Ab-ERCC2 under medium high salt conditions (0.5 M KCl), a triplet…

Base pair mismatches within the heteroduplex are sometimes corrected, resulting in gene conversion. If mismatch correction does not occur, postmeiotic segregation results. -> If mismatch are not corrected, base pairs are segregated after meiosis.

We made at least two analyses on each specimen. -> We analyzed each specimen at least twice.

Infusion of tyramine produced a decreased in cutaneous blood flow. -> Infusion of tyramine decreased cutaneous blood flow.

The mutation causes an embryonic lethality. -> The mutation kills the embryos.

Homozygous p53-knockout mice showed significant resistance to neuronal apoptosis induced by a variety of neuronal toxins. -> Homozygous p53-knockout mice were resistant to neuronal apoptosis induced by a variety of neuronal toxins.

D1-like receptors exert a permissive or “enabling” regulation of D2-like receptors. -> D1-like receptors permit regulation of D2-like receptors. Or D1-like receptors regulate D2-like receptors.

These agents exert their action by inhibition of synthesis of cholesterol by the liver. -> These agents act by inhibiting the synthesis of cholesterol by the liver. Or These agents inhibit the synthesis of cholesterol by the liver.

This net difference in osmolarity causes a flux of water into the cerebrospinal fluid, ausing increased pressure. -> This net difference in osmolarity forces water into the cerebrospinal fluid, ***thus*** increasing pressure. Or Driven by this difference in osmolarity, water flows into the cerebrospinal fluid, thus increasing pressure.

Recently, evidence for light control over the nuclear import of a potential transcription factor has been provided. -> Recently, evidence that light controls the import of a potential transcription factor into the nucleus has been provided. Or Recently, light has been found to control the import of a potential transcription factor into the nucleus.

A capsule of amyl nitrite was crushed and held in front of the nose for 20 s with normal respiration maintained. -> A capsule of amyl nitrite was crushed and held in front o the nose for 20 s while the patient breathed normally.

Calcium is translocated across the membrane as a phosphorylated enzyme intermediate is formed

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Management of a solitary thyroid nodule

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**Introduction**

The present authors postulated that cocaine may be modulating the immune system by altering the expression of T-cell differentiation markers after direct interaction with thymocytes or indirectly through the neuroendocrine-thymus axis.

Most authors advocate(주창하다) surgery if ~

Some clinicians still question whether control of neck metastasis is adversely affected(악영향을 주는)~

Investigators have sought to develop isotope scanning technics to delineate(묘출시키다) myocardial infarction

Many physicians have debated the virtues of ~ and effectiveness~. ~의 가치와 ~의 효과에 대해 논쟁해오다.

**Introduction**

1)Hypertension is now a major public health problem that affects approximately one billion individuals worldwide.주제문장으로 고혈압의 임상적 중요성을 강조. It is widely acknowledged that blood pressure and the prevalence of hypertension increases with age in adults living in western societies. 고혈압이 연령과 함께 증가한다는 사실을 기술하며 전개. Therefore, as the population ages, the prevalence of hypertension will increase even more. 주제질병을 더 전개. Hypertension is a major risk factor for coronary heart disease, heart failure, cerebrovascular disease and chronic renal failure. 고혈압과 다른 질병과의 관련성을 언급. The high incidences of these diseases and the high prevalence of hypertension in most developed and developing countries make it the single most important cause of cardiovascular morbidity and mortality. 이질병의 고율 발생이 의학적으로 중요한 것임을 강조하면서 첫문단을 정리.

 The prevalence of hypertension in various regions of the world has benn widely reported. 고혈압의 발생빈도에 대한 도입 주제문장. 세계적으로 발생빈도 연구가 있음을 기술. However, much less is known about the incidence of newly developed hypertension than about its prevalence. 신규로 발생하는 빈도에 대한 연구가 별로 없다는 기술로 연구주제를 도입. Asian comprise the largest ethnic group in the world and the fastes growing minority ethnic group within the Unites States. 아시아인의 비중이 높아진다는 전제를 기술. The prevalence of hypertension in most Asian groups is similar to that of non-Asians. 아시아인의 고혈압 발생빈도에 대해 기술. Although numerous cross-sectional studies and cohort studies have provided important information on hypertension prevalence and incidence in various ethnic groups, only a few studies regarding the prevalence of hypertension have been conducted in Korea. 국내 고혈압 발생빈도에 관한 연구를 언급함. The previous studies were conducted more than 8 yr ago. Furthermore, previous studies were crosssectional studies, and the incidence of hypertension was not addressed. Accordingly, limited data is available about the incidences of hypertension in Kopea. 8년전에 단면적인 연구가 있었으나 고혈압의 발생빈도에 대한 연구가 없었음을 기술. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to estimate the incidence of hypertension over 5 yr in non-hypertensive Koreans from the Hypertension-Diabetes Daegu Initiative (HYDDI) study. 이연구의 목적을 결론문장으로 기술하면서 서론의 마지막 문장을 기술.

 2) Praziquantel has been used comprehensively in both clinics and field as a broad-spectrum anthelmintic for the treatment of trematode or cestode infections. Though it is regarded as safe generally, the comprehensive use of praziquantel inevitably induces several common adverse reactions, such as, abdominal pain, diarrhea, dizziness, sleepiness, and headache. Most of these adverse reactions are transient and rapidly subside without specific treatment. In addition to these common adverse reactions an anaphylactic reaction may occur, but it is very rare and neglected usually. A search of the literature revealed that two cases of anaphylactic shock have been attributed to praziquantel.

**Materials and methods**

 Study design

 The HYDDI study is a community-based health survey conducted from august to November 2003 in a rural area. 연구의 성격과 대상 지역을 설명. The target population of the present study was the residents aged 20yr and older living in rural area convered by community health primary health care posts of the OO gun. 농촌의 보건진료소를 이용하는 20세 이상 주민이 대상임을 설명. According to the resident registration, 21,011 residents were eligible for screening, two to four villages from the area covered by each primary health care post were randomly selected, totaling 26 villages (n=2,680). Of the 2,680 candidate subjects, 1,806 subjects finally agreed to participate in this health survey including a complete medical history, anthropometric measurements, and the collection of fasting blood samples. 대상자 선정과 대산자의 자료수집을 설명. All participants visited community health centers to take the examination. During the 5-yr follow-up, 518 subjects died or moved out from their previous residents and 1,287 (71.3%) individuals attended the 5-yr follow-up examination. At baseline examination, 1,034 subjects (57%) did not have hypertension. Of these non-hypertensive subjects, 730 (70.6%) had the 5-yr follow-up examination and finally included in this analysis. 5년간 추적조사된 인원에 대해 기술. 농촌에서 5년간 시행한 코호트에 대해 설명하고 참여 인원과 추적검사된 인원수를 상세하게 설명하면서 연구대상을 소개.

 Questionnaires survey, measurement of anthropometric, and laboratory parameters. The structured questionnaires convered the personal demographic data and medical history, and family history of chronic diseases. The frequency and duration of alcohol consumption and smoking habits, and the frequency of physical exercise were recorded. Alcohol consumption was classified as either a drinker, ex-drinker, or a non-drinker from the self-administered questionnaire. Smoking was classified as either current, ex-(not for at least 1 yr), or a non-smoker. Physical exercise was defined with the frequency of physical activity: none, 1-2 times per week, or 3times or more per week. 연구대상에게 얻은 설문서를 소개하는 문단으로 시작. Anthropometric measurements including height, weight, waist circumferences, and hip circumferences were also measured by practitioners. Body weight was measured in light clothing, and height was measured in a standing position. Waist circumference was measured at the midpoint between the lower rib margin and the iliac crest. Body mass index (BMI) was calculated as weight divided by height squared (kg/m2). 연구자료 확보에서 신체계측을 설명.

 Blood sample was drawn in the state of at least 8 hr over-night fasting. The fasting plasma glucose and serum concentration of total cholesterol, triglyceride, and high-density lipoprotein cholesterol were measured by enzymatic methods using the Dimension AR system (Dade Behring, Inc., Deerfield, IL, USA) 혈액검사로 얻은 자료 목록을 기술.

 Definition of hypertension

 Systolic and diastolic blood pressures were measured in the sitting position using a sphygmomanometer after 5-min rest. Two blood pressure readings were averages, and it was used for analyses. According to the Seventh Report of the Joint National Committee on Prevention, Detection, Evaluation, and Treatment of High Blood Pressure (JNC VII) criteria, hypertension was defined as systolic blood pressure > 140 mmHg and/or diastolic blood pressure > 90 mmHg, ore current use of antihypertensive medication: prehypertension was if the systolic blood pressure was 120 to 139 mmHg and/or diastolic blood pressure was 80 to 89 mmHg; and normal was if the systolic blood pressure was

<120 mmHg and diastolic blood pressure was < 80 mmHg. Incident cases of hypertension were defined as either a new diagnosis or a self-report of a newly initiated antihypertensive treatment.

Statistical anaylsis

 Data are expressed as the mean + SD for continuous variables and as percentages for categorical variables. Comparisons between the baseling variables were made with the Student’s t-test for continuous variables and the Pearson’s chi-square test for categorical variables. The incidence of hypertension (per 100 persons) was calculated as the number of subjects who developed hypertension during the follow-up divided by the total number of those at risk at the baseline. The age-adjusted incidence rates of hypertension for each of the blood pressure groups were determined via the direct adjustment standardization method. National Census data in 2005 from the Korea National Statistical Office was used to determine the standards for the Korean population. Logistic regression analysis was used to calculate the relative risk for prehypertension associated with the development of hypertension. For all analyses, a two-sided P<0.05 was considered statistically significant. Statistical analysis was performed using SAS software, version 9.1. 결과를 분석하는데 사용한 통계검증을 소개.

 Ethics statement

 This study protocol was approved by the institutional review board of the KKK University Hospital (No. 74005-1541). Written informed consent was obtained from all participants. 기관연구윤리 심의와 승인에 대해 기술하고 피험자 참여동의서 제출을 명시함.

**Results**

According to JNC VII criteria, the crude prevalence of hypertension in subjects (n= 1,804, excluding two with missing data) who provided blood pressure data was 42.7% (43.9% in men and 41.9% in women) in 2003 (Table 1). The age-adjusted prevalence of hypertension was 28.0% (29.5% in men and 24.8% in women) in 2003. Baseline characteristics of 730 non-hypertensive subjects (265 male; mean age = 56.6 + 11.1 yr-old) are shown in Table 2. The prehypertension was present in 35.7% (n=359). Prehypertensive individuals were older, more likely to be male, and had higher systolic and diastolic blood pressure, higher body mass index and waist to hip ratio, and higher total cholesterol and triglyceride levels. 표 1의 대상자 전체 고혈압 빈도를 연도별로 제시한 것을 설명. 표2에서 제시하는 대상자의 기본 검사 소견과 초기 고혈압 빈도를 설명.

 Table 3 shows the changes in blood pressure category of subjects during the follow-up according to their baseline blood pressure category. During the 5-yr follow-up, 195 (26.7%) non-hypertensive subjects developed hypertension, including 45 (16.6%) of subjects with normal blood pressure and 150 (32.7%) of subjects with prehypertension. There was no significant difference in the incidence rate of hypertension by gender (23.0% in men and 28.8% in women, (=0.089). 표3에서 5년간 추적조사 기간 중에 일어난 정상인과 초기 고혈압인에서의 빈도를 비교설명.

 Progression to hypertension was determined on the basis of an increase in systolic blood pressure alone in 90 subjects (46.2%); diastolic blood pressure alone in 33 (16.9%); both systolic and diastolic blood pressure in 35 (17.95); and on the basis of start of antihypertensive agents in 37 (19.05) 고혈압으로 진행한 환자에서 수축기와 이완기를 나누어 설명.

 The crude 5-yr incidence of hypertension was 26.7% (95% confidence interval [CI], (23.5-30.1) in overall subjects, 23.0% (95% CI, 18.1-28.6) in men, and 28.8% (95% CI, 24.7-33.2) in women (Table 4). The age-adjusted 5-yr incidence of hypertension was 22.9% (95% CI, 19.9-29.0) in overall subjects, 22.2% (95% CI, 19.9-29.0) in men. The incidence rates of hypertension significantly increased with age. The crude 5-yr incidence rates of hypertension in normotensive subjects were 16.6%. 수축기 고혈압이 연령과 비례해 발생빈도가 유의하게 증가하고 이완기 고혈압은 연령에 따라 유의하게 감소한다는 내용을 기술. 그림1,2를 제시.

 In multivariate logistic regression analysis, prehypertension (Odds ratio [OR] 2.25; 95% CI, 1.48-3.42, P<0.001) and older age (OR 2.26; 95% CI, 1.21-4.20, P=0.010) were independent predictors for incident hypertension after adjustment for sex, BMI, waist circumference, drinking, current smoking, exercise, high triglyceride levels, low high density lipoprotein cholesterol levels, and the presence of diabetes mellitus (Table 5). 다변수 회귀분석을 통해 경계고혈압과 나이가 독립적인 예측인자임을 설명. 표 5개와 그림 2개를 통해 자료를 제시하면서 이를 본문에서 설명. 전체 대상자에서의 빈도와 기본검사 소견, 코호트 관찰기간 중의 신규환자 발생과 이에 관련된 예측인자를 수축기와 이완기 고혈압을 구분해 분석 설명함. 여러 변수를 보정해 분석하고 경계 고혈압과 연령이 고혈압 발생의 주요 독립 예측인자임을 설명함.

**Discussion**

연구결과의 의의를 설명하면서 이야기를 시작, 결과 중 중요한 것을 중심으로 하나씩 설명하고 다른 연구결과와 비교, 이 연구의 제한점을 간단하게 설명, 결과에 근거하는 결론을 현재형으로 기술.

In this community-based health survey in a rural area of Korea, the age-adjusted prevalence of hypertension was 28.0% (29.5% in men and 24.8% in women) in 2003. 주제문단의 주제문장으로 결과의 핵심을 제시. The crude 5-yr incidence of hypertension was 26.7% (23.0% in men, 28.8% in women) and the incidence of hypertension increased with age. Prehypertensive individuals were twice as likely to develop hypertension as the normotensive individuals. 주제문단의 정리문장으로 경계선상의 초기 고혈압을 가진 사람에게서 고혈압 발생빈도가 높았다는 사실을 기술함. 고찰의 주제문단으로 연구결과에서 전체적인 고혈압 발생빈도를 제시하고 경계고혈압인 대상자에서 발생빈도가 두배로 증가한 사실을 기술.

 In our study, the age-adjusted prevalence of hypertension is higher than 19.8% of year 1990, but similar to 28.6% of the Ansan study (year 1999-2000). In previous reports, the prevalence of hypertension tends to be higher in Western countries than in Asian countries although different study populations and different methodologies among surveys regarding the number of blood pressure measurements and the time interval between measurements may have contributed to observed differences. Over the past decade, the prevalence of hypertension has remained stable or decreased in developed countries, whereas it has shown a tendency to increase in developing countries. A significant downward trend in the prevalence of hypertension was observed in the US during 1960-1991 and Finland during 1982-

1997. However, the third Chinese national hypertension survey reported that the prevalence of hypertension increased by approximately 25% during 1980-1991. Furthermore, a recent study reported that there were no sifnificant cross-sectional differences between developed and developing countries in hypertension indices. High economic development, changes in lifestyle and diet, and an increase in the prevalence of obesity, in part, may explain the rapid increase in the prevalence of hypertension in Korea. Another important factor is an increase in life expentancy in Korea over the past decade. According to the US international Population Reports, only 18 yr (2000-2018) will be required for percent of Korean population aged 65 and over no rise from seven percent (aging society) to fourteen percent (aged society). 처음 제시한 주제문단을 전개하는 문단으로 이번 연구결과와 기존 국내외 고혈압 발생빈도에 대한 전체적인 연구결과를 비교. 국내에서 점차 고혈압 빈도가 증가하고 있는 현상을 설명하고 증가 이유를 추정함. 국내 평균수명의 연장현상을 설명.

 Several previous epidemiological studies have evaluated the incidence rates of hypertension in the community. 주제문단으로 지역단위 고혈압 빈도를 도입. However, information on the short-term rates of development of hypertension in non-hypertensive blood pressure categories is limited. The Framingham heart study has provided information on short-term incidence of hypertension according to JNC VI and the World Health Organization International Study of Hypertension blood pressure categories. 주제에서 도입한 지역단위 고혈압 연구의 대표적 예인 프레밍햄 심장연구를 이어서 제시하며 전개하고 그에대한 설명과 비교를 이후 계속 기술. Although the Framingham heart study has been regarded as a representative US cohort study, there are some differences in the study period, the time frame for follow-up, and the age distribution of the sample compared with the present study. The incidence of hypertension in the Framingham cohort increased with age and that the extent of this age-related increase depends on the initial value of blood pressure. Over a follow-up of 4 yr, 19,07 (19%) of 9,845 participants developed hypertension including 6% of subjects with optimal blood pressure, 20% of those with normal blood pressure, and 43% of subjects with high normal blood pressure. Hypertension incidence among participants in each of the three non-hypertensive categories increased with age. However, few studies have been conducted in Asia and cross-national comparisons of incidence rates of hypertension are still limited due to the differences in methodology. In a recent investigation, the crude 2-yr incidence of hypertension according to JNC VI criteria was 12.2% (13.0% in men and 11.6% in women) in middle-aged Korean adults. 아시아와 한국의 자료에 대해 설명을 시작. Unfortunately, however, comparison of incidence rate of hypertension among these studies is difficulty, since the age-adjusted incidence rate was not reported in the previous studies. In the present study, the crude 5-yr incidence of hypertension was 26.7% (23.0% in men and 28.8% in women). When the annual probability of a progression to hypertension was calculated based on the assumption of the costant risks, the rate in the present study was 5.3%, which was higher than that in the Framingham heart study (4.8%) but was lower than that in middle-aged Korean adults (6.3%). Ratio of mortality from coronary heart disease in men aged 35-44 between Korea and the US has diminished substantially from 9 in 1985 to 2.4 in 1992. The rapid increase in coronary heart disease mortality in Korea could be attributed, in part, to by the high incidence rates of hypertension 정리문장에서 국내 심혈관 질환 사망률 증가가 고혈압의 높은 빈도에 의한 것임을 강조. 이 연구와 동일한 방법론인 농촌 지역 고혈압에 대한 코호트 연구결과를 도입. 미국의 프레밍햄 심장연구 예를 들어서 설명하고 연구결과와 비교. 연도별 증가소견과 국내의 현황을 국내 심혈관질환의 발생과 연계해 설명함. 즉 미국에서 발생빈도가

연령에 따라 증가하였고 4년간 코호트 연구결과 적정혈압군에서 6%, 정상혈압군에서 20%, 경계 초기 고혈압군에서 43%가 고혈압으로 확인되어 코호트 초기 혈압이 중요한 인자였다고 기술함. 이 연구결과를 토대로 대상 코호트에서 고혈압의 위험도 증가가 매년 5.3%임을 설명. 국내에서 35-44세 남자의 심장질환 사망률이 증가한 이유로 고혈압의 증가를 언급함. 즉, 전체적으로 전개문단이며 고혈압과 심혈관 질환의 발생을 연결.

 In the present study, prehypertension in addition to old age (age > 65) were independent predictors for incident hypertension, as has been reported previously. 주제문장으로 경계 고혈압을 도입. One of the potential reasons for high incidence of hypertension in prehypertensive individuals is that risk factors for hypertension (such as baseline age, higher body mass index, and higher total cholesterol levels) were common in prehypertensive individuals. These findings support the recommendation of the JNC VII for prehypertensive individuals, lifestyle modification and multiple risk factor reduction, for the Asian prehypertensive individuals as well. 정리문장으로 아시아인의 경계 고혈압에 대한 대책을 제시. 전개문단의 절정으로 경계 고혈압을 주로 다룸. 이 연구에서 경꼐 고혈압과 고연령이 독립 예측인자로 확인되었음을 기술하고 기존 연구와 동일한 소견임을 지적함. 경계 고혈압인에서 고혈압의 위험인자가 많이 관찰되고 있으므로 아시아인의 고혈압 예방을 위해 개인의 생활습관 등을 개선해 위험요인을 줄여야 한다는 사실을 기술.

This study has veseral potential limitations. 제한문단을 도입. The first limitation is the variation in the blood pressure measurements. The present study was based on measurements taken during a single day. Incidence rated of hypertension among non-hypertensive individuals in the community are likely to vary depending on the variance of blood pressure measurements. Previous studies reported that the incidence rated of hypertension could be different due to repeated measurements on several occasions, instead of a single day of reading. Accordingly, multiple measurements obtained on two or more occasions have been recommended for assessment of blood pressure status. However, most epidemiological studies have adopted the standardized methodologies based on measurements during a single day. Second, we were unable to exclude the possibility of selection bias. The loss to follow-up rate in this study exceeded 20%, a conventional standard beyond which the potential for bias increases if the pattern of missing subjects was not at random. Finally, the target population of the present study is confined to the residents in the rural area of AAA city. As it is quite difficult to maintain a cohort in urban area, a rural area was selected for this cohort study. Therefore, our results could not be generalized. 전개문단의 마지막으로 이연구에서 피할 수 없는 여러 제한점으로 측정오차, 대상자 선정의 비뚤림, 코호트 추적률의 저조, 한 농촌 지역의 국한된 대상자 등을 설명.

 In conclusion, this study provides the first information on the short-term incidence rates of hypertension according to JNC VII criteria from a cohort study of general population in a rural area of Korea, which is a representative developing country in Asia. In this rapidly aging society, population-based preventive approach to decrease blood pressure, particularly in subjects with prehypertension, is needed to reduce hypertension 고찰의 정리문단인 동시에 논문 전체의 결론문단으로 논문 전체의 결론을 기술. 이연구를 통해 얻은 급변하는 사회인 우리나라 농촌에서 고혈압 발생의 위험인자를 제시하고 경계 고혈압 관리가 중요함을 주장. 주제문단으로 이연구의 핵심결과를 정리해 설명하면서 고혈압의 빈도를 제시, 전개문단에서 이 고혈압과 경계 고

혈압에 대한 국내외 기존 연구결과와 비교 설명. 그 다음 문단은 미국의 코호트 연구와 비교설명하고 고혈압과 심장질환 사망률의 관련성을 고찰. 그 다음 문단은 아시아인의 특성과 생활습관의 개선 필요성을 언급. 이 연구결과의 제한점을 고찰하고 마지막 정리문단에서 연구결과를 토대로 하는 결론을 제시. 이 고찰은 전형적인 결과제시-전개: 비교- 전개: 의미부여- 제한점- 결론 유형.

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One author, EEE, was employed by the sponsor pharmaceutical company, but he was involved in study design and arrangement of sampling only. He was not involved in the data production, analysis, interpretation, or in preparation of the manuscript.

**Table**

Table 5. multivariate logistic regression analysis for incident hypertension (표제목)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variables | Odds ratio | 95% confidence interval | P value |
| Age |  |  |  |
| Male |  |  |  |
| Prehypertension |  |  |  |

**Figure**

Fig. 2. Microscopic findings of the livers of mice. (A) Control group, H&E stained, \*100, (B) High power view of control group, H&E stained, \*400

Legend of figures

Fig. 1. Survival of C.sinensis adult worms in 6 different media. Worms survived less than 3 days in 0.85% NaCl and up to 7 dayts in 1\* PBS. RPMI-1640 showed best survival rate among the media studied, among inorganic media 1 X Locke’s solution showed highes survival (up to 57 days).

Fig. 2. Survival of C.sinensis adult worms in different concentrations of bovine bile in 1 X Locke’s solution. The worm failed to survive more than a day at 1% and 0.1% concentration of bile. In 0.05% concentration, though the sorm survived up to 14 days, howeverm, survivality fell very sharply after 7 days. Bile at 0.005% concentration showed best survival advantages among the concentration studied.

논문 파트별 작성 예문

**Introduction**

Patients with severe apnea, many of whom are intolerant of continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP), have had surgery to try to expand and stent the upper airway.

Many physicians have debated the virtues of various diagnostic procedures and the effectiveness of various nonsurgical treatment methods.

Recent reporters suggest that other IUDs are also hazardous.

Researchers are increasingly aware that smoking is influenced by the lega, social, economic, and physical environment.

We have recently carried out a pilot study on the clinical efficacy and safety of topical fluticasone in 100 children aged 5 to 11 years with bronchial asthma.

We hypothesized that the excessive morbidity and mortality in these patients is, for the most part, a function of incorrect patient selection.

We reasoned that many of these biologic agents could be delivered directly to the lung during liquid ventilation process.

We must pay special attention to the target diseases and their severity in relation to the permissible dosage.

To examine the effects of the combination treatment, Wilson and colleagues treated subjects with asthma with a combination of montelukast and cetirizine.

문헌고찰 내용:

It has generally been accepted that TSH stimulates Na+-I- symport activity.

PLPSs are rare, accounting for about 5% of all liposarcomas.

It is widely assumed that some of the RNAs are translated in to specific proteins.

Previous reports related to the ear, nose and throat in children with Down syndrome have concentrated on the outcome of surgical procedures used to treat specific disorders.

There is general consensus that endoscopy is superior to barium meal x-rays in evaluating the esophagus, stomach, and duodenum.

There is also controversy about the ideal interval for screening, the ideal number of mammographic view per screen, and the role of clinical breast examination.

It has been demonstrated that lowering the plasma levels of total cholesterol and LDL cholesterol by means of diet and/or drug therapy is associated with a reduced risk of coronary heart disease in adults.

There has been considerable disagreement regarding the best treatment.

Inability to catabolize other amino acids has been documented in a few cases.

It is well documented that opioids produce a variety of pharmacological effects.

It is vitally important to elicit(유도하다) a history of drug exposure since every class of drugs can produce pulmonary toxicity.

Tinnitus is estimated to afflict between 16% and 35% of the general population of Korea. 이명은 한국인의 ~%를 괴롭히는 것으로 추정된다.

It is well established(known or understood) that nasal inflammation is associated with nasal mucosal swelling and obstruction.

There is evidence that dietary lipid can be an important determinant of alcohol-induced liver injury.

During the past two decades there has been a significant evolution in the nature of pediatric tracheotomy.

There has been renewed interest in the role of leukotrienes in asthma.

It has been proposed that because adolescents use anabolic steroids to increase muscle size for cosmetic reasons, they do not use other drugs such as alcohol and marijuana.

It has long been recognized that a spontaneous diuresis occurs in the immediate postnatal period in preterm infants with respiratory distress syndrome.

There has been general reluctance(싫어한다) to term late adolescent changes in weight and fatness “growth”.

To our knowledge, these antibodies have not been used for the characterization of MPD.

사물을 주요 단어로 사용

General acceptance has been slow to develop because fibrin glue is not available commercially.

Recent advances in assay techniques have provided an opportunity for improvement in diagnosis and management of central precocious puberty and other disorders of puberty.

A comprehensive analysis encompassing(포함하는) immunochemistry and follow-up information applied to a group of MPA is, to the best of my knowledge, absent from the literature.

Nivallin recently received its first approval for the treatment of Alzheimer’s disease in Austria.

Numerous attempts have been made to assess prognostic indicators for ~.

Attention has focused on the appearance of a new clone characterized as ~.

The current commercial availability of CPAP has resulted in more widespread use in children.

Newer categories and more precise definitions have evolved from discussions at a recent consensus conference.

The clarification(확인하는 것) of whether preterm sudden infant death syndrome victims die at ~ has important implications(의미) on the development of hypotheses about why preterm infants might be at an increased risk for ~.

There is a controversy as to whether these induced lesions are similar to the spontaneous lesions in humans.

Controversy still exists in the literature regarding the choice of open or closed m~ for the treatment of ~.

This drug has previously been demonstrated to prevent ventricular fibrillation induced by myocardial ischemia.

A first-generation cephalosporin has commonly been selected on an empiric basis to initially treat ~.

Long-term anticoagulation therapy has been employed(행하여져오다) for these patients.

Evidence continues to accumulate indicating that unipolar and bipolar depressions are psychobiologically different.

Findings of ~ have been used to predict final culture results and select appropriate initial antibiotics.

Several cholinesterase inhibitors have been investigated clinically.

Cerebrovascular disease is the third leading cause of death after heart disease and cancer ~.

Little is known of the natural history of ~

Lack of absolutely reliable immunomarkers of neuronal differentiation compounds the nosologic problem.(질병분류학적 문제)

The repair of acute abdominal wall defects presents a variety of difficult problems for the surgeon. 문제를 제기한다.

Considerable progress has been made recently toward ~. 상당한 진보가 있었다.

The rationale for this approach ~. 이 접근법의 합리성은

A significant trend toward reduced mortality ranging from 13% to 23% is observed 이러한 경향이 몇몇 연구들에서 관찰된다.

More recent experiments have questioned its reliability. 더욱 최근의 실험은 그것의 신빙성을 의심케 하고 있다.

Previous investigations have been limited by the lack of a technique that 이전 조사들은 ~

Preliminary reports of isolated of cell ~ ~에 대한 예비보고들은

Recent surveys have attempted to document the ~ 최근의 조사들은 ~

Histological works have failed ~ 조직학적 연구에서 ~

연구목적에 대한 표현

The aim of the present study is to determine clinical efficacy of steroid ear drops. 이번 연구의 목적은 ~이다.

The current study attempts to determine whether collateral sensory ~ 이번연구는 ~를 평가하고자 한다.

We conducted a randomized ~ trial 연구를 시행했다.

This review describes the pathogenesis of ~. ~에 대해 기술한다.

The current study was designed to evaluate the safety and efficacy of ~ ~의 안전성과 효율성을 평가하기위해 고안되었다.

The goal of this study was to compare ~ .

In order to characterize this ~ 특정짓기위해

It is the intention of this study to provide a comprehensive analysis of ~ encompassing morphological findings and clinical features. 이연구의 의도는 형태학적인 소견과 임상적인 특징을 포함하는 ~의 종합적인 분석을 제공하는 것이다.

These uncertainties justify a definitive randomized trial to determine whether screening for ~ ~의 연구가 이런 불확실성 때문에 정당화된다.

The objective of this study was to determine whether and in which way the periodic changes of nasal width during the phases of the nasal cycle influence airflow, especially in regard to the degree of turbulence. 이연구의 목적은 비주기의 여러 단계에서 비강 넓이의 주기적인 변동이 특히 난류의 정도에 관해 공기흐름에 영향을 주는지 그리고 어떤 방법으로 영향을 주는지를 평가하는 것이다.

The purpose the the present study was to decide ~

We tested the hypothesis that ~~

We undertook a detailed histologic study of ~ specimens on specific ~ findings in ~ 연구를 시행하였다.

**Materials and methods**

**Clinical research의 연구재료에 관한 표현**

Their ages ranged from 23 to 58 years: 6 patients in their 20s, 7 in their 30s, and 8 in the their 40s.

All had prior surgical excision of their primary tumor, and 7 patients had histories of partial hepatectomy for the treatment of metastases.

Approval for harvest and use of human nasal septal cartilage was granted by the Institutional Review Board of the University of California at San Diego.

Data was collected prospectively on 13 patients (14 limbs) undergoing this operation during a 3-year period beginning on January 1, 1993.

Data on all carotid endarterectomy performed from 1982 through 2003 were retrieved from our carotid registry. 경동맥 기록부에서 얻었다.

Exclusion criteria for laparoscopic management of inflammatory bowel disease included intra-abdominal abscess, multiple previous bowel resections, acute obstruction or perforation, and toxic colitis.

The study group was composed of 78 men and 66 women, with a mean(+-standard deviation) age of 39.9 (+- 14.8 years).

In a control group, the mucosa was collected from 19 patients with defected nasal septum, facial injury, or postoperative maxillary mucocele without nasal allergy and/or sinusitis.

Open trials of this drug were performed at 27 institutions on 102 patients comprising 79 with angina pectoris and 23 with myocardial infarction.

With approval from the Institutional Review Board at the University of Chicago, eight males (all Caucasians) and four nonpregnant females (two Caucacians and two African Americans) participated and completed this study.

A retrospective analysis was made of all patients who underwent strictureplasty between June 1994 and July 2004 for Crohn’s disease of the small bowel.

From 1990 through 2002, 45 patients from the Massachusetts General Hospital were identified who met the following criteria.

Between July 1983 and April 2004, 105 patients were referred to our surgical gastrointestinal function laboratory because of recurrent symptoms.

Six patients died during follow-up for reasons unrelated to the antireflux procedure, and 3 patients were lost to follow-up.

Patients with rectal carcinomas were excluded because of the frequency of adjuvant therapy.

Patients showing clinical and biochemical signs of acute hepatitis, but lacking serological evidence of acute hepatitis A or B infection were classified as having hepatitis non-A, non-B.

The age of patients at initial presentation ranged from 20 to 80 years (median 63 years) in patients with NHL and from 10 to 81 years (median 47 years) in those with MMR.

(the)patients were randomly subjected either to the functional sinus surgery (n=50) or to the Caldwell-Luc operation (n=50).

Endoscopic sinus surgery for chronic sinusitis was performed on 100 patients, who had a total of 130 operations on 260 sides.

The male : female ratio was 2.5 : 1 and the right : left : both sides ratio was 10 : 5 : 1.

The medical records at the Johns Hopkins Hospital from July 1995 through December 2003 inclusive were reviewed to identify patients who underwent gastrectomy.

The subjects were divided into three groups of four men each numbered at random.

Symptoms were classified according to three clinical definitions : typical pertussis, defined as a prolonged cough, lasting more than 21 days, with paroxysm; atypical pertussis, defined as a cough lasting less than 21 days; and asymptomatic, defined as no respiratory symptoms.

Twenty-five volunteers stayed overnight in the hospital prior to the examination and were deprived of food from 9 p.m. of the day before the trial till noon of the day when blood collection was completed.

Five volunteers (mean age, 35.8 +- 9.3 year) consented to donate their septal cartilage that was removed during routine septoplasty for research use.

Twelve healthy male workers in this factory varying in age from 20 to 35 years without past history of pulmonary disease were selected for this study.

**동물실험의 연구재료에 관한 표현**

To determine the tissue distribution of the three transporters, five male Sprague-Dawley rats (200-250g; Sasco Inc., Wilmington, MA) were acclimated to the housing facility (2-3 rats/cage, 50% relative humidity, 12-h light/dark cycle) for 1 week and fed with Teklad 8604 rodent chow (Harlan Teklad, Indianapolis, IN). 세개의 이동물질의 조직내 분포를 측정하기 위해 5마리의 수컷 Prague-Dawley 흰쥐 (체중이 200내지 250그램, Sasco Inc., Wilmington, MKA)를 1주일 동안 사육시설 (쥐틀당 2내지 3마리 쥐 사육, 50% 상대습도, 12시간 주야주기) 에서 적응시켰고,. TEklad 8604 설치류 먹이(Harlan Teklad, Indianapolis, IN)로 사육하였다.

Using ketamine (100mg/kg) and xylazine (3mg/kg) anesthesia, dialysis guide cannulae (20 gauge, 14 min ; Small Parts, Roanoke, VA) were implanted over the nucleus accumbens [+1.6 mm anterior to Bregma according to the atlas of Paxinos and Watson (1986)]. Ketamine (kg당 100mg) 및 xylazine (kg당 3mg)으로 마취하여 투설유토카뉼라 (20게이지, 1.4mm ; Small parts, Roanoke, VA)를 측중격핵 위에 [Paxinos 및 Watson (1980년도) 도해서에 따라 정수리점의 앞 쪽으로 1.6mm]끼워 넣었다.

Animals were antethetized with isofluorane or sodium pento-barbitone (200mg/kg-1 I.P.) and killed by cervical transection. 동물을 isofluorane 혹은 pentobarbitone (체중 kg당 200mg을 복강 내 주사)로 마취하고, 경추횡단에 의해 도살하였다.

The animals were killed by cervical dislocation, followed by decapitation,. And intact soleus and extensor digitorum longus (EDL) muscles were dissected out. 그 동물을 경추탈구시켜 도살한 후 단두하여 온전한 가자미근과 장지신근을 해부해냈다.

The animals were randomly assigned to 1 of 2 equal groups (group 1, control group, sham surgery group 2,experimental group, mastoid antrum block), and the designated surgical procedure was performed on the right ear as described later. 그 동물을 2개의 동일한 수의 군 중 1개군 (sham 수술을 시행한 대조군인 제 1군과 유양동을 폐쇄한 실험군인 제2군)에 무작위로 할당하여 나중에 기술하는 바와 같이 우측 귀에서 지정된 수술처치를 시행하였다.

Following decapitation, the brains were removed and 300nm coronal slices containing the striatum were prepared as described previously (Lee et al. 1998). 단두한후 뇌를 제거하고 이전에 기술된 방법으로 선조체를 포함하는 30nm의 관상면 절편을 제작하였다.

The care, maintenance, and treatment of animals in these studies followed protocols approved by the Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee of Johns Hopkins University. 이 연구 등에서 동물의 관리, 유지 및 처치는 Johns Hopkins 대학의 기관동물관리 및 사용 위원회에서 승인하는 프로토콜에 따랐다.

Control animals remained naïve until tissue collection or they received 0.3mL of intracolonic saline (0.9% NaCl) under anesthesia. 대조군의 동물은 조직채취 때까지 아무 처치없이 그대로 두거나 마취 하에 0.3mL의 식염수를 장 내 투여하였다.

The monkeys’ daily food intake was restricted to maintain a constant body weight throughout the course of the experiment (800-1000g). 원숭이들의 1일 먹이 섭취량은 실험기간 중에 체중이 일정하게 유지되도록 제한하였다.

Dogs underwent general anesthesia using pentobarbital (50mg/kg) initial bolus injection followed by ~ 50 mg/h) and had mechanical ventilation with a Harvard ventilator. 개를 pentobarbital로 전신마취하고 Harvard 환기장치로 기계적으로 환기시켰다.

This study was performed in accordance with the PHS Policy on Humane Care and Use of Laboratory Animals and the NIH Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals. 이 연구는 인간의 실험동물관리 및 사용에 대한 PHS 지침과 실험동물 관리 및 사용에 대한 NIH 지침에 따라 시행하였다.

Female Swiss mice (Iffa-Credo Laboratories, St.Germain sur l’Arbresle, France), aged 7 weeks (20 to 22g each), were infected by the intratracheal peroral route as described in detail elsewhere. 연령이 7주된 암컷 스위스 생쥐를 다른 데서 기술한 대로 경구 기관내 경로로 감염시켰다.

Male ddY mice (weighing 20-30g) and New Zealand White rabbits (weighing 2-3 kg) purchased from Japan SLC Inc. (Hamamatsu, Japan) were maintained on 12-h light/dark cycle at 22-23도.

일본 SLC회사에서 구입한 수컷 ddY생쥐와 New Zealand 흰 토끼를 섭씨 22도 내지 23도에서 12시간 주야주기로 유지시켰다.

Male C57BL/6 mice (6-8 weeks old) were housed in hanging cages in the Animal Resource Facilities at the University of Virginia and food and water were provided ad libitum. 수컷 C57BL/6 셍즈; 6밀; (생후 6주 내지 8주짜리)를 Virginia대학의 동물자원시설에 있는 걸어 놓는 쥐틀에 넣고, 먹이와 물을 무제한으로 공급하였다.

The S.pneumoniae strains used for infecting mice were strains 40492 (serotype 4), 40336 (serotype 7), 40500(serotype 9V), 40527 (serotype 14), and 40421 (serotype 18) obtained from Sanofi Diagnostics Pasteur.

Monkeys were implanted with both a venous catheter(internal iliac vein) for the delivery of drug and an arterial catheter (internal iliac artery) for the measurement of blood pressure.

For the induction study, the following treatments were administered to five male Sprague-Dawley rats (200-250 g) : TCDD (3.9 ng/kg, 1day, i.p.), indole-3-carbinol (56 mg/kg, p.o.). 유발연구를 위해서 5마리의 수컷 흰쥐에게 다음 처치 약물을 투여하였다. 즉, TCDD와 ~을

Porcine tracheas were obtained within 24 hours of necropsy from a supplier (Spear Products, Quakertown, PA) and cleaned, and the epithelium and submucosa were removed from the cartilage layer. 돼지 기관지를 공급회사 로부터 부검 24시간 이내에 얻어 세정하고, ~을 ~로부터 제거하였다.

Twelve juvenile cynomolgus monkeys weighing between 2.8 and 4.2 kg were quarantined for 45 days and were examined by oposcopy and tympanometry to document bilaterally normal ME status. 체중이 ~인 어린 원숭이를 45일간 격리시키고, 양측성으로 정상 ME 상태를 증명하기 위해서 이경검사와 고실압 측정에 의해 검사하였다.

Adrenalectomized male Wistar rats with body weights of 339 +- 28 (S.D.)g were used in the study and a time period of at least 2 weeks was allowed before they were prepared for surgery.

Each dog was screened to rule out Ehrlichia canis and ~. 모든 개에서 ~를 제외하고자 선별진단하였다.

Rats were positioned in standard position on the operating board, and caudally based, 3 X 10 cm random flaps, which included panniculus carnosus muscle, were raised along the dorsum of the rat. 흰 쥐를 수술대에 표준체위로 놓고 흰쥐으 등을 따라 근육층을 포함하는 피부에 기선을 둔 3 x 10 cm의 임의 피판을 박리하였다.

The strains of mice used in this study are listed in Table 2. 생쥐 변종

A viral-pathogen-free environment was maintained by autoclaving food, acidifying drinking water, and placing cages covered with filtered bonnets in a laminar flow hood. 먹이를 고압 소독하고 식수를 산성화시키고 쥐틀에 층류지붕 속에서 여과시킨 보닛모양의 덮개를 씌워서 바이러스 병원체가 없는 환경을 유지시켰다.

**연구방법부분 표현**

**검사,실험,연구**

The test drugs were allocated at random and were administered to the patients in ascending numerical order at each institution. 시험약물은 무작위로 할당되어 각 기관에서 번호순서로 환자에게 투약되었다.

The following parameters were recorded and analyzed : patient’s sex, diagnosis, duration of disease, previous surgery, procedure, and conversion to open surgery.

Mitral stenosis was assessed by Doppler echocardiography and categorized as absent, mild, moderate, and severe.

By referring to Table 2 giving the relationship between the diameter of zones of inhibition and drug concentrations, the approximate value of the MICs required to inhibit the growth of the organisms was calculated. 성장저해지역의 직경과 약물의 농도와의 상관관계를 보여주는 표 2로부터 미생물의 성장을 억제하는 MIC를 계산하였다.

Based on pretreatment evaluation by abdominal CT scan and laparoscopy, patients were categorized as having potentially resectable tumor (13 patients) or locally advanced unresectable disease (32 patients).

Based on initial culture data, children were divided into two groups : group A with positive bacterial cultures and group B with negative bacterial cultures.

After initial examination was performed, 70-degree and 30-degree 2.7 mm rigid endoscopes were ***employed*** to view the lateral and superior sphenoidal cavity walls. 내시경을 사용하였다.

Evaluation included examination of all skin surfaces and photography and biopsy of the characteristic lesions.

Psychological evaluation included the Hopkins Symptom Checklist-90, a self-report measure of psychiatric symptom. 심리학적 평가에 Hopkins~ 라는 정신증상의 자가 평가방법이 포함되어 있다.

Examination of the cerebrospinal fluid was required at least every 4 months. 뇌척수액의 검사는 최소한 매 4개월마다 필요했다.

Examination was deemed inadequate if the probe could not be positioned over the veins. 프로브가 정맥 위에 위치하지 않으면 검사는 불충분한 것으로 간주되었다.

Intravenous cyclosporine A was given at 5 mg/kg as a loading dose starting on day 3, then 2.5 mg/kg per day thereafter. ~를 시작 제3일에 부하용량으로 ~를 정주하였고 그 이후로는 매일 ~씩 주사하였다.

Amyloid deposits in articular samples were identified by Congo red staining, and the nature of the amyloid was determined by immunohistology. ~염색으로 확인하였고 조직학적 방법으로 아밀로이드의 성상을 결정하였다.

Each vial of lyphophilized powder was reconstituted with sterile water in accordance with the ***instructions*** in the drug package insert. 동결건조 분말이 든 용기를 약 용기 ***설명서***대로 무균수에 섞었다.

We used an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay modified from the method of Koskela to measure IgG antibody level to pneumococcal serotypes 3 and 14.

HIV-1 activity was monitored monthly by assaying p24 antigen concentration in plasma. ~를 매달 추적하였다.

At 30, 60 and 90 days the animals were sacrificed (necropsied, killed) 동물들은 ~일째에 희생되었다.

Upper gastrointestinal symptoms were scored using a 0 to 3 grading scale : 0 (none), 1, 2, and 3 (severe).

This study was a placebo-controlled, randomized trial carried out at 15 clinical centers between 1987 and 1989.

A exercise test performed in an upright position ~. 운동부하 검사를 실시하였다.

In calculating the activity index, fbrinoid necrosis and cellular crescents were weighted by a factor of 2. 활동지수를 계산하는데 있어서 섬유양 괴사나 세포의 반달형 변화는 2의 가중치를 주었다.

**임상진단, 진단기준, 진단기법**

Computed tomography with rectal air insufflation was compared with transrectal ultrasonography (TRUS) in 63 patients. ~검사를 비교하였다.

Bowel obstruction was considered to be present at sonography when the lumen of the fluid-filled small bowel loops was dilated more than 3 cm. 액체가 있는 소장의 공간이 초음파 검사상 3츠 이상 확장되어 있으면 장폐색이 있다고 간주하였다.

Patients who continued to require supplemental oxygen after 30 days of age and had radiologic changes compatible with bronchopulmonary dysplasia were considered to have chronic lung disease.

Mitral valve prolapse was defined on M-mode echocardiography by 3 mm or more posterior systolic motion of either the anterior or the posterior mitral valve leaflet from the C to D point of the mitral valve echocardiography.

Cardiac arrest was diagnosed when cardiac catheterization, ultrasound, or radionuclide ventriculogram showed heart failure.

The diagnosis of coccidioidial meningitis was established by isolated of C.immitis from cerebrospinal fluid. ~의 진단은 뇌척수액으로부터 ~를 분리함으로써 성립되었다.

The diagnosis was considered certain when M.tuberculosis was isolated from our clinical specimen.

The diagnosis of acute cholecystitis was based on the presence of two or more of the clinical signs and symptoms : fever, right abdominal pain and tenderness, and leukocytosis.

The diagnosis of primary syphilis required positive result from dark field microscopy or biopsy sample of the lesion consistent with primary syphilis.

The clinical diagnosis of herpes zoster was verified by examination of blister cell and fluid material or serum samples. ~의 진단은 ~의 검사로 가능했다.

The patient was admitted to the hospital for the evaluation of ~. 환자는 ~에 대한 진찰을 위해 입원했다.

The initial evaluation included a history ; physical examination ; and a questionnaire on the duration, frequency, and severity of cough, postnasal drip symptoms, dyspnea, and symptoms of gastro-esophageal reflux.

Noncontrast and contrast-enhanced T1-weighted images of the orbit were acquired using a fat-suppression MR technique.

Venous thrombosis was diagnosed in the presence of a contrast intraluminal filling defect assessed by two independent observers. 두명의 독자적인 관찰자에 의해 조영제의 강 내 충만결손이 관찰되면 정맥혈전이 진단되었다.

After visualizing both atria and intraatrial septum with the transesophageal probe, 10 mL of the normal saline solution was injected into an antecubital vein while the patient performed the Valsalva maneuver.

MR imaging studies were performed prior to initiation of treatment in 14 of 23 patients after each of two successive 0.5 mL injections of the contrast material into the parotid dust.

Blood samples of each volunteer were collected twice a day before and after work for 6 consecutive days.

When microorganisms were found on the gram stain, ***subcultures*** were made on MacConkey agar. ~한천에서 ***2차배양***을 하였다.

A given amount of each ***test urine*** collected before and after work was mixed, and cupriferrocanide colloid reaction was measured. 소변검체

All 35 patients ***underwent*** M-mode echocardiography by the use of a Hoffrel 201 ultrasonoscope.

**질병 상태와 처치내용에 대한 표현**

Oral azathioprine (1.5 mg/kg per day) was administered for 14 days following transplantation, after which oral prednisone (0.2 to 0.3 mg/kg per day) was begun.

Three grams of ticarcillin and 100mg of clavulanic acid or 125 to 200 mg/kg per day of piperacillin were administered by intravenous infusion over 20 to 30 minutes, every four hours in severe cases and every six hours in moderate cases.

A 46-year-old school teacher undergoing maintenance dialysis for 10 years presented in July 1995 ***complaining*** of one week of bloody urine. ~를 주소로 내원.

A 28-year-old man was admitted with complaints of right pleuritic pain and dyspnea of two days’ duration, as well as right shoulder pain of approximately eight weeks’ duration.

A 60-year-old woman ***presented for consultation*** because of an increase in weight of 11 kg in the previous two years and hypertension for about 10 years. ~를 이유로 자문을 위해 보내져 왔다.

Painless gross hematuria developed immediately after dialysis in January 1996 in a 68-year-old oriental man receiving home hemodialysis treatments for six years.

Cyclophosphamide (150 mg per day for seven days) was administered, but discontinued because of a falling white blood cell count.

One week prior to admission, the patient experienced an episode of severe epigastric pain associated with diarrhea, vomiting, and headache.

This patient presented three years ago with headache and was ***found*** to have systolic hypertension and bitemporal hemianopsia. 이 환자는 3년전에 ~를 나타냈고 ~를 가지고 있는 것이 발견되었다.

Isoxican was given i.p. for one month to the groups of 20 patients, each ~.

His past medical history was significant only for meniscectomy of the left knee three weeks previously. 그의 과거 병력으로는 3주 전 왼쪽 무릎의 반월판절제술만이 중요했다.

Intravenous hydration was initiated with 5% dextrose in lactated Ringer’s solution infused at 100 mL/hr.

This patient was a 44-year-old woman with known glucose intolerance for at least five years.

A 63-year-old man was in excellent health until two months before presentation, when he noted a dull aching pain in both legs.

Palliative treatment was offered to unresectable patients and consisted of radiotherapy alone, chemotherapy alone, and combination therapy.

Extracorporal shock wave lithotripsy (ESWL) was performed once or twice a week until fragmented stones were excreted naturally from the main pancreatic duct.

She was ***placed*** on omeprazole (20 mg per os q.d.) either on arising or at bedtime for possible reflux laryngitis. 그녀는 ~의 치료로 omerazole을 하루에 한번씩 ~시에 복용하도록 ***처방받았다.***

CSA therapy was planned for a period of 6 months, followed by tapering off over 3-4 weeks.

A 16-year-old white female with Fallot’s syndrome first ***presented*** at seven years of age with a complaint of increased bruising. 병원에 왔다.

After the first hemodynamic study, 15 patients received long-acting mifedipine, beginning with 20 mg twice daily and gradually increasing to 80 mg daily.

The simpler, more effective oral rehydration therapy ***regimen*** was given as standard therapy for diarrheal dehydration. 수분공급***요법***

Because of his failure to respond to prednisone, he received danazol.

The patients were treated with pulsed oral dexamethasone.

This medical history was unremarkable except for 10 years of hypertension.

Except for a several-year history of hypertension, he had been ***well*** until February 10, 1995, when he had a low back injury. 건강했다.

**처치성과의 판정 방법 및 기준에 대한 표현**

An assessment of unsatisfactory clinical response was made when no appreciable improvement was observed clinically.

Usefulness of the surgical procedure was grouped into 5 categories (useful, considerably useful, slightly useful, not useful, ***detrimental) in reference to general improvement ratings***. 외과적 처치법의 유용성을 ***전반적 호전율을 참고하여*** 5항목(유용, 상당히 유용, 약간 유용, 무용, ***악화***)로 구분하였다.

Clinically, patients were classified as ***having a cure*** if all symptoms and signs of infection had resolved. ***완치된 것으로*** 분류되었다.

Bacteriologically, cures were defined as eradication of the initial isolated pathogen on repeat cultures. 세균학적으로 완치는 반복된 배양검사에서 처음에 분리된 병원균의 박멸로 정의되었다.

A change of clinical effect of one grade or more was judged as “improved” (or “worsened”).

Efficacy was determined by changes in the severity of night pain, pain on walking, and global assessment by the physician and the patient.

The anatomic results were expressed as “good” when length of the neovagina was > 10 cm.

The grouping of children in the assessment of therapeutic effects was so arranged that the test and control groups were equal in terms of age distribution and socioeconomic status. 치료효과의 판정에 있어서 소아의 분류는 연령분포와 사회경제적 상태에 따라 실험군과 대조군에서 동일하게 이루어졌다.

Patients whose clinical status was definitely improved at the completion of therapy, but who still had symptoms or signs of infection were classified as showing improvement. 치료종료시 임상상태가 분명히 호전되었지만 여전히 감염증상이나 징후가 있는 환자들은 호전을 보인것으로 분류되었다.

Patients in whom HCV RNA was detected at the end of therapy were defined as nonresponders. 치료가 끝난 후에 HCV RNA가 발견된 환자는 비반응자로 정의되었다.

Patients whose serum ALT levels normalized during therapy or within 1 month after therapy and remained so for more than 6 months after therapy were regarded as responders.

Relapse was defined as recurrence of ulcer crater at endoscopy, with or without symptoms.

A satisfactory symptomatic response was defined as cure or significant improvement of presenting signs and symptoms by the end of treatment.

The criteria for clinical response were grouped into the following 5 grades : marked, improved, moderately improved, slightly improved, and poor.

Results of timentin therapy were evaluated and scored as follows : clinical improvement; clinical failure; bacteriologic cure.

Overall sexual satisfaction was rated on a qualitative scale as “good”, “satisfactory”. Or “unsatisfactory”.

**Results**

Ability, actuality를 구분할 것.

We could not demonstrate high-affinity, low-capacity DHE binding sites in heart particulates prepared from three adult sheep. (능력)

There were no high-affinity, low-capacity DHE binding sites in heart particulates from three adult sheep. (실상)

통계수치는 다음 5가지를 항상 같이 제시할 것.

1)평균, 2)표준편차 또는 표준오차, 3)통계 숫자의 설명, 4)표본의 크기, 5)통계학적 의의

예시. Blood flow was redistributed more toward the right ventricle than toward the right ventricle than toward the left ventricle [26.3 +- 2.9% (SD) vs. 19.5 +- 1.5% in 6 lambs : 95% confidence interval for the difference = 3.8% - 9.8%, P=.0064].

In 16 rabbits from 3 experiments

**치료효과,유효율,개선율에 대한 표현**

Acyclovir produced a 95% overall cure rate seven days after completion of therapy.

A threefold decrease in infections was seen when patients consumed yogurt containing L. L이 포함된 요구르트를 섭취한 환자군에서 감염률이 3배로 감소하였다.

DSCG produced a decrease in frequency of asthmatic attacks and severity.

After the procedure, the mean portal pressure decreased from 34 mmHg to 22 mmHg.

Topical steroid therapy was 85% effective when “slight” or better response was rated as successful [또는 inclusive of “slightly improved” and better response].

The results suggested that the relative efficacy of penicillins approximately equals that of cephalosporins.

The clinical effects of the drug on dermatoses including eczema and dermatitis were investigated in an open study with more excellent results in proportion to longer history of manifest state.

The patient was maintained on this therapy for three weeks with no apparent [ or remarkable] improvement in otorrhea.

There was no difference in improvement rates between the patients treated with the drug alone and the patients given concomitant drugs.

In the treatment of adult respiratory distress syndrome, the surfactant replacement was a ***treatment of the next choice***.

The onset of therapeutic effect was within 2 weeks in 18 of 21 good responders.

The overall therapeutic effect was “markedly improved” in 8 (23.5%), “moderately improved” in 8(23.5%), “slightly improved” in 5 (14.5%), “poor” in 12 (35.3%), and “worsened” in 1 (2.9%).

Of the 21 patients with autoimmune hepatitis that was completely responsive to steroid therapy, 18 had anti-HCV.

Warfarin reduced the risk of ischemic stroke in patients with atrial fibrillation by 35%.

The overall success rate of the procedure in relieving GI symptoms increased from 68% at 1-week follow-up to 91% at 2-month follow-up. 그 시술의 전반적인 성공율은 1주째의 68%에서 2달째에 91%로 증가하였다.

Functional endoscopic sinus surgery was successful in all patients whose symptoms resulted from anatomical variations or suppurative infection.

Actual long-term disease-free survival rate was 64% for patients treated with GM-CSF.

**연구소견, 질병의 임상경과**

The addition of plasmapheresis to the regimen did not alter the courses of patients.

After 1 year of follow-up, the patient continued to have persistent dyspnea without clinical evidence of pneumonia.

The patient’s arterial oxyhemoglobin saturation consistently decreased to 84% when he moved to upright position. 환자들의 동맥 산소포화도는 바로서는 자세를 취했을 때 일정하게 84%로 떨어졌다.

Six patients developed opportunistic infections during the first 5 weeks of the study.

As shown in table 1, there was no significant difference in histologic findings between the two groups.

Five hours after completion of the streptokinase infusion, the patient’s temperature increased to 40도, and he experienced chills.

At the follow-up, ipratropium bromide application to the nasal mucosa in patients with nonallergic nasal hyperactivity induced a long-lasting reversible desensitization and a parallel reduction of subjective symptoms.

Bladder neck spasm, frequently associated with a retention catheter was short in duration, most often lasting only 3 to 6 hours with complete recovery.

Patient 3 was lost to follow-up. Of the remaining 6 patients with inverted papillomas involving the ethmoidal sinus, 2 patients required multiple excision.

Evaluation of dyspnea by spirometry was negative in all patients.

Primary infection occurred in fewer than 20% of the patients who needed transfusion during surgery.

Diarrhea, frequently encountered with ulcer diets, could be prevented by the use of mineral oil 30 mL nightly.

Pulmonary function tests performed 7 months after initial studies showed progressive and marked lung volumes.

The research findings ar illustrated in the bar graph below.

The patient’s condition stabilized, but he remained febrile.

Cardiac and abdominal examinations were unchanged.

After megesterol was withdrawn, the patient was able to discontinue insulin therapy over the next month.

**균, 약물의 농도, 배설량에 관한 표현**

Clofazimin was added to our regimen because of its ability against Bacillus fragilis.

Oral erythromycin accumulated in middle ear exudate sufficiently to be effective against S.pneumoniae.

Gram stain showed no bacteria

Streptococcus pneumoniae occupied as high as 10% to 20% of the causative organisms in pediatric sinusitis.

Angioinvasive aspergillosis was the most common cause of this sign in the immunocompromised host.

The mean colony count at baseline fell from 2.1 to 1.1 after 2 weeks of oral therapy.

Approximately 25% to 50% of the variance in plasma concentration values was attributable to differences in A plasma clearance.

They inhibited Moraxella catarrhalis at lower concentrations than did erythromycin.

Both groups showed a trend in reduction of megesterol excretion from the entry values of 11 to 5.

Half-lives in serum were 1.8, 1.1 and 0.5 hours for levofloxacin, fleroxacin, and ofloxacin, respectively.

The air crescent sign was caused by S.aureus lung infection in the neutropenic host.

On this regimen, the patient’s clarithromycin level ranged between 0.8 and 1.8 ng/mL.

In the course of treatment, serum drug levels decreased linearly after the peak when the logarithms of the concentrations were plotted against time.

The MIC of ofloxacin against Staphylococcus aureus at innocula of 108 cells/mL was between 1.0 and 100 ng/mL with a peak value at 25 ng/mL. 108 cells/mL의 농도로 세포를 접종하였을 때 S.aureus에 대한 ofloxacin의 최소억제농도는 1.0과 100 ng/mL 사이에 있었으며 25ng/mL에서 최고값을 보였다.

Urinary recovery in the first 6 hours amounted to 238 mg.

Of the 27 treated patients, 4 had recurrence of Candidial vaginitis between the third and the sixth months of tollow-up.

Macrophages from whites permitted less rapid replication of M.tuberculosis than did those from blacks.

Satisfactory digoxin level was achieved on 25% of the patient’s original dose.

The reciprocal aminoglycoside values at entry and at 6-month intervals to 24 months revealed no statistical difference.

The mean cyclophosphamide value for these patients at the start of treatment was 3.5 mg/dL.

**부작용, 치료법의 장,단점에 관한 표현**

Thirty-one adverse experiences were reported among 16 patients in the Drug B group.

Patients treated with short-term steroid showed an increase in cholesterol level as an adverse reaction.

One patient assigned to Drug A died postoperatively on day 2 as a result of stroke.

The incidence of skin rash classified by sex and age was highest (75%) in males in their 20s, followed by 71% in males in their 30s and 50% in males in their 40s and 50s.

A daily dosage of 1,100 mg/kg of cephaloridine administered to rats for 14 days induced thrombi in the absence of systemic platelet activation.

This regimen for hypertension did not contribute to the decrease in cardiovascular mortality.

The 50% nephrotoxic dose of cisplatin was more than 30 times greater in mice than in rabbits.

Urticarial occurred at a rate of 58% (33 of the 57 patients): one was serious, 29 (51% moderate, and 3 (5%) slight.

This procedure increased the occurrence of ischemic symptoms, nonfatal strokes, and deaths.

As to psychic symptoms, irritation and insomnia attributable (or ascribable) to the drug developed in both groups with no difference in occurrence rate at the 10% level.

During ***follow-up of recurrence-free*** patients after chemotherapy for breast cancer, we noticed that many patients were overweight. 병이없이 추적되고 있는

This finding was consistent with the well-recognized increase in cardiovascular risk induced by steroid.

The remaining five patients developed mild to moderate renal insufficiency as a side effect.

Thirteen patients were discontinued from the trial because of serious side effects.

No cerebrovascular signs were encountered in any of the patients.

**검사실 검사결과에 관한 표현**

The direct bilirubin-total bilirubin ratio decreased by 25% within the first week in biliary atresia group.

Telomerase activity was detected with various signal intensities in urine specimens from 16 of the 26 patients with bladder carcinoma.

The patient developed a metabolic acidosis with a serum bicarbonate concentration of 7 mEq/L.

The decrease in serum digoxin concentration was directly proportional to the initial serum digoxin concentration.

His creatine kinase concentration dropped to 186 U per liter.

The WBC count was slightly elevated with little or no shift in the differential count.

The BCD + LPS-induced elevation of plasma GPT and GOT levels was more pronounced after NO production was inhibited by NMA treatment.

In only five patients did either the ALT or AST level exceed 5 times the upper limit of normal.

Three patients had serum theophylline concentrations of 30 mg/L or more in association with the onset of new symptoms, including nausea and vomiting.

The urine had a specific gravity of 1.025 with a pH of 6.0 and questionable urobilinogen in dilution of 1:32. 요비중은 ~였고 1:32희석에서 urobilinogen이 의심되는 소견을 보였다.

By 4 hours, the sensitivity of myoglobin increased to 85%.

Arterial PO2 values increased by day 14 in both the high-dose and the low-dose group.

The results of other laboratory tests are shown in Tables 1 and 2.

Our patient’s hepatic abnormalities were similar to other viral hepatitis in that the ALT level usually exceeded that of the AST. 우리환자의 간이상은 ALT수치가 AST수치보다 높아 다른 바이러스성 간염과 유사하였다.

Total bilirubin and direct bilirubin levels were not different (or did not differ) between biliary atresia and control within 1 week after birth.

A blood toxin screen was negative for salicylates and methanol.

The residual aldolase activity was 4 percent of the normal level.

The urine was ***trace positive*** for protein, and the sediment contained 13 red cells and 10 to 30 hyaline casts per high-power field. 요단백은 미량 검출되었고 요침에서는 13개의 적혈구와 현미경의 고배율시야당 10~30개의 hyaline cast가 관찰되었다.

The differential count showed a predominance of neutrophlic promyel-ocytes: 69% neutrophils, 25% band forms, 1% myelocytes, and 2% lymphocytes.

Urine cultures showed intermittent coliform infection with no evidence of urea-splitting organisms.

The activity of the enzyme was completely stable in hemolysates from the patient’s parents and controls.

A trend toward decrease (or reduction) in GOT, GPT, and LDH was observed with alpha-tocopherol supplementation.

The patient’s 24-hour urinary calcium excretion was at the upper limit of normal for our laboratory.

***The patient’s electrolyte values on admission were as follows (or revealed, disclosed) serum sodium, 140 mmol per liter: potassium, 4.0 mmol per liter: chloride, 105 mmol per liter; and bicarbonate, 23 mmol per liter. 환자의 입원시 전해질검사 수치는 다음과 같았다:Na 140; K 4.0; Cl 105; HCO3 23.***

Circulating levels of calcitriol ***varied directly*** with levels of ionized calcium. Calcitriol의 혈중치는 유리 칼슘치에 ***정비례하였다.***

The results of liver function test (LFTs) were within normal limits at baseline.

Blood culture yielded Salmonella typhi in each case. 각예에서 혈액배양상 Salmonella가 검출되었다.

**심전도, EEG, 촬영법, 조직검사 결과에 관한 표현**

None of our patients were found to have pituitary abnormalities on CT.

An autopsy specimen showed multiple regions of hepatic infarction.

The physical examination and ECG returned to baseline.

The liver and spleen contained atypical cells, which formed solid nodules in the liver.

Electron microscopy revealed normal glomerular basement membrane and fusion of the foot processes.

Considerable S-T segment elevation was preceded by decreased coronary venous O2 concentration.

Abnormal electroencephalograms (EEGs) were exhibited in 75% of the cases.

An increased height of the cylindric cells and hyperplasia of the basal cells were frequent findings irrespective of the pathogen inoculated.

Transbronchial fine needle aspiration revealed granulomatous inflammation.

She was readmitted with ECG changes and ultimately found to have sustained a subendocardial infarction.

During exercise testing, the QRS complex and axis deviation increased considerably.

The power of the alpha band in the 2-Hz flash-stimulated EEG at the posterior head regions increased with age.

Radiographs of the chest indicated a rather broad zone of homo-genous increase in density in the region of the fissure between the right middle and lower lobes.

An incisional biopsy of the lesion in the neck revealed negative findings.

Elevation of the ST-segment in lead V4R was ***pathognomonic*** for RV ischemia.

Atrial flutter persisted for 24 hours when direct current cardioversion was performed.

Immunohistochemical staining of frozen and paraffin-embedded tissue was positive for S-100 protein.

EEG permitted a more ***reliable prediction*** of outcome in postanoxic coma than clinical examination alone.

The tachycardia proved to be supraventricular tachycardia.

ST-segment depression was completely ***resolved*** in 13 of 20 patients at the time of the procedure. 회복되었다.

EEG responses to tones consisted of the N1 and P2 components of the auditory vertex potential.

Radiographs of the abdomen taken the next morning revealed air fluid level in the stomach.

There were significant Q waves and flattended T waves in the inferior leads of the electrocardiogram. 심전도상 하부 전극에서 의미있는 Q파와 평편한 T파가 있었다.

A renal arteriogram showed a large mass above the left kidney that strongly suggested adrenal carcinoma.

When dosage was decreased to 300 mg/day from the 12th day on, EEG tended to show less frequent slow waves.

An electrocardiogram revealed an unremarkable sinus tachycardia at a rate of 175.

Pericardiocentesis ***yielded*** clear, colorless fluid with an opening pressure of 240 and a closing pressure of 140 mm of water. 심외막 천자 검사에서 무색 투명한 액체를 얻었고,~.

**Discussion**

The first objective of this study was achieved because the development of the paranasal sinuses based on various age cohorts was determined (Fig. 1).

In our analysis, only the long-term use of steroids during the post-transplant period appeared to increase the risk in patients given TBI, resulting in a higher incidence and earlier onset of cataract formation.

It appears that most individuals have several inherited antigenic specificities on these lipoproteins.

These findings are applicable to humans.

The ***chief issue*** raised and unresolved by these studies, however, is whether bone marrow FDC precursors are derived from hematopoietic cells or stromal cells in the bone marrow. 주된 문제점

Our results confirmed those of Koopman and coworkers and Li and coworkers.

These results are consistent with data, suggesting that certain groups of Jewish women have a higher than expected rate of mutation in the breast cancer gene BRCA 1.

Results of the present study correspond with the results of earlier studies which reported tinnitus can be alleviated by surgery. 이번연구의 결과는 ~하다는 앞선 연구의 결과와 일치한다.

Experimental data ***corroborate*** the finding that cataracts eventually develop in all patients treated with fractionated TBI. 실험자료가 분획 TBI로 치료한 모든 환자에서 백내장이 발병한다는 소견을 ***확증한다.***

This study ***demonstrated*** that an RNA-dependent DNA polymerase is present in the virions of RNAtumor viruses. 이 연구는 ~를 제시하였다.

The present study ***details*** the radiographic development of the paranasal sinuses in pediatric patients aged 0 to 12 years. 상술한다.

Our results are different from those of Kristinsson et al., who studies 43 strains of planktonic S.epidermidis for opsono-phagocytosis by luminol-dependent ***chemiluminescence***. 우리의 결과는 Kristinsson등의 결과와 다른데, 그들은 luminol의존성 ***화학발광***에 의한 옵소닌 식작용에 대해 43종의 부유생물 ~균주를 연구하였다.

On the other hand, the possibility that the HBV chronicity state observed for most of these patients is simply another consequence of a more severe immunosuppression suffered by this group of patients cannot be excluded. 한편 이들 환자의 대부분에서 관찰된 HBV의 만성 상태가 단지 이 환자군이 앓고 있는 더 중증인 면역억제의 또다른 경과라는 가능성을 배제할 수 없다.

An important finding in our study is that changes of RB can be found in the lungs of ex-smokers many years after stopping smoking (Fig. 1).

The study results ***highlight*** major gaps in our understanding of the role of this protozoa in the pathogenesis of HIV-related chronic diarrhea. 강조한다.

***The implication of this study*** in evaluating patients for surgical intervention for sinus disease is that the ethmoid sinus is the only one to reach adult proportions at the age of 12 years (Fig. 1). 이연구의 중요성

***In accordance with*** previous studies, patients ***ineligible*** for thrombolysis were at higher risk. 이전연구와 일치하는 소견으로, 혈전용해술에 부적합한 환자들에 있어서 위험성이 높았다.

These results are ***in agreement with*** those of previous studies comparing reactivities to HCV proteins between competent and immunocompromised hosts. 이결과는 이전연구의 ~와 일치한다.

These results are in close agreement with those of numerous authors. 거의 일치한다.

These results obtained in our survey ***indicate*** that the overall positive rate for domestic dogs in Japan is well over 70%. 시사한다.

It is ***inferred*** that slow motoneurons have axons of small diameter. ~가 추론된다.

This study has important limitations, however, mostly stemming from its small sample size and retrospective design.

Other possibilities may include a proton-dependent, selective desensitization of channel calcium permeability, or a proton-dependent activation of cellular clearance mechanisms for calcium. 또다른 가능성에는 ~가 포함될 수 있다.

A hereditary defect in bile acid metabolism is ***postulated*** as the cause. 추정된다.

We ***postulate*** that the modulatory ~.

A number of prognostic factors may ***predict*** patients who have higher than average risk for progression to amore aggressive phenotypes. ~를 예견할 수 있다.

It is presumed that patients with acute syphilitic meningitis and general paresis are almost always positive for syphilis in serologic tests.

We propose the following mechanism to explain our observations.

The low averall incidence of adverse effects in this study ***reaffirms*** similar results in previous studies. ~는 이전연구에서 보이는 결과와 비슷한 결과임을 ***재확인한다.***

The reason for this 4% difference is that some patients received empiric treatment.

A review of the cases ***reveals*** several factors, suggesting little chance of a causal relationship between tetradecyl sulfate and squamous cell carcinoma. 제시한다.

A second explanation for our findings is that the Microsporidia infection in our patients was not sufficiently intense to cause diarrhea. 두번째 설명은

We ***speculate*** that there were several reasons why physicians waited a prolonged period to talk to the family in many cases. 추정된다.

Our results would ***support*** the finding that MMC is targeting inducible genes of wound repair.

This is ***the first study*** that statistically evaluated short-term changes in hemodynamic factors over the course of this therapy.

Our report ***is the largest study to date***, ***comprising*** 107 cigarette smokers and 49 nonsmokers, and our finding of RB in all 83 current smokers confirms the Niewoehner et al. original obervations of RB in autopsy lungs from all 19 smokers. 우리의 보고는 107명의 흡연자와 49명의 비흡연자를 포함하는 현재까지 가장 큰 연구이며, 현재의 총 83명 흡연자에서 얻은 RB에 대한 우리의 소견은 총 19명의 흡연자에서 얻은 부검폐조직에서의 RB에 관한 Niewoehner등의 최초의 관찰을 확인한다.

**Conclusion**

We ***believe*** that fludarabine, a potent immunosuppressive agent, should be added to the list of immunosuppressive agents that may be associated with ENV-LBPDs. ~를 확신한다.

It is concluded that ~

The results of this study ***confirm*** that the presence of smoke alarms in home helps to prevent fire-related injuries. 확증한다.

This study clearly ***demonstrates*** the complex nature in which epitopes are distributed on the rOmpA and rOmpB proteins and ***reaffirms*** the diversity of these proteins among the SFG rickettsiae. 제시하고 확인한다.

Studies with ESS from phase I, however, are needed to further confirm the role of C.burnetii in this process.

Future studies will be required to ***ascertain*** the cytokine profile that is actually present during cryptococcal infections in humans and mice. ~를 확증하다.

Future work will focus on the site specificity of the human antibody response to poliovirus.

In conclusion, it is our belief that a behavioral menas of treating urinary incontinence is efficacious in a selected disabled population.

In summary, our data do not support the concept that ~. 요약하면 ~의 개념을 지지하지 않는다.

In summary, we ***describe*** the first case of a PEST occurring in the breast of a young woman. ~를 기술한다.

In summary, this study demonstrates(or documents)

In summary, we ***have detailed*** our experience with the second largest series of ENSs of the uterus. 우리는 두번째로 많은 자궁 ENS시리즈에서의 우리들의 임상경험을 ***상술하였다.***

These results ***provide evidence*** that the leptin resistence observed in obese humans is no due to a defect in the leptin receptor.

The findings in this study ***provide strong in vivo evidence*** for the renal ~. 강력한 체내 증거를 제공한다.

The results obtained here suggest that ~.

Ongoing trials with HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors ***will address*** the risk/benefit ~. ~를 추후에 다룰것이다.

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**Tables and Figures**

Figure 1 represents/ summarizes/ illustrates/ sets forth/ depicts~

Table 1 gives/lists/includes/outlines/represents~

Fig. 1. Percent change of cochlear blood flow from baseline after treatment with salicylate only (Group 1) and combination of leukotriene inhibitor with RWM salicylate (Group 2). Pretreatment with leukotriene inhibitor effectively prevents salicylate induced reduction of cochlear blood flow. RWM= round window membrane.

Fig. 2. Normal murine neck anatomy showing facial nerve and masseter muscle exposed with external ear canal and middle ear cleft (arrow) dissected, and demonstrating approach to bony Eustachian tube (ET) plate.

Fig. 3. Top. Tissue fragment after 10 days’ exposure to oxymetazoline hydrochloride from single-dose pipettes, showing an intact ciliated respiratory epithelium and numerous fibroblasts in the strome (Light microscopy; toluidine blue, original magnification X 1000). Middle. Tissue fragment after 5days’ exposure to oxymetazoline nose spray. The epithelium is thin without surface activity. The stroma is dominated by cell remnants (original magnification X 1000). Bottom. The surface of a tissue fragment after 10days’ exposure to oxymetazoline from single-dose pipettes, showing an epithelium covered with cilia and microvilli (Scanning electron microscopy, original magnification X 1250).

Fig. 4. Pyramidal cell layer of the CA3 region of the hippocampus at PN30 in control (A) and nicotine-exposed (B) rats. Note the smaller cell size and increased packing density in the nicotine group. The nicotine group also shows increased numbers of neuroglia (arrows). Scale bar, 50 nm.

Fig. 5. Spontaneous activity in AH neurons from control or inflamed distal colon. A. Representative traces of baseline recordings in AH neurons from control and inflamed tissue. Both traces are on the same voltage and time scale. B. Bar graph illustrating the proportion of AH neurons from TNBS-treated (open bar) or control colons (grey bar) that demonstrated spontaneous activity (\*P<.001) compared to control, Fisher’s exact test.

Fig. 6. Experimental arrangement. A. EMG electrode positions in the deep, superficial and lateral multifidus, adjacent to the L4 lamina, as captured by ultrasonography (see Methods). B. Experimental set up. When the weight was released from the electromagnet, it fell into the bucket and connected a circuit, which signaled the onset of the perturbation to the arms.

Fig. 7. Time course of morphine-induced elevation of plasma IL-6 activity. Animals were subcutaneously injected with either saline (1 mL/kg) or morphine (10 mg/kg) and sacrificed 30, 60, or 120 min after drug treatment. Plasma IL-6 activity was measured using the 7TD1 bioassay (see Materials and Methods). Data are combined from two independent experiments and expressed as the mean+-SEM IL-6 (units/milliliter) for groups of 8 to 10 animals. \*P=.007 or \*\*P=.0008 compared with saline-injected controls (one-way ANOVA, Newman-Keuls).

Fig. 8. Location of the microinjection cannula tips in the nucleus accumbens for microdialysis studies. The coronal drawing of the rat brain are based on the atlas of Paxinos and Watson (1986). The lines approximate the location of the 2 mm of active dialysis membrane in the nucleus accumbens.

Fig. 9. Recurrent Spitz nevus on the cheek of a 4-year-old boy. This lesion recurred 8 months after the initial shave excision (case no.13).

Fig. 10. Characteristic microscopic appearance of RB with pigmented macrophages filling a respiratory bronchiole and spilling into surrounding airspace (hematoxylin and eosin, magnification X 48). Inset, A higher magnification view showing the pigmented macrophages (hematoxylin and eosin, magnification X 360).

Fig. 11. Cases no.5. (A) The EBV-BLPD effaced the nodal architecture and contained areas of geographic necrosis (hematoxylin and eosin, original magnification X 100). (B) The infiltrate was cytologically polymorphous (hematoxylin and eoxin, original magnification X 600). (C) The EBC-LPD contained many EBC-positive cells (in situ hybridization for ENER, original magnification X 400).

Fig. 12. Comparison of plasma and brain concentrations of SB 235375 after oral administration in the mouse. Mice were administered 10 mg/kg SB 235375 by gavage. Plasma (▤) and brain concentrations (■) of SB 235375 were measured at 0.5, 1, 2, or 4h as described under Experimental Procedures. Results are expressed as mean +- SEM; n=4. NQ, not quantifiable, i.e., below the limit of detection.

Fig. 13. Schematic representation of the Hemoflow F-80 dialyzer. The O-rings fit snugly inside removable headers on either end of the dialyzer and come into contact with the blood pathway during hemodialysis.

Fig. 14. Effect of transfection of RCME with HHO-1 on COX proteins. Western blot analyses for COX-1 and COX-2 were performed on 10 ng of protein isolated from RCME and RCME-HHO-1. These cells were incubated with heme (10μM) for 24 h. this blot is representative of Western blot analyses performed in six separate experiments.

Fig. 15. Dose-effect curves for ApnA-stimulated intracellular calcium mobilization in 1321N1 astrocytoma cells expressing human O2Y1 (A) and P2Y2 (B) receptors. Curves are normalized to positive controls (2MeSADP for P2T1 and UTP for P2Y2). EC50 and pD2 values are given in Table 1.

Fig. 16. Three endoscopic photographs of gastrointestinal cytomegalovirus disease causing mucosal ulceration. Left, Esophageal ulcer in a 25-year-old AIDS patient. Center. Ulcer in the gastric cardia seen by retroflexing the endoscope back toward the gastroesophageal junction. The patient was a 57-year-old man receiving corticosteroid therapy for severe chronic obstructive lung disease. Right. A yellow-based, irregular, colonic ulcer in a 54-year-old renal transplant patient.

Fig. 17. The expression of cathelicidin in human salivary glands. Immunohistochemical staining using polyclonal antibody against cathelicidin reveals strong immunoreactivity for cathelicidin in the ductal epithelia of a gland with chronic sialadenitis (A) and normal salivary gland (B). There is no immunoreactivity for cathelicidin in negative control (C) and acinus (asterisk) (D). (Original magnification X 400).

Fig. 18. (A) Kaplan-Meier disease-free interval curve related to p53 expression. (a) Less than 5% of p53-expressing cells. (b) Greater than 5% of p53-expressing cells. (B) Kaplan-Meier disease-free interval curve related to cyclin D1 expression. (a) Less than 5% of cyclin D1-expressing cells. (b) Greater than 5% of cyclin D1-expressing cells.

Fig. 19. Endoscopic view of recurrent AD after two previous external diverticulectomies. Staples are seen in the distal pouch mucosa corresponding to the staples used during pouch excision (A). A prominent common wall is seen being displaced posteriorly by a probe. Endoscopic appearance after revision ESD (B).

Fig. 20. Cough response to the treatment algorithm. Marked improvement included patients with resolution. Note the gap between weeks 21 and 61.

Fig. 21. Coronal computed tomographic scan showing extensive unilateral soft tissue thickening of the septum, turbinates, and nasal floor, with complete opacification of the left nasal cavity, in a patient (patient 9) with invasive fungal sinusitis. Right nasal cavity does not display soft tissue thickening.

Fig. 22. Schematic drawing of relevant anatomy with dacrtoctstocele and intranasal cyst.

Fig. 23. Electron micrograph of early proliferative plasmodia (thin arrows) and later sporogonial plasmodium (thick arrow) of Enterocytozoon bieneusi in a duodenal biopsy specimen, N = enterocyte nucleus; a = electron dense disc; b = one of several nuclei contained in the plane of section (Original magnification, X 10000).

Fig. 24. Electrocardiographic and pathologic findings in patient 1. Electrocardiographic tracing showing an accelerated junctional escape rhythm (rate, 60 beats/min), QRS voltage suggestive of left ventricular hypertrophy, and a prolonged QT interval of 560 ms (one half the standard calibration of V leads).

Fig. 25. Experimental design. After harvest, cartilage was digested to isolate chondrocytes (passage 0). Cell numbers were expanded in monolayer culture. At passage 1, chondrocytes were released from monolayer and seeded into alginate beads, polyglycolic acid scaffolds, and monolayer culture for in vitro proliferation for 7 and 14 days.

Fig. 26. Postoperative computed tomography scan of the reconstructed glottis (patient 2), revealing an excellent airway with the thyrotracheal autograft.

Fig. 27. Comparison of A) BRS and B) FE in case of concha bullosa. VRS allowed visualization of the cranial part of middle turbinate, even in case of large hypertrophy, in which advancement of endoscope proved impossible. (For this reason, FE view is not same.)

Fig. 28. Preoperative frontal (A) and lateral (B) view of patient 3 with severe obstructive sleep apnea. Postoperative views (C and D) of the patient 6 months after surgery. Preoperative polysomnography results were apnea/hypopnea index, 3.6; lowest oxygen saturation, 80%.

Fig. 29. A diagrammatic depiction of the entire modified maxillomandibular advancement technique: a LeFort I osteotomy with anterior subapical segmental osteotomy and bilateral sagittal split osteotomies with anterior subapical segmental osteotomy.

Fig. 30. The 18-month postoperative appearance of the patient shown in Figure 7 following lipotransfer resulting in maintenance of contour over the long term.

Fig. 31. Endoscopic view (0-degree scope) of marsupialized sinonasal cavity following endonasal resection of inverted papilloma.

Fig. 32. Bilateral paramedian immobility of vocal cord: recurrent laryngeal nerve paralysis or arytenoid cartilage fixation?

Fig. 33. Operative findings during endolaryngeal microsurgery. The narrow supraglottic lesion was removed with a carbon dioxide laser. As a result, the posterior part of the vocal cord is observed (arrow). Asterisk (ruler) indicates 1 mm for each segment.

Fig. 34. Pedigree III. Diagram of autosomal recessive inheritance (see text for explanation of symbols).

Fig. 35. (A) Diagram of the proposed mechanism by which Ad-p95-300 molecular therapy disrupts the function of the MRN (95) DNA repair complex. (B) Diagram of the hypothesized mechanism for disruption of MRN (95) function after treatment with Ad-p95-his “wild-type” molecular therapy.

Fig. 36. Relationship between glutathione S-transferaseπ (GST-π) immunohistochemical expression and total tissue iron levels in nasopharyngeal cancer tissues (Peason γ= 0.85) (A) and nuclear iron levels in nasopharyngeal cancer tissues (Peason γ= 0.76) (B).

Fig. 37. Summary data for ampullectomy. Average auditory brainstem response (ABR) threshold shifts at 2, 8, and 24 kHz versus time after surgery for extended group of 17 animals. POD, postoperative day. SE bars are shown.

Fig. 38. At day 1, an animal with minial to moderate bearing loss (specimen 3V) demonstrated (A) fibrosis (arrow) near the site of entry in the vestibule (V). (B) The saccule (Sac)is intact but detached from the bony wall, and (C) the cochlea appears normal. (A-B) Methylene blue stain, original magnification X 100.

Fig. 39. Magnetic resonance imaging, axial view, patient 4. A large lesion involving the cerebellopontine angle and internal auditory canal. Enhancement of the cochlea, vestibule, and lateral semicircular canal is also clearly visible.

Fig. 40. A. Anatomy of the posterior cervical triangle showing the confluence of superficial (white) and deep (black) lymph nodes in middle part of the spinal accessory nerve (SAN) chain. Lymph node groups are identified as occipital (1), mastoid (2), upper supra-SAN (3), middle peri-SAN (4), lower infra-SAN (5), and transverse cervical (6). B. Proposed subdivision of level V: the apex of level Va, located in a supra-SAN position should be named Vas (superior), the main lower peri-SAN portion should become level Vai(inferior). Level Vb remains unchanged.

Fig. 41. Graphic illustration of a frequency distribution curve of continuous data from a single sample. The Y-axis indicates the frequency of occurrence of a specific value or a bin of values, and the X-axis indicates the specific values or bins (or aggregates) of values in the distribution.

Fig. 42. Hypothetical mechanism for goblet cell production in chronic sinusitis. First, neutrophils, on recruitment and activation, release tumor necrosis factorα(TNF-α), which induces EGF-R expression in epithelial basal cells and causes EFG-R expression in epithelial basal cells and causes EFG-R tyrosine kinase phosphorylation (eg, transphosphorylation by oxygen free radicals). EGF-R activation may also occur by release of EGF-R ligands (autophosphorylation) by various cells. Second, activation of EGF-R cascade results in mucin synthesis and storage.

Table 1. characteristics of Patient Groups after Botox Injection.

Table 2. Patient Demographics and Auditory Results.

Table 3. Pre-and Postoperative Findings in Subjects Undergoing Modified Maxillo-mandibular Advancement.

Table 4. Data from Auditory Brainstem Response Testing and Electrocochleograms.

Table 5. Recurrence Rates and Intervals by Method of Treatment.

Table 6. Profile of Patients with Chleidocranial Dysplasia.

Table 7. Summary of Audiometric Outcomes.

Table 8. Otolaryngological History and Findings in Patients with Cleidocranial Dysplasia.

Table 9. Presenting Symptoms for Inflammatory Lesions of the Sphenoid Sinus.

Table 10. Characteristics of Study Sample (n=24).

Table 11. Summary Statistics for Swallowing Scores.

Table 12. Clinical Characteristics and Histological Subtypes\* of 60 cases of Pleomorphic Adenoma of the Submandibular Salivary Gland in Brazil.

Table 13. Age and Sex of All Attending Children and Children Who Discontinued and Finished Treatment.

Table 14. Case Series of Adenotonsillar Procedures in Patients with von Willebrand Disease.

Table 15. Most Common Symptoms of Neck Abscess in 4 Studies.

Table 16. Distribution of Paranasal Sinus and Extrasinus Involvement.

Table 17. Localization and Extent.

Table 18. Staging System for Sinonasal Papillomas.

Table 19. Incidence of Recurrence Associated with Endoscopic Removal of Inverted Papilloma.

Table 20. Parathyroid Hormone Levels in Picograms per Milliliter on Post-Transplantation Days 1-9.

Table 21. Distribution of Patients and Complications by Age Group and Duration of Ventilation Tube Retention.

Table 11-1. Acute Otitis Media: Symptoms at admission

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No. of patients | Hearing loss | Otalgia | Otorrhea |
| 1 | + | + | - |
| 2 | + | - | + |
| 3 | - | + | + |

Table 11-2. Age and Sex Distribution

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Age(y) | No. of Cases | | Total(%) |
| Male | Female |
| 30~49 | 2 | 2 | 4 (6.3%) |
| 50~59 | 3 | 2 |  |
| 60~69 | 45 | 2 |  |
|  | 6 |  |  |

Mean age: 58.2 ± 12(range 30~81) years

Male: Female ratio= 2.9:1

Table 11-3. Anthropometric Charateristics and Results of Oximetry before and 3 Months after Uvulopalatopharyngoplasty (n=18)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Before UPPP | 3 Months |  |
| Age |  |  |  |
| Interval (day) |  |  |  |
| Height (m)  Weight (kg) |  |  |  |
| BMI (kg-2) |  |  |  |

Values are mean ± standard deviation.

\*P=.0073 versus Before UPPP

UPPP= uvulopalatopharyngoplasty; BMI=body mass index; ODI= oxygen desaturation index defined as number of desaturations exceeding greater than 4% per hour

열이나 횡렬 소제목으로 묶기

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Admission laboratory data | | |
| Hemoglobin  (mg/dL) | Serum glucose  (mmol/L) | Serum albumin  (g/L) |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Placebo group |  |
| Men |  |
| Women |  |
| Drug treatment group |  |
| Men |  |
| Women |  |

단위표시 Blood glucose, mmol/L or blood glucose (mmol/L)

항목안에 값이 없는 경우는 zero(0), 3dots(···), dash(-)로 표시

검사를 시행하지 않은 경우에는 ND or NA로 표시하고 각주에 not done or not available 또는 not applicable로 기술.

숫자단위가 크면 소제목에 적절한 배수를 만들고 자료항목에는 두세자 정도로 표현

예)

|  |
| --- |
| Tuberculosis cases |
| (thousands) |
| 20 |
| 1.5 |

총수가 50이상인 경우에만 백분율 표시하고 그 미만은 그냥 숫자만

예. 98/100(98%), 32/46, 12/25

자료항목의 수치가 통계처리된 것이면 각주에 정확한 의미 기술해야함.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Group | Cases | Serum calcium |
|  | (n) | (mmol/L) |
| Group 1 | 21 | 2.42 ± 0.13 |
| Group 2 | 24 |  |

Plus-minus values (±) are standard errors of the mean.

Difference between means assessed by Student’s t test, P=.004

각주를 달지 않고도 표에 사용할 수 있는 약어

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| amt | amount | Mo | Month |
| Approx. | Approximately | N,n,no. | Number |
| Avg | Average | SD | Standard deviation |
| Concn | Concentration | SE | Standard error |
| Diam | Diameter | S, SE | Second |
| Expt | Experiment(al) | Sp gr | Specific gravity |
| D | Day | Temp | Temperature |
| Ht | Height | Vs., v | Versus |
| H, hr | Hour | Vol | Volume |
| Kg | Kilogram | wk | Week |
| Min | Minute | Wt | Weight |
| Mol wt | Molecular weight | Y,yr | Year |

시간을 나타내는 단위의 약어는 Table, Figure안에서만 가능. Table footnote나 figure legend, 논문 text에서는 사용할 수 없음.

단위의 약어에는 s를 붙이지 않음.

각주기호: \* (asterisk), ¶(paragraph symbol), §(section mark), †(dagger), ‡(double dagger), ∥(parallel mark), #(number sign), \*\*(repeated asterisk), ††(repeated dagger), ‡‡(repeated double dagger)

Table 11-5. Plasma Lipid, Lipoprotein, and Apolipoprotein Levels in the 247 Study Patients\*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variable | Lovastatin | Placebo | *P* value |
|  | (n= 123) | (n= 124) |  |
| Total cholesterol |
| Mmol/L  baseline | 5.97 ± 0.61 | 6.01 ± 0.59 | >.20 |
| On trial | 4.03 ± 0.45 | 5.90 ± 0.68 | <.001 |
| Percentage change | -32.2 ± 7.0 ‡ | -1.8 ± 8.5 § | <.001 |
| From baseline |  |  |  |
| LDL by Friedewald  Equation, mmol/L |  |  |  |
| Baseline |  |  |  |
| On trial |  |  |  |
| Percentage change  from baseline | -38.0 ± 12.3 ‡ | -0.9 ± 13.8 | <.001 |
| LDL by preparative  ultracentrifugation†, mmol/L |  |  |  |
| Baseline |  |  |  |
| On trial  Percentage change  from baseline  HDL, mmol/L |  |  |  |

\* To convert cholesterol values to milligrams per deciliter, multiply by 38.7; for triglycerides multiply by 88.5. Baseline lipid levels are the average of the first two lipid determinations before diet intervention. On-trial lipid levels are the average of lipid determinations during treatment weighted by the length of time between visits. Changes from baseline in lipid levels were calculated within each treatment group using the paired *t*-test, and between treatment groups using the two-sample *t*-test. All values are means ± SD. LDL= low-density lipoprotein; HDL= high-density lipoprotein.

† See reference 11.

‡ P<.001.

§P<.01.

Fig. 1. Mean urinary leukotriene E4 before and after 4 weeks of zileuton administration. Bars represent the mean + SE; □=dummy lead-in urinary leukotriene E4 (LTE4); ■ = urinary LTE4 after 4 weeks of treatment. Patients receiving zileuton at 1.6 g/d and 2.4 g/d had decreased urinary LTE4 levels of 26% and 39%, respectively, compared with dummy lead-in (\* P<.05; \*\*P=.007).

Fig.2. Graphic representation of the grading system used to evaluate choanal obstruction by adenoid hyperplasia. The diagram is oriented with the nasal septum on the right.

Fig. 3. Correlation between tissue interleukin-5 and immunoglobulin E in atopic polyp.

R=0.93 P=0.01 y=4.07x – 38.13 R2= 0.86 95% confidence

**문법정리**

compared with -> than

unlikely->less likely

more severe->severer

studies with ~~ were made *experimentally* -> experimental studies with ~~ were made

no difference was observed *significantly* -> no significant difference was observed

when visual field defects are *severely* observed -> when severe visual field defects are observed

*mildly* bloody mucus -> slightly bloody mucus

midly elevated->slightly elevated

greatly affected->severely affected

severely controlled->strictly controlled

largely enhanced->greatly enhanced

relatively arbitrary distinction -> somewhat

easily detectable->readily detectable

greatly has reduced->has greatly reduced

usually are->are usually

rifampin may even->even rifampin may

extreme low dose->extremely

significant more->significantly more

transient coupled->transiently couples

radiation dose was ranged->ranged

was consisted->consisted

be developed->develop

be increased->increase

was worsened->worsened

was abated->abated

were recurred->recurred

were occurred->occurred

have been subsided->have subsided

is appeared->appears

are happened->happen

are originated->originate

다른연구자의 통계적분석결과와 결론은 현재시제, 단순결과는 과거시제

Will eventually result->eventually results

Few studies recently assessed->have recently assessed

Cardiomyopathy leading to congestive heart failure manifested in ~ who received -> had received

The virus was endemic ~ and spread to~ ->has spread

The histologic findings in ~ were shown in table 3. -> are shown

CXR *resulted in* ~ -> revealed

To *study* the practicability of the system->to assess the practicability

The supernatant fluid *was determined* by atomic absorption spectrometry->was analyzed

Correction of these abnormalities *improves* dysfunction -> eliminates

Breakpoint *influence* oncogene -> affect

No rationale *is present* -> exists

Helps *preventing* injury -> prevent

Serum transferrin level *showed* 250 mg/dL -> was

Patients with carcinoma *showed* positive scans -> had

An increase *show* greater increase -> produce

Serum uric acid value is *effected* by various factors -> affected

Patient who *received* aortic repair -> underwent

No adverse reactions were *obtained* -> noted or encountered or seen

Several other agents were *studies* to -> reported

Disease *give* damage to liver -> cause

Diagnostic studies can also be *effected* by ->affected

Several growth factors *showed* toxic -> were found to be

Animals were assigned ->were assigned to

~ is injected via proximal port on the catheter *in* ->into

Measured *by* -> with

Splitting the DNA *to* small -> into

Classified *to* -> into

Symptoms were assessed *by* scale -> with or on

Divided *to* -> into

Retrobulbar anesthesia is the standard procedure *of* surgery -> for

*10-12 %* of decrease -> 10%-20%

Serum was diluted *by* *10 times* -> 10 times

Groups who have *attended to* clinics -> attended

Rifampin is administered *10 mg/kg/day* -> at 10 mg/kg/day

Cases was collected from 18 *institutes->* institutions

We demonstrated by radioimmunoassay the *existence* of leptin -> presence

*Immature* infant -> premature

*Lack* of smooth muscle -> absence

Sleep *customs* -> habits

20% of blood *amount* -> volume

Recurrence rate of 50% over 5-year *duration* -> period

Determine the *mistake* in measurement -> error

Spironolactone has a dual *activity* of -> action

Previous investigations have been limited by the *absence* of a technique -> lack

DM in *human* -> humans

Patients with anosmia were tested with *serial solution* of -> a graded series of

*Character* and amount of saliva -> type

In cases *with* glioma -> of

2 mLs -> 2mL

One or more of the following complications *was* ->were

More than one attack of biliary colic *is* -> are

There *was a significant difference* in type and amount -> were significant differences

The committee *agrees* -> agree

The genetics of color blindness *were* discussed -> was

Only a limited number of cases *is* analyzed -> are

A series of mathematical models *were* analyzed -> was

The number of blood vessels *were* compared -> was

Two thirds of the compound *were* -> was

Many informations -> much information

~ is one of the antibiotics which *is* -> are

The amount of collected materials *were* -> was

Investigator ~ how he/she -> investigators ~ how they

HIV is the prototypical member of the lentiviruses subfamily or retroviruses, whose members characteristically cause indolent infections in their animal hosts. *These* -> these lenviruses

Helper T cells *that* produce lymphokines play a -> ~,which~, play

Microbes are confronted by specific cellular and humoral responses *that* -> microbes that ~ are confronted by

*Subjects which* suggests that the subjects were included who had disease -> subjects. This~

A case in *whom* ~ -> which

Most these studies -> most of these studies

They all -> all subjects

,that -> x

Based on *life-table method* -> the life-table method

Of *the* statistical software packages SAS -> of statistical

*Behavioral means* of treating urinary incontinence is efficacious in *selected disabled population*

-> a behavioral means, a selected disabled population

A recent study found *4.5% prevalence rate* -> a 4.5% prevalence rate

35 percent increase -> a 35 percent increase

Decreased synthesis may be caused by *decrease* -> a decrease

MRI has *distinct advantage* -> a or the distinct advantage

Compensatory reduction -> a compensatory reduction

Similarly transient reduction -> a similarly transient reduction

Abnormally severe and protracted attentional blink -> an abnormally severe and protracted

The new type of drug -> A new type of drug

The typical CSF findings in acute bacterial meningitis consist of elevated opening pressure and ~

-> an elevated opening pressure

The adaptations in the handling of water by disease kidney -> the diseased kidney

Standard technique -> the standard technique

The bronchoscopic cytology brush -> a bronchoscopic cytology brush

The colony forming unit was *the lowest* in group 3 -> lowest

SN indicating the length of the anterior cranial base also showed no differences ~ -> showed no differences ~ either.

30 male patients were grouped with respect to the severity of snoring and were evaluated in terms of the noise of *snoring sound* -> the snoring sound

Subepithelial thickening was significantly less severe *in myoma group* than that *in fibroma group*.

-> in the myoma group

So x

During embryonic development, the ovaries migrate to the pelvis from the level of the renal hilus., *accordingly* ovarian lymphatic channels -> consequently

Diuretics may be initially useful but may lose their effectiveness with continuous administration: *consequently*, they should -> accordingly

We fully recognize -> fully삭제

Very severe hemophilia -> very 삭제

~ was developed fairly recently -> fairly 삭제

*It is shown in Fig. 8* that the drug gives higher and prolonged levels in blood -> Fig.8 shopws

The end result of the experiment -> end 삭제

Fig.5 demonstrates the results of the serum -> the results of 삭제

A precipitate forms in the test tube *that is* left undisturbed overnight -> that is 삭제

The suggestions has been made that platelet ~-> it has been suggested that ~

Many colored snakes *have the action to produce* -> produce

Tumor that had a high malignancy -> highly malignant tumor

In our sudy, it was revealed -> our study revealed

*It would thus appear that* codeine ~ -> Apparently, ~

At th epresent moment -> now

The 3 relative survival rates of these patients were ~%,~%,~%, *respectively*. ->respectively삭제 (respectively 는 1:1대응관계가 있을때만 사용)

~ is usually suspected *on the basis of* the ~ findings. -> from

The following schematic pattern *adds proof to* this statement. -> corroborates

It is obvious that -> obviously

This study *is an excellent analysis of* ~ -> excellently analyzes

A blood donation that is seropositive for anti-HIV is sent to the national reference laboratory and a confirmatory Western blot is done. -> ~ reference laboratory, and ~. (두개의 완전한 문장은 comma로 분리시킨다.)

Laboratories sometimes design their own internal proficiency testing programs, and evaluate the date derived form them. -> programs뒤 comma삭제 (뒷문장은 주어가 없는 불완전한 문장이므로 comma로 분리 불가능)

의학용어의 acronym에는 period를 생략

“bubbles.” (period는 인용부호안쪽에 넣음)

Immunosuppressants, requiring long-term use and which are gives in the therapy of transplantation and autoimmune disease, are important mainly important~. -> immunosuppressnats, which require long-term use and which are given in the therapy of transplantation and autoimmune disease, are important ~.

In hybridoma technology, two different cells are fused within a single membrane, whereas two genes from different organisms combining is known as recombinant DNA technology. -> whereas in recombinant DNA technology two genes from different organisms are combined. (병렬배치는 비슷한 구조로)

After visually confirming that the sinus was free of any disease, the natural ostium was closed by -> after ~, we closed the natural ostium ~. (종속절과 주절의 주어 일치)

Urine and blood samples -> samples of urine and blood

Bacterial surface -> bacterial surface

Renal failure progression -> progression of renal failure

Blood clearance and organ distribution -> blood clearance from blood and its distribution in organ

Blood vessels invasion -> invasion of the blood vessels

Achieve 90% *of* cure rates -> of 삭제

Total 24-hours urinary excretion -> 24-hour

The test for the Australian antigen became the test for the hepatitis associated antigen. Now it is called the test for the HBsAg.-> the test for the Australian antigen, which became the test for ~, is now called the test for the HBsAg.

There are other factors adversely affecting the absorption of fat.-> other factors adversely affect the ~.

There was gastric distension -> the stomach was distended.

This procedure resulted in complete relief of pain -> pain was completely relieved by this procedure.

*The equal* number of men and women took part ~ -> an equal

The total number of fractures studied was 6500 -> A total of 6500 fractures were studied.

There is justification for side effects in patients with a diastolic pressure exceeding 110 mmHg. ->side effects in patients with a diastolic pressure exceeding 110 mmHg is justified.

Histologic changes in the gastric mucosa were observed in groups 2 and 3, which included edema, epithelial thinning, and epithelial desquamation. -> histologic changes including edema, epithelial thinning in the gastric mucosa were observed in groups 2 and 3.

The 3 specimens were taken from the oral cavity. -> the specimen was taken at 3 different sites of the oral cavity.

We used a DNA sequence analysis computer program. -> we used a computer program that analyses DNA sequences.

The intention of our investigation of several nucleoside analogue applications is the development of drugs that interfere with viral DNA synthesis. -> we intend to investigate several nucleoside analogues to develop drugs.

Should not forger -> should remember 가급적 부정문보다 긍정문으로

A few years later the Dand particle was discovered. Then experiments showed that ~. -> ~discovered, and experiments 연결된 문장은 and로 연결시킨다.

To logically solve problems -> to solve problems logically.

After repeated ultracentrifugation, the apolipoprotein A-I content of high density lipoproteins was reduced to about 65% of the original serum value, bute no A-II was lost. This suggests that ~.->

This selective reduction ~

We made at least two analyses on ~ -> we analysed each specimen at least twice.

Didn’t -> did not

Remained x ->remain

On the contrary (다른사람의 의견이나 과거에 기술된 사실에 찬동하지 않을 때 주관적으로 씀)-> in contrast (현저히 다르거나 반대되는 주장을 객관적으로 기술할 때 쓰며 의학논문에서 주로 이것을 사용)

복수형x: evidence, literature, information, percent, ascites, research, damage, leukorrhea, childhood, fish, audience, percent, permission, knowledge, damage, loss

Figure 1, Figure 3 and Figure 8 -> Figures 1,3 and 8

Exact evaluation of mechanism of ~ -> evaluation of exact mechanism ~

부사는 짦은단어가 앞으로, 장소, 방법, 빈도, 시간의 순으로 나열

확률부사 Probably (80%~90%), most likely (70%), more likely (60%), likely (50%), less likely (40%), least likely (30%), possibly=perhaps (10%~20%)

빈도부사 always (100%), almost always (90%), usually (70%), often (50%), frequently (30%), sometimes=occasionally (20%), seldom (10%), never (0%)

결과제시시 강한 제시의 정도: prove>demonstrate, document> show, indicate, find> suggest, imply, speculate, suppose, assume, extrapolate, infer, inspire, presume, postulate

발생확률표현: can(90%)> will> would> should> may(50%)> could> might

Fast reaction <-> slow reaction

Profuse discharge <-> scanty discharge

Great (high) possibility <-> little possibility

Strong intensity, activity, significance <-> weak intensity, activity, significance

High rate, prevalence, incidence, dose <-> low rate, prevalence, incidence, dose

And,but 은 문장앞에 x: and->in addition,furthermore,additionally, but-> however

9이하의 서수는 단어로 표시 the first ~the ninth

모든 정수와 10이상의 서수는 숫자로 표기 1,2,3,4 the 10th ~the 25th

10의 -9승은 ten to the minus ninth power

서수가 여러 개일때는 간결하게 표기: the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 13th and 24th

긴문장에서는 동사를 끝에 놓지 않음. Measurement of thickened mucosa in the maxillary sinus was done -> thickened mucosa was measured in ~.

Culture, specific test는 positive, negative로 결과표시, CT,x-ray등 image와 EEG,ECG는 normal/abnormal로 표시

Chronic heroin users -> long-term heroin users

Acute administration of penicillin -> immediate administration of penicillin

Acute, chronic은 질병의 상태,증상에서 기간을 표현할 때 사용

Percent, %기호는 앞에 숫자가 있을때만 사용. Small percent->small percentage

다음은 사족: *advance* planning, outside *of*, red *in color*, *true* fact, 2 *out of* 12, younger than 50 years *of age*, brief *in* duration, combine *together*, estimated at *about*, fewer *in number*, soft *in consistency*, *careful* monitoring

관용어구: blood sugar -> blood glucose, emergency room -> emergency department, exam -> examination, lab -> laboratory, do -> perform/undertake/conduct/carry out, medical doctor -> clinician/physician/surgeon, get->obtain, a lot of -> many/numerous, can’t -> cannot, maybe -> probably, possibly, perhaps

병렬구문은 명사끼리 연결하거나 구끼리 연결

The text was written to educate residents and interns and to help them reach their students.

There was a long delay between the purchase of a magnetic resonance imager and its widespread use.

Three patients took their medication either incorrectly or not at all.

이탤릭체 사용: 동물이나 식물 학명, 잡지명(*laryngoscope, archives of surgery*), 라틴어(*et al., e.g., i.e., in vivo, in vitro*), 통계학 용어(*P* value, multiple partial *F* test, student’s *t* distribution)

Continual: 어떤 interval을 가지고 반복될 때 VS continuous: 중단없이 계속 될 때

Including: 모든예를 포함할 때 VS such as: 일부의 예만 포함할 때

Affect: 유해한 영향을 미칠 때 VS effect: 일으킨다는 뜻

Dose: 1회분의 투여량 또는 치료기간 중의 총 투여량 VS dosage: 약물용법을 의미

The patient received an initial dose of 50 mg. thereafter, his dosage was 25 mg 3 times a day.

Dilation: dilating하는 action 의미 VS dilatation: stretched or expanded된 상태를 의미

The patient was treated by dilation and curettage. After 4 hours of labor, the dilatation of the cervix was 3 cm.

Following=after, use=utilize, begin=initiate, initial=first

Due to= caused by(adjectival), owing to=because of(adverbial)

Assess: 사람과 사물의 특성이나 성질의 내용을 평가, evaluate: 사람과 사물의 가치나 효과를 평가, rate: 어떤 정해진 척도에 의해 평가하거나 점수를 매길 때

Assess the safety of cefprozil, evaluate the effect, rated on 5-point scale.

Treatment: 일반적인 치료나 처치, therapy: 어떤 방법에 의한 구체적 치료법

Symptomatic treatment, prophylactic treatment

Anticoagulant therapy, radiation therapy

From~to~: to 다음의 기간은 포함x, from~through~:through다음의 기간 포함

Study: 어떤 현상, 과정, 의문점에 대한 탐구

Experiment: 가설을 검증하기 위해 시행한 검사

Series: 두개이상의 연관된 experiments

Group: 동일하게 취급되었거나 비슷한 속성을 가진 실험동물이나 대상환자의 묶음

5세이상의 소아들: children aged 5 years or older/children of 5 years or upward/ children from 5 years old or over

More than(초과) less than(미만)

12개월동안: during(over) a(the) 12-month period/period of 12 months, over 12 months,

12개월동안의 추적관찰에서: during 12 months of follow-up, at 12-month follow-up, at 12months’ follow-up, during(after) a(the) follow-up period of 12months/12-month follow-up period

3개월째에: in the third month, at 3 months

3주째에: at the third week, at 3 weeks

3시간째에: at the third hour, at 3 hours

3일째에: on the third day, on day 3, at 3 days

A(여러 종류가 있지만 그중 어느 하나를 언급할 때), a나 the를 붙이지않으면(여러가지 종류가 있으나 그중 어느 한가지를 한정하지 않을 때), the(주지의 어떤 종류를 뜻하며 어느 한정된 종류를 뜻함)

31 (50%) of the patients, 31 of 62 patients (50%), 50% of (21 of 42) the patients, 50% of 31 patients, 50% of patients

Figures 1 represents/summarizes/illustrates/sets forth/depicts

Table 1 gives/list/includes/outlines/represents

For or to 형용사: adequate, appropriate, dangerous, difficult, disagreeable, easy, essential, important, inadequate, interesting, necessary, significant, suitable, useful

To 형용사: acceptable, advantageous, artificial, beneficial, comprehensive, fatal, foreign, favorable, harmful, fateful, helpful, hostile, hurtful, injurious, intelligible, offensive, perceptible, painful, sensitive, surprising, vital

For 형용사: enough, ideal, requisite, responsible, sufficient

Case 는 사물, case of, patient는 사람, patient with

Cases are reported=patients(cases) are described

Cases are followed=patients are followed up(observed)

The sample is collected and *stored* in a sterile container -> and then stored

Individuals were selected and interviewed by phone. -> after being selected, individuals were interviewed~

The grapes are harvested. The grapes are crushed to release the pulp and seeds. The grapes are fermented for three weeks. -> after being harvested, the grapes are crushed to ~ and then fermented for three weeks.

Patients were randomly assigned to receive X drug or matching placebo for four weeks, after which the dose of X drug ***was increased***(용량을 의도적으로 늘린 것이므로)

Blood pressure increased

As can be seen in the figure, the two curves are very similar/noticeably different.

As can be seen in Fig. 1, the effect occurred ***in 18%*** of cases -> in as many as or in only 18% of cases.

Moveing up from 40% to 44% is a ***4 percentage points(퍼센트의 절대적 차이)*** increase but is an actual ***10 percent increase(이전과 비교할때의 비율적 차이)***

Smith (2017) found X -> 연구자를 강조, X occurs (Smith 2017) -> finding을 강조

제목에 results of, a study of, investigation, report of, approach, consideration, analysis, observation on, effect of, impact of, incidence of, predictors of 는 앞부분에 쓰지 않음.

Lyme disease is an inflammatory disorder caused by the spirochete Borrelia burgdorferi. Lyme disease is the most common parasitic infection in the United States. -> Lyme disease, being caused by the spirochete Borrelia burgdorferi, is the most ~

문장의 끝에 중요한 부분이 들어가도록. This study examined the relationship between A and B.

문장을 연결할 때 전문장의 끝과 뒷문장의 시작부분이 비슷하게 되도록. Younghee spends her Saturday nights at Sweet Bakery. The bakery is owned by Mr.Kim. He opened ~.

In recent years, technology ***reach*** a level -> has reached

OCT ***is used*** to analyze DME. -> has been used

We investigate ~ -> investigated

A questionnaire ***is*** mailed in April. A follow-up questionnaire ***is*** sent 2months later to the dentists who ***do not rep***ly to the initial mailing. -> was mailed, was sent, had not replied

Genomics ***provide*** crucial information -> provides

Table 1 above ***demonstrate*** the ~ -> demonstrates

Fig. 2 ***show*** methyulation -> shows

Our recent study ***talked about*** -> addressed the issue of

A lot of people agreed that this was likely ~ -> there was a wide/broad agreement of

지나치게 화려한 표현 x: fabricate-> make, terminate -> end, endeavor -> try, commence -> start

To get cancer is most ~ -> to be diagnosed with

He got injury -> sustained

He get arthritis -> developed

He get malaria -> contract

There was an increase in the quality of nursing care, as well as decrease in patient mortality -> the quality of nursing care improved, and patient mortality

There appears to be a demonstration -> ~ demonstrated

Physician/patient relationship -> physician-patient relationship

6 months old infant -> 6-month-old

Dose related response -> dose-related

Short term ~ -> short-term

Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) -> magnetic resonance imaging

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) 대문자 그대로 유지

Containing verb, reciprocal action, intransitive verb는 항상 능동태로(consist, support, become)

항상 수동태로 사용: bear(be born), discharge (be discharged), hospitalize (be hospitalized), transfer (be transferred)

형용사 순서: 관사-수(number, many, several)-observation(beautiful, detailed)-크기(small,big)-나이-모양-색깔-유래-재료-목적

문장 처음에 숫자나 기호 사용 x

문장 중간에는 숫자를 사용

A, B, C, and D

Try to는 시도하였으나 실패했다는 의미내포, 실패했다는 의미 제외하려면 investigate

%,℃,° 는 숫자에 붙여서 사용, 띄어쓰는 단위는 끝에 한번만 쓰고 붙여쓰는 단위는 매번 씀

;은 쉼표와 구분하는 큰 쉼표로 사용 control 157 ± 22 g; group 1 160 ± 12g

모든 기호는 앞뒤로 한칸씩 띄우나 /(slash), range, ratio는 앞뒤를 모두 붙임. 1-2, 1/2, 2/day, 1:2

P < 0.1, 120 ± 0.1

동물은 sex로서 male or female이 맞고 사람은 gender로서 man or woman, boy or girl, masculine or feminine으로 표현

Radiography -> radiogram

All of the biochemical tests were unremarkable -> all results of the biochemical tests were

**case논문 작성예시**

**Abstract**

Low level laser or light treatment on the various clinical condition is getting considerable attention now. However, there has been on report about the clinical effort of low level polarized polychromatic noncoherent light (LPPL) on the inflammatory skin disease. We experienced a case of acrodermatitis continua in a pregnant woman refractory to any conventional treatm including the most potent topical steroid. She was successfully treated with LPPL. LPPL could be a possible treatment modality producing substantial clinical result in inflammatory skin condition without any side-effect.

**Introduction**

History of applying light as a therapeutic remedy dates back to ancient Egypt. In dermatologic field, ultraviolet A and ultraviolet B has been mainly focused. Many phototherapeutic and photochemical modalities using UVA and UVB have been developed and used effectively in many inflammatory skin disease such as psoriasis and atopic dermatitis. Low level laser or light was introduced by mester and collegues in the late 1960s and has been mostly used in rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing, postherpetic neuralgia and recovery following nerve injury.

To our best knowledge, there has been no report about clinical effect of low level polarized polychromatic non-coherent light on inflammatory skin condition. This report concerns a successful LPPL treatment in a pregnant patient suffering from recalcitrant acrodermatits continua.

**Case description**

In October 2009, a 40-yr-old woman presented with severe erythematous pustular eruption and exfoliation on all fingertips and on the paraonychia of hter nails (Fig. 1A). she was 7 weeks pregnant at the very first visit to our clinic. When she delivered her first child twenty months ago, erythema and pustules developed on one of the fingertips and extended on to every fingertip. She was diagnosed as an acrodermatitis continua by skin biopsy at the other clinic when the initial skin lesion developed. She had been treated with the topical steroid and narrow band ultraviolet B phototherapy, which produced a partial response. Her skin lesion worsened a lot after her second conception and did not respond at all to any topical agents, or NBUVB phototherapy when she was referred to our clinic. We checked the possible aggravating factors making her pustules refractory to the conventional treatment. Routine laboratory examination was all within normal limits. Bacterial and fungal cultures from the pustules turned out negative. She has a 10-yr history of plaque psoriasis on her knees and elbows and it has been controlled well with the topical calcipotriol ointment alone. 과거력과 기존 치료효과

Her pregnancy was the major hindrance in applying any oral agents. We recommended NBUVB phototherapy at first. However, she refused it after the previous ineffective treatment of NBUVB. Therefore, we designed the treatment with the exposure of LPPL (Bioptron, Bioptron2 , Bioptron AG, Swiss, 480-3400 nm, 95% polarization, exposure dose 10J/cm2) and topical steroid application (much less potent than the topical preparation she had used before) twice a week. 새로운 치료를 시도한 내용 기술

In two weeks, the clinical resolution was impressive and no pustules were found (Fig. 1B). topical methylprednisolone aceponate 0.1% cream was switched to a ceramide-containing moisturizer and she has been treated twice or once a weekn with LPPL exposure and her improved skin condition sustained during the rest of the whole pregnancy. Her baby was born healthy without any noticeable abnormality. No side-effect was reported. Over 10 months of follow-up, no recurrence or flare-ups of skin lesion was noticed.

**Discussion**

Acrodermatitis continua is considered as a variant of pustular psoriasis but some authors classify this dermatosis as a separate entity based on its clinical features. This patient developed acrodermatitis continua after a long history of mild plaque utype psoriasis. Therefore, this case supports that acrodermatitis continua may be a variant of psoriasis. Interestingly, her psoriatic plaques were well controlled using topical calcipotriol ointment alone, while newly developed sterile pustules on her fingertips were refractory to any conventional treatment. 고찰의 도입문단. 진단명과 증례의 피부질환 과거진행을 기술, 피부질환의 병인과 치료를 간단하게 언급

Four times of topical steroid application and the co-exposure to LPPL showed an excellent clinical result and this effect maintained for several months without any further topical steroid application. It cannot be said that LPPL alone produced a rapid clinical resolution in this patient. Topical steroid might play a certain role to suppress the disease activity at the beginning of the treatment. However, she had used the most potent topical steroid before visiting our clinic and it was ineffectivem though. LPPL with the topical steroid application appeared to provide outstanding clinical improvement in this patient. Even after the topical steroid was changed to the topical moisturizer instead, there was no recurrence or aggravation of the skin lesion. The clinical disease process of acrodermatitis continua can spontaneously wax and wane. However, natural clinical course cannot fully explain the rapid improvement in this patient and sustaining result. Therefore, we could say that LPPL could work successfully on the inflammatory skin disease. 전개문단으로 치료법을 언급하고 어떤치료가 주효했는지 설명, 이 논문에서 언급하고자 한 치료가 주로 작용했다고 기술.

Low level light treatment on various clinical conditions is getting considerable attention now. Its use was generally limited in wound healing, relieving various rheumatic condition and pain control before. The mechanisms of action is not clear, although it was explained in terms of photobiomodulation. Biomodulation is the process changing the natural biochemical response of a cell or tissue within the normal range of its function to stimulate the cell’s innate metabolic capacity to respond to a stimulus. When biomodulation occurs from a photo transferring its energy to a chromophore, it is referred to as photobiomodulation. The photobiomodulation has been found to normalize the jeopardized cellular milieu in various disease condition and promote spontaneous healing. 효용을 기술하고 효과를 보이는 기전을 제시.  Recent studies showed that photobiomodulation could refulate the inflammatory responses, too. LPPL was proven to have anti-inflammatory effect on chronic tendonitis and gingivitis in several reports. Others demonstrated that the exposure of a small area of the human body to LPPL decreased in the elevated pro-inflammatory cytokine levels and increased in the anti-inflammatory factor concentration. The decrease of pro-inflammatory effect after LPPL exposure may pose a suitable explanation of the clinical result of LPPL in the inflammatory skin disease. 전개문단으로 효능, 기전과 관련된 연구로 사이토카인의 결과를 소개

This case gives intimation that LPPL could be a possible treatment modality producing substantial clinical result in inflammatory skin condition. Further studies with more patients and bout the mechanism of action are required. 정리문단으로 이 증례의 경험을 통해 새로운 치료가 질환의 치료에 유용함을 확인하고 이에대한 연구를 제안.

**전체 작성 예시**

Introduction

1)Hypertension is now a major public health problem that affects approximately one billion individuals worldwide.주제문장으로 고혈압의 임상적 중요성을 강조. It is widely acknowledged that blood pressure and the prevalence of hypertension increases with age in adults living in western societies. 고혈압이 연령과 함께 증가한다는 사실을 기술하며 전개. Therefore, as the population ages, the prevalence of hypertension will increase even more. 주제질병을 더 전개. Hypertension is a major risk factor for coronary heart disease, heart failure, cerebrovascular disease and chronic renal failure. 고혈압과 다른 질병과의 관련성을 언급. The high incidences of these diseases and the high prevalence of hypertension in most developed and developing countries make it the single most important cause of cardiovascular morbidity and mortality. 이질병의 고율 발생이 의학적으로 중요한 것임을 강조하면서 첫문단을 정리.

The prevalence of hypertension in various regions of the world has benn widely reported. 고혈압의 발생빈도에 대한 도입 주제문장. 세계적으로 발생빈도 연구가 있음을 기술. However, much less is known about the incidence of newly developed hypertension than about its prevalence. 신규로 발생하는 빈도에 대한 연구가 별로 없다는 기술로 연구주제를 도입. Asian comprise the largest ethnic group in the world and the fastes growing minority ethnic group within the Unites States. 아시아인의 비중이 높아진다는 전제를 기술. The prevalence of hypertension in most Asian groups is similar to that of non-Asians. 아시아인의 고혈압 발생빈도에 대해 기술. Although numerous cross-sectional studies and cohort studies have provided important information on hypertension prevalence and incidence in various ethnic groups, only a few studies regarding the prevalence of hypertension have been conducted in Korea. 국내 고혈압 발생빈도에 관한 연구를 언급함. The previous studies were conducted more than 8 yr ago. Furthermore, previous studies were crosssectional studies, and the incidence of hypertension was not addressed. Accordingly, limited data is available about the incidences of hypertension in Kopea. 8년전에 단면적인 연구가 있었으나 고혈압의 발생빈도에 대한 연구가 없었음을 기술. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to estimate the incidence of hypertension over 5 yr in non-hypertensive Koreans from the Hypertension-Diabetes Daegu Initiative (HYDDI) study. 이연구의 목적을 결론문장으로 기술하면서 서론의 마지막 문장을 기술.

2) Praziquantel has been used comprehensively in both clinics and field as a broad-spectrum anthelmintic for the treatment of trematode or cestode infections. Though it is regarded as safe generally, the comprehensive use of praziquantel inevitably induces several common adverse reactions, such as, abdominal pain, diarrhea, dizziness, sleepiness, and headache. Most of these adverse reactions are transient and rapidly subside without specific treatment. In addition to these common adverse reactions an anaphylactic reaction may occur, but it is very rare and neglected usually. A search of the literature revealed that two cases of anaphylactic shock have been attributed to praziquantel.

Materials and methods

Study design

The HYDDI study is a community-based health survey conducted from august to November 2003 in a rural area. 연구의 성격과 대상 지역을 설명. The target population of the present study was the residents aged 20yr and older living in rural area convered by community health primary health care posts of the OO gun. 농촌의 보건진료소를 이용하는 20세 이상 주민이 대상임을 설명. According to the resident registration, 21,011 residents were eligible for screening, two to four villages from the area covered by each primary health care post were randomly selected, totaling 26 villages (n=2,680). Of the 2,680 candidate subjects, 1,806 subjects finally agreed to participate in this health survey including a complete medical history, anthropometric measurements, and the collection of fasting blood samples. 대상자 선정과 대산자의 자료수집을 설명. All participants visited community health centers to take the examination. During the 5-yr follow-up, 518 subjects died or moved out from their previous residents and 1,287 (71.3%) individuals attended the 5-yr follow-up examination. At baseline examination, 1,034 subjects (57%) did not have hypertension. Of these non-hypertensive subjects, 730 (70.6%) had the 5-yr follow-up examination and finally included in this analysis. 5년간 추적조사된 인원에 대해 기술. 농촌에서 5년간 시행한 코호트에 대해 설명하고 참여 인원과 추적검사된 인원수를 상세하게 설명하면서 연구대상을 소개.

Questionnaires survey, measurement of anthropometric, and laboratory parameters. The structured questionnaires convered the personal demographic data and medical history, and family history of chronic diseases. The frequency and duration of alcohol consumption and smoking habits, and the frequency of physical exercise were recorded. Alcohol consumption was classified as either a drinker, ex-drinker, or a non-drinker from the self-administered questionnaire. Smoking was classified as either current, ex-(not for at least 1 yr), or a non-smoker. Physical exercise was defined with the frequency of physical activity: none, 1-2 times per week, or 3times or more per week. 연구대상에게 얻은 설문서를 소개하는 문단으로 시작. Anthropometric measurements including height, weight, waist circumferences, and hip circumferences were also measured by practitioners. Body weight was measured in light clothing, and height was measured in a standing position. Waist circumference was measured at the midpoint between the lower rib margin and the iliac crest. Body mass index (BMI) was calculated as weight divided by height squared (kg/m2). 연구자료 확보에서 신체계측을 설명.

Blood sample was drawn in the state of at least 8 hr over-night fasting. The fasting plasma glucose and serum concentration of total cholesterol, triglyceride, and high-density lipoprotein cholesterol were measured by enzymatic methods using the Dimension AR system (Dade Behring, Inc., Deerfield, IL, USA) 혈액검사로 얻은 자료 목록을 기술.

Definition of hypertension

Systolic and diastolic blood pressures were measured in the sitting position using a sphygmomanometer after 5-min rest. Two blood pressure readings were averages, and it was used for analyses. According to the Seventh Report of the Joint National Committee on Prevention, Detection, Evaluation, and Treatment of High Blood Pressure (JNC VII) criteria, hypertension was defined as systolic blood pressure > 140 mmHg and/or diastolic blood pressure > 90 mmHg, ore current use of antihypertensive medication: prehypertension was if the systolic blood pressure was 120 to 139 mmHg and/or diastolic blood pressure was 80 to 89 mmHg; and normal was if the systolic blood pressure was <120 mmHg and diastolic blood pressure was < 80 mmHg. Incident cases of hypertension were defined as either a new diagnosis or a self-report of a newly initiated antihypertensive treatment.

Statistical anaylsis

Data are expressed as the mean + SD for continuous variables and as percentages for categorical variables. Comparisons between the baseling variables were made with the Student’s t-test for continuous variables and the Pearson’s chi-square test for categorical variables. The incidence of hypertension (per 100 persons) was calculated as the number of subjects who developed hypertension during the follow-up divided by the total number of those at risk at the baseline. The age-adjusted incidence rates of hypertension for each of the blood pressure groups were determined via the direct adjustment standardization method. National Census data in 2005 from the Korea National Statistical Office was used to determine the standards for the Korean population. Logistic regression analysis was used to calculate the relative risk for prehypertension associated with the development of hypertension. For all analyses, a two-sided P<0.05 was considered statistically significant. Statistical analysis was performed using SAS software, version 9.1. 결과를 분석하는데 사용한 통계검증을 소개.

Ethics statement

This study protocol was approved by the institutional review board of the KKK University Hospital (No. 74005-1541). Written informed consent was obtained from all participants. 기관연구윤리 심의와 승인에 대해 기술하고 피험자 참여동의서 제출을 명시함.

Results

According to JNC VII criteria, the crude prevalence of hypertension in subjects (n= 1,804, excluding two with missing data) who provided blood pressure data was 42.7% (43.9% in men and 41.9% in women) in 2003 (Table 1). The age-adjusted prevalence of hypertension was 28.0% (29.5% in men and 24.8% in women) in 2003. Baseline characteristics of 730 non-hypertensive subjects (265 male; mean age = 56.6 + 11.1 yr-old) are shown in Table 2. The prehypertension was present in 35.7% (n=359). Prehypertensive individuals were older, more likely to be male, and had higher systolic and diastolic blood pressure, higher body mass index and waist to hip ratio, and higher total cholesterol and triglyceride levels. 표 1의 대상자 전체 고혈압 빈도를 연도별로 제시한 것을 설명. 표2에서 제시하는 대상자의 기본 검사 소견과 초기 고혈압 빈도를 설명.

Table 3 shows the changes in blood pressure category of subjects during the follow-up according to their baseline blood pressure category. During the 5-yr follow-up, 195 (26.7%) non-hypertensive subjects developed hypertension, including 45 (16.6%) of subjects with normal blood pressure and 150 (32.7%) of subjects with prehypertension. There was no significant difference in the incidence rate of hypertension by gender (23.0% in men and 28.8% in women, (=0.089). 표3에서 5년간 추적조사 기간 중에 일어난 정상인과 초기 고혈압인에서의 빈도를 비교설명.

Progression to hypertension was determined on the basis of an increase in systolic blood pressure alone in 90 subjects (46.2%); diastolic blood pressure alone in 33 (16.9%); both systolic and diastolic blood pressure in 35 (17.95); and on the basis of start of antihypertensive agents in 37 (19.05) 고혈압으로 진행한 환자에서 수축기와 이완기를 나누어 설명.

The crude 5-yr incidence of hypertension was 26.7% (95% confidence interval [CI], (23.5-30.1) in overall subjects, 23.0% (95% CI, 18.1-28.6) in men, and 28.8% (95% CI, 24.7-33.2) in women (Table 4). The age-adjusted 5-yr incidence of hypertension was 22.9% (95% CI, 19.9-29.0) in overall subjects, 22.2% (95% CI, 19.9-29.0) in men. The incidence rates of hypertension significantly increased with age. The crude 5-yr incidence rates of hypertension in normotensive subjects were 16.6%. 수축기 고혈압이 연령과 비례해 발생빈도가 유의하게 증가하고 이완기 고혈압은 연령에 따라 유의하게 감소한다는 내용을 기술. 그림1,2를 제시.

In multivariate logistic regression analysis, prehypertension (Odds ratio [OR] 2.25; 95% CI, 1.48-3.42, P<0.001) and older age (OR 2.26; 95% CI, 1.21-4.20, P=0.010) were independent predictors for incident hypertension after adjustment for sex, BMI, waist circumference, drinking, current smoking, exercise, high triglyceride levels, low high density lipoprotein cholesterol levels, and the presence of diabetes mellitus (Table 5). 다변수 회귀분석을 통해 경계고혈압과 나이가 독립적인 예측인자임을 설명. 표 5개와 그림 2개를 통해 자료를 제시하면서 이를 본문에서 설명. 전체 대상자에서의 빈도와 기본검사 소견, 코호트 관찰기간 중의 신규환자 발생과 이에 관련된 예측인자를 수축기와 이완기 고혈압을 구분해 분석 설명함. 여러 변수를 보정해 분석하고 경계 고혈압과 연령이 고혈압 발생의 주요 독립 예측인자임을 설명함.

Discussion

연구결과의 의의를 설명하면서 이야기를 시작, 결과 중 중요한 것을 중심으로 하나씩 설명하고 다른 연구결과와 비교, 이 연구의 제한점을 간단하게 설명, 결과에 근거하는 결론을 현재형으로 기술.

In this community-based health survey in a rural area of Korea, the age-adjusted prevalence of hypertension was 28.0% (29.5% in men and 24.8% in women) in 2003. 주제문단의 주제문장으로 결과의 핵심을 제시. The crude 5-yr incidence of hypertension was 26.7% (23.0% in men, 28.8% in women) and the incidence of hypertension increased with age. Prehypertensive individuals were twice as likely to develop hypertension as the normotensive individuals. 주제문단의 정리문장으로 경계선상의 초기 고혈압을 가진 사람에게서 고혈압 발생빈도가 높았다는 사실을 기술함. 고찰의 주제문단으로 연구결과에서 전체적인 고혈압 발생빈도를 제시하고 경계고혈압인 대상자에서 발생빈도가 두배로 증가한 사실을 기술.

In our study, the age-adjusted prevalence of hypertension is higher than 19.8% of year 1990, but similar to 28.6% of the Ansan study (year 1999-2000). In previous reports, the prevalence of hypertension tends to be higher in Western countries than in Asian countries although different study populations and different methodologies among surveys regarding the number of blood pressure measurements and the time interval between measurements may have contributed to observed differences. Over the past decade, the prevalence of hypertension has remained stable or decreased in developed countries, whereas it has shown a tendency to increase in developing countries. A significant downward trend in the prevalence of hypertension was observed in the US during 1960-1991 and Finland during 1982-1997. However, the third Chinese national hypertension survey reported that the prevalence of hypertension increased by approximately 25% during 1980-1991. Furthermore, a recent study reported that there were no sifnificant cross-sectional differences between developed and developing countries in hypertension indices. High economic development, changes in lifestyle and diet, and an increase in the prevalence of obesity, in part, may explain the rapid increase in the prevalence of hypertension in Korea. Another important factor is an increase in life expentancy in Korea over the past decade. According to the US international Population Reports, only 18 yr (2000-2018) will be required for percent of Korean population aged 65 and over no rise from seven percent (aging society) to fourteen percent (aged society). 처음 제시한 주제문단을 전개하는 문단으로 이번 연구결과와 기존 국내외 고혈압 발생빈도에 대한 전체적인 연구결과를 비교. 국내에서 점차 고혈압 빈도가 증가하고 있는 현상을 설명하고 증가 이유를 추정함. 국내 평균수명의 연장현상을 설명.

Several previous epidemiological studies have evaluated the incidence rates of hypertension in the community. 주제문단으로 지역단위 고혈압 빈도를 도입. However, information on the short-term rates of development of hypertension in non-hypertensive blood pressure categories is limited. The Framingham heart study has provided information on short-term incidence of hypertension according to JNC VI and the World Health Organization International Study of Hypertension blood pressure categories. 주제에서 도입한 지역단위 고혈압 연구의 대표적 예인 프레밍햄 심장연구를 이어서 제시하며 전개하고 그에대한 설명과 비교를 이후 계속 기술. Although the Framingham heart study has been regarded as a representative US cohort study, there are some differences in the study period, the time frame for follow-up, and the age distribution of the sample compared with the present study. The incidence of hypertension in the Framingham cohort increased with age and that the extent of this age-related increase depends on the initial value of blood pressure. Over a follow-up of 4 yr, 19,07 (19%) of 9,845 participants developed hypertension including 6% of subjects with optimal blood pressure, 20% of those with normal blood pressure, and 43% of subjects with high normal blood pressure. Hypertension incidence among participants in each of the three non-hypertensive categories increased with age. However, few studies have been conducted in Asia and cross-national comparisons of incidence rates of hypertension are still limited due to the differences in methodology. In a recent investigation, the crude 2-yr incidence of hypertension according to JNC VI criteria was 12.2% (13.0% in men and 11.6% in women) in middle-aged Korean adults. 아시아와 한국의 자료에 대해 설명을 시작. Unfortunately, however, comparison of incidence rate of hypertension among these studies is difficulty, since the age-adjusted incidence rate was not reported in the previous studies. In the present study, the crude 5-yr incidence of hypertension was 26.7% (23.0% in men and 28.8% in women). When the annual probability of a progression to hypertension was calculated based on the assumption of the costant risks, the rate in the present study was 5.3%, which was higher than that in the Framingham heart study (4.8%) but was lower than that in middle-aged Korean adults (6.3%). Ratio of mortality from coronary heart disease in men aged 35-44 between Korea and the US has diminished substantially from 9 in 1985 to 2.4 in 1992. The rapid increase in coronary heart disease mortality in Korea could be attributed, in part, to by the high incidence rates of hypertension 정리문장에서 국내 심혈관 질환 사망률 증가가 고혈압의 높은 빈도에 의한 것임을 강조. 이 연구와 동일한 방법론인 농촌 지역 고혈압에 대한 코호트 연구결과를 도입. 미국의 프레밍햄 심장연구 예를 들어서 설명하고 연구결과와 비교. 연도별 증가소견과 국내의 현황을 국내 심혈관질환의 발생과 연계해 설명함. 즉 미국에서 발생빈도가 연령에 따라 증가하였고 4년간 코호트 연구결과 적정혈압군에서 6%, 정상혈압군에서 20%, 경계 초기 고혈압군에서 43%가 고혈압으로 확인되어 코호트 초기 혈압이 중요한 인자였다고 기술함. 이 연구결과를 토대로 대상 코호트에서 고혈압의 위험도 증가가 매년 5.3%임을 설명. 국내에서 35-44세 남자의 심장질환 사망률이 증가한 이유로 고혈압의 증가를 언급함. 즉, 전체적으로 전개문단이며 고혈압과 심혈관 질환의 발생을 연결.

In the present study, prehypertension in addition to old age (age > 65) were independent predictors for incident hypertension, as has been reported previously. 주제문장으로 경계 고혈압을 도입. One of the potential reasons for high incidence of hypertension in prehypertensive individuals is that risk factors for hypertension (such as baseline age, higher body mass index, and higher total cholesterol levels) were common in prehypertensive individuals. These findings support the recommendation of the JNC VII for prehypertensive individuals, lifestyle modification and multiple risk factor reduction, for the Asian prehypertensive individuals as well. 정리문장으로 아시아인의 경계 고혈압에 대한 대책을 제시. 전개문단의 절정으로 경계 고혈압을 주로 다룸. 이 연구에서 경꼐 고혈압과 고연령이 독립 예측인자로 확인되었음을 기술하고 기존 연구와 동일한 소견임을 지적함. 경계 고혈압인에서 고혈압의 위험인자가 많이 관찰되고 있으므로 아시아인의 고혈압 예방을 위해 개인의 생활습관 등을 개선해 위험요인을 줄여야 한다는 사실을 기술.

This study has veseral potential limitations. 제한문단을 도입. The first limitation is the variation in the blood pressure measurements. The present study was based on measurements taken during a single day. Incidence rated of hypertension among non-hypertensive individuals in the community are likely to vary depending on the variance of blood pressure measurements. Previous studies reported that the incidence rated of hypertension could be different due to repeated measurements on several occasions, instead of a single day of reading. Accordingly, multiple measurements obtained on two or more occasions have been recommended for assessment of blood pressure status. However, most epidemiological studies have adopted the standardized methodologies based on measurements during a single day. Second, we were unable to exclude the possibility of selection bias. The loss to follow-up rate in this study exceeded 20%, a conventional standard beyond which the potential for bias increases if the pattern of missing subjects was not at random. Finally, the target population of the present study is confined to the residents in the rural area of AAA city. As it is quite difficult to maintain a cohort in urban area, a rural area was selected for this cohort study. Therefore, our results could not be generalized. 전개문단의 마지막으로 이연구에서 피할 수 없는 여러 제한점으로 측정오차, 대상자 선정의 비뚤림, 코호트 추적률의 저조, 한 농촌 지역의 국한된 대상자 등을 설명.

In conclusion, this study provides the first information on the short-term incidence rates of hypertension according to JNC VII criteria from a cohort study of general population in a rural area of Korea, which is a representative developing country in Asia. In this rapidly aging society, population-based preventive approach to decrease blood pressure, particularly in subjects with prehypertension, is needed to reduce hypertension 고찰의 정리문단인 동시에 논문 전체의 결론문단으로 논문 전체의 결론을 기술. 이연구를 통해 얻은 급변하는 사회인 우리나라 농촌에서 고혈압 발생의 위험인자를 제시하고 경계 고혈압 관리가 중요함을 주장. 주제문단으로 이연구의 핵심결과를 정리해 설명하면서 고혈압의 빈도를 제시, 전개문단에서 이 고혈압과 경계 고혈압에 대한 국내외 기존 연구결과와 비교 설명. 그 다음 문단은 미국의 코호트 연구와 비교설명하고 고혈압과 심장질환 사망률의 관련성을 고찰. 그 다음 문단은 아시아인의 특성과 생활습관의 개선 필요성을 언급. 이 연구결과의 제한점을 고찰하고 마지막 정리문단에서 연구결과를 토대로 하는 결론을 제시. 이 고찰은 전형적인 결과제시-전개: 비교- 전개: 의미부여- 제한점- 결론 유형.

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One author, EEE, was employed by the sponsor pharmaceutical company, but he was involved in study design and arrangement of sampling only. He was not involved in the data production, analysis, interpretation, or in preparation of the manuscript.

Table

Table 5. multivariate logistic regression analysis for incident hypertension (표제목)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variables | Odds ratio | 95% confidence interval | P value |
| Age |  |  |  |
| Male |  |  |  |
| Prehypertension |  |  |  |

Figure

Fig. 2. Microscopic findings of the livers of mice. (A) Control group, H&E stained, \*100, (B) High power view of control group, H&E stained, \*400

Legend of figures

Fig. 1. Survival of C.sinensis adult worms in 6 different media. Worms survived less than 3 days in 0.85% NaCl and up to 7 dayts in 1\* PBS. RPMI-1640 showed best survival rate among the media studied, among inorganic media 1 X Locke’s solution showed highes survival (up to 57 days).

Fig. 2. Survival of C.sinensis adult worms in different concentrations of bovine bile in 1 X Locke’s solution. The worm failed to survive more than a day at 1% and 0.1% concentration of bile. In 0.05% concentration, though the sorm survived up to 14 days, howeverm, survivality fell very sharply after 7 days. Bile at 0.005% concentration showed best survival advantages among the concentration studied.