

文献阅读与论文写作

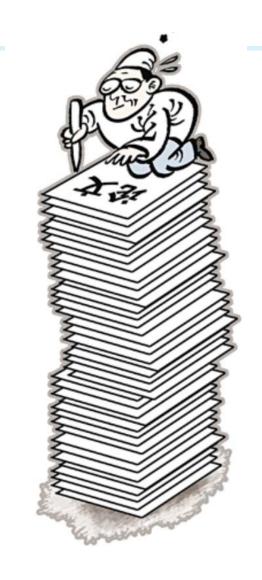
韦庆媛

学术论文的分类

学位论文(博士、硕士、学士论文)

投稿论文 (期刊、会议、报纸论文)

调研报告、研究报告(科研项目)





- 论文构成要素
- 2 阅读文献方法
- 3 如何撰写论文

- ▲ 题目、作者
- 当我们最初检索文献时,最常用的是哪个字段?
- 当我们打开一篇文献时,最醒目的是哪个部分?

Sudden Cardiac Arrest during Participation in Competitive Sports

Cameron H. Landry, M.D., Katherine S. Allan, Ph.D., Kim A. Connelly, M.B., B.S., Ph.D., Kris Cunningham, M.D., Ph.D. Laurie J. Morrison, M.D., and Paul Dorian, M.D., for the Rescu Investigators'

N Engl J Med 2017; 377:1943-1953 November 16, 2017 DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa161571

Abstract

Article

References

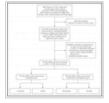
Metrics

BACKGROUND

The incidence of sudden cardiac arrest during participation in sports activities remains unknown. Preparticipation screening programs aimed at preventing sudden cardiac arrest during sports activities are thought to be able to identify at-risk athletes; however, the efficacy of these programs remains controversial. We sought to identify all sudden cardiac arrests that occurred during participation in sports activities within a specific region of Canada and to determine their causes.

MEDIA IN THIS ARTICLE

FIGURE 1



Identification and

http://aammt.tmmu.edu.cn

第三军医大学学报,2017,39(1)

DOI: 10.16016/j.1000-5404.201608178

miR-134 通过下调叉头盒蛋白 M1 抑制肝细胞癌细胞增殖

标 题

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作者

「摘要」目的 探讨 miR-134 下调叉头盒蛋白 M1 (forkhead box M1, FOXM1) 的机制及其影响肝细 胞癌(hepatocellular carcinoma, HCC)细胞增殖的作用。方法 应用 CCK-8 法检测 miR-134 对 HCC 细胞 增殖的作用;经 Western blot 和 Real-time PCR 检测人正常肝细胞 LO2 和 5 种 HCC 细胞系中 FOXM1 和 miR-134 的表达;用 miR-134 模拟物 (miR-134 mimic) 或 miR-134 抑制剂 (miR-134 inhibitor) 转染 HCC 细胞后,经 Western blot 和 Real-time PCR 检测 FOXM1 及其下游靶基因 CyclinD1 的表达;应用生物信息

- 摘要、关键词
- ▲ 摘要是对全文的总结,一般把文献的核心部分提炼出来,关键词是文章的重要词语。

Abstract

Article

References

Metrics

BACKGROUND

The incidence of sudden cardiac arrest during participation in sports activities remains unknown. Preparticipation screening programs aimed at preventing sudden cardiac arrest during sports activities are thought to be able to identify at-risk athletes; however, the efficacy of these programs remains controversial. We sought to identify all sudden cardiac arrests that occurred during participation in sports activities within a specific region of Canada and to determine their causes.

[摘要] 目的 探讨 miR-134 下调叉头盒蛋白 M1 (forkhead box M1, FOXM1) 的机制及其影响肝细胞癌 (hepatocellular carcinoma, HCC) 细胞增殖的作用。方法 应用 CCK-8 法检测 miR-134 对 HCC 细胞增殖的作用;经 Western blot 和 Real-time PCR 检测人正常肝细胞 LO2 和 5 种 HCC 细胞系中 FOXM1 和 miR-134 的表达;用 miR-134 模拟物 (miR-134 mimic) 或 miR-134 抑制剂 (miR-134 inhibitor) 转染 HCC 细胞后,经 Western blot 和 Real-time PCR 检测 FOXM1 及其下游靶基因 CyclinD1 的表达;应用生物信息学分析 miR-134 在人 FOXM1 3′-UTR 的可能结合位点,通过报告基因检测实验分析 miR-134 与 FOXM1 的 3′-UTR 的特异性结合;将 miR-134 mimic 和 FOXM1 表达质粒(无 3′-UTR)共转染于 HCC 细胞后,经 CCK-8 法检测细胞的增殖情况。结果 miR-134 可显著抑制 HCC 细胞增殖(P < 0.05);与人正常肝细胞 LO2 相比,miR-134 在 HCC 细胞中的表达明显降低 (P < 0.05),而 FOXM1 蛋白表达明显增强,二者存在负相关(P < 0.05);报告基因检测实验证实 miR-134 可显著下调 FOXM1 蛋白及其下游靶基因 CyclinD1 的表达 (P < 0.05);报告基因检测实验证实 miR-134 可特异性结合于 FOXM1 mRNA 的 3′-UTR (P < 0.01);细胞增殖实验检测结果显示,过表达缺失 3′-UTR 的 FOXM1 可显著减弱 miR-134 对 HCC 细胞增殖的抑制效应 (P < 0.05)。结论 miR-134 通过靶向结合于 FOXM1 的 3′-UTR 而下调 FOXM1 蛋白的表达,从而抑制 HCC 细胞的 增殖。

[关键词]

微小 RNA-134; 叉头盒蛋白 M1; 肝细胞癌;细胞增殖

- 文献综述

■ 文献综述部分,也称为学术史回顾,主要讲和论文相关的学术发展路径、现有的缺点和问题等等,从而引出自己要做的工作。

Abstract

Article

References

Metrics

The occurrence of sudden cardiac arrest in young persons during participation in competitive sports is a rare but tragic event. In numerous jurisdictions, preparticipation screening systems have been implemented on the assumption that most cases of sudden cardiac arrest that occur during sports activities can be predicted and prevented by identifying persons at risk, withdrawing them from competitive sports, and in selected cases, applying therapeutic preventive measures. 1.2

The reported incidence of sudden cardiac death in the young (usually defined as <35 years of age) — with sudden cardiac death referring exclusively to sudden cardiac arrest that results in death — ranges widely, from 1.0 to 6.4 cases per 100,000 patient-years.³ The instantaneous risk of sudden cardiac arrest in persons who have a predisposition to sudden cardiac arrest is markedly increased during participation in sports, even though most sudden cardiac arrests occur while the person is at rest.⁴ The incidence of sudden cardiac death during participation in a sport in the general population has been reported to be approximately 0.46 cases per 100,000 person-years.⁵

The uncertainty regarding the precise incidence of sudden cardiac arrest in the young, particularly during participation in a sport, can be attributed in part to imperfect data collection systems that have been used in previous studies. Almost all the studies have focused on persons who could not be resuscitated (sudden cardiac deaths), and in most of the studies, death certificates, hospital records, autopsy reports, or searches of publicly available records were used to identify cases of sudden cardiac arrest. ³⁻¹⁰ These approaches are limited because systematic methods were not used to identify all persons in a particular community who had sudden cardiac arrest and because survivors were not included.

Rescu Epistry is a prospective, comprehensive registry of all persons who had out-of-hospital cardiac arrest and whose event was attended by emergency medical services (EMS) personnel in a defined region of the province of Ontario, Canada. This validated registry allows an opportunity to systematically examine the circumstances and causes of out-of-hospital cardiac arrest to quantify how many of the events are truly sudden and how many are truly cardiac in origin. We used this registry to ascertain the incidence of sudden cardiac arrest during participation in competitive and noncompetitive sports activities among young persons and to determine the underlying causes. Currently, no widespread systematic programs to screen persons before participation in a sport are in place in Canada 12; the current analysis allowed us to estimate the potential efficacy of systematic preparticipation screening.

肝细胞癌(hepatocellular carcinoma、HCC)是常见的恶性肿瘤。其发病率高,预死率高,预后差⁽¹⁻³⁾。因此。深入阐明 HCC 的发生、发展机制以及寻找抗 HCC 治疗的新靶点具有十分重要的意义。近年来,与 HCC 密切相类的微小 RNA (microRNA) 备受关注。microRNA (miRNA) 是机体内源性表达的单链、非编码小分子RNA (19-22nt),通过与靶 mRNA 相互作用而调节基因的表达⁽³⁾。 起来越多的研究发现,miRNA 密切参与生物体的生长发育及多种生理病理学过程,尤其与肿瘤的发生、发展密切相关⁽³⁾。 miR-134 作为抑癌基因。密切参与肝癌、肿瘤、结直肠瘤、子宫内膜癌、垂体瘤等多种肿瘤的发生、发展 (5-2)。 文献 [10-11] 报婚制任任的远遍转移。那么,miR-34 是否存在其处的调控机制参与HCC 的逻辑转移。那么,miR-134 是否存在其处的调控机制参与HCC 的发生、发展《伤需深入研究》。

叉头盒蛋白 M1 (forkhead box M1, FOXM1) 是进化保守的 FOX 转录因子家族成员之一(***)。 FXOM1 是一种重要的促癌基因,在多种肿瘤如肝癌、肺癌、乳腺癌、卵巢癌、前列腺癌中均高表达,并且可以作为肿瘤患者预后的分子标志(***)。因此有效排制 FOXM1 的表达及功能无疑有助于肿瘤的防治,但目前关于 FOXM1的自身表达调控机制尚不十分明确。那么作为重要肿瘤调节因子 miR-134 是否参与调节 FOXM1,该调节通路是否是 miR-134 发挥抗 HCC 作用的新机制,目前尚不清楚。

 在表达调控相关性;进一步研究发现 miR-134 可以特异性结合于 FOXM1 mRNA 的 3'-UTR-从而下调FOXM1 及其下游靶基因 CycliaD1 的表达;过表达FOXM1 可减弱 miR-134 对 HCC 细胞增殖的抑制效应。上述研究为闸明 miR-134 与HCC 发生、发展的相关性,以及 FOXM1 自身的表达调控机制积累新的理论资料。为探索以 FOXM1 和 miR-134 为靶标的抗HCC 治疗措施提供新的科学依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

 1.1.1 质粒、菌株及细胞系 pmir-GLO 双荧光素 酶报告基因质粒、鸦自 Promega 公司: FOXM1 过表达 质粒 pEGFP-FOXM1 由本科室保存: 大肠杆菌 DH5α、 人肝癌细胞系 HepG2、Hep3B、Huh7、PLC、SMMC -7721 和人胎肝细胞系 LO2 均由本室保存。

1.1.2 主要试剂 胎牛血清(FBS)、MEM 培养基、DMEM 培养基购自美国 Gibeo 公司: PBS 缓冲液购自北京中杉全桥公司: 胰酶购自美国 HyClone 公司: Opti-MEM 培养基购自美国 Gibeo 公司: Lipofeetamine 2000 购自美国 Invirogen 公司: CCK-8 试剂食购自日本Dojindo 公司: TRIzol 购自北京康为世纪公司: Prime-Script TR reagent Kit with gDNA Eraser 反转录试剂盒购自大选 TaKaRa 公司: All-in-One TRINA qRT-PCR Detection System 试剂盒购自广州复能基因公司: SYBR购自美国 ABI 公司: 张白鹡ρ钩剂购自美国 Roche 公司: RIPA 裂解液、BCA 张白浓度检测试剂盒、一抗稀释液均购自红态器云云云云,封闭张白干粉购自武汉

- 引出作者的工作

从上面的问题和进展,作者就会引出自己的工作,并说明自己的工作有什么优点, 解决了什么问题,从而可以吸引阅读者的眼球。

Abstract Article References Metrics

The occurrence of sudden cardiac arrest in young persons during participation in competitive sports is a rare but tragic event. In numerous jurisdictions, preparticipation screening systems have been implemented on the assumption that most cases of sudden cardiac arrest that occur during sports activities can be predicted and prevented by identifying persons at risk, withdrawing them from competitive sports, and in selected cases, applying therapeutic preventive measures. I-2

The reported incidence of sudden cardiac death in the young (usually defined as <35 years of age) — with sudden cardiac death referring exclusively to sudden cardiac arrest that results in death — ranges widely, from 1.0 to 6.4 cases per 100,000 patient-years.³ The instantaneous risk of sudden cardiac arrest in persons who have a predisposition to sudden cardiac arrest is markedly increased during participation in sports, even though most sudden cardiac arrests occur while the person is at rest.⁴ The incidence of sudden cardiac death during participation in a sport in the general population has been reported to be approximately 0.46 cases per 100,000 person-years.⁵

The uncertainty regarding the precise incidence of sudden cardiac arrest in the young, particularly during participation in a sport, can be attributed in part to imperfect data collection systems that have been used in previous studies. Almost all the studies have focused on persons who could not be resuscitated (sudden cardiac deaths), and in most of the studies, death certificates, hospital records, autopsy reports, or searches of publicly available records were used to identify cases of sudden cardiac arrest. 3-10 These approaches are limited because systematic methods were not used to identify all persons in a particular community who had sudden cardiac arrest and because survivors were not included.

Rescu Epistry is a prospective, comprehensive registry of all persons who had out-of-hospital cardiac arrest and whose event was attended by emergency medical services (EMS) personnel in a defined region of the province of Ontario, Canada. This validated registry allows an opportunity to systematically examine the circumstances and causes of out-of-hospital cardiac arrest to quantify how many of the events are truly sudden and how many are truly cardiac in origin. We used this registry to ascertain the incidence of sudden cardiac arrest during participation in competitive and noncompetitive sports activities among young persons and to determine the underlying causes. Currently, no widespread systematic programs to screen persons before participation in a sport are in place in Canada 12; the current analysis allowed us to estimate the potential efficacy of systematic preparticipation screening.

肝细胞癌(hepatocellular carcinoma, HCC)是常见的恶性肿瘤。其发病率高,预死率高,预后差^[1-1]。因此,深入阐明 HCC 的发生、发展机刻以及寻找抗 HCC 治疗的新靶点具有十分重要的意义。近年来,与 HCC 密切相关的微小 RNA (micro RNA) 备受关注。micro RNA (miRNA) 是机体内源性表达的单链、非编码小分子 RNA (19 -22nt),通过与靶 mRNA 相互作用而调节 基因的表达^[3]。 起来越多的研究发现。miRNA 密切参与生物体的生长发育及多种生理有理学过程,尤其与肿瘤的发生、发展密切相关^[3]。 miR-134 作为拘癌基因,密切参与肝癌、肺癌、结直肠癌、子宫内膜癌、垂体癌等多种肿瘤的发生、发展^[4-6]。 文献 [10 -11] 报 缩。在 HCC 中 miR-134 可通过下调 KRAS 及 ITG Bli,抑制 HCC 的远端转移。那么,而R-134 是否存在其他的调控机刻参与HCC 的发生、发展,仍需深入研究。

叉头盒蛋白 M1 (forkhead box M1, FOXM1) 是进化保守的 FOX 转录因子家族成员之一^[42]。 FXOM1 是一种重要的促癌基因,在多种肿瘤如肝癌、肺癌、乳腺癌、卵巢癌、前列腺癌中均高表达,并且可以作为肿瘤患者预后的分子标志^[42]。 因此有效抑制 FOXM1 的表达及功能无疑有助于肿瘤的防治,但目前关于 FOXM1 的自身表达调控机制尚不十分明确。那么作为重要肿瘤调节因子 miR-134 是否参与调节 FOXM1,该调节通路产量 miR-134 发挥抗 HCC 作用的新机制,目前尚不法

因此,本研究在发现 miR-134 可显著抑制 HCC 细 患增殖的基础上,探讨其作用机制。HCC 细胞中 miR-134 与 FOXMI 蛋白表达的负相类性提示二者可能存 在表达调控相关性;进一步研究发现 miR-134 可以特异性结合于 FOXM1 mRNA 的 3'-UTR,从而下调FOXM1 及其下游靶基因 CyclinD1 的表达;过表达FOXM1 可減弱 miR-134 对 HCC 细胞增殖的抑制效应。上述研究为阐明 miR-134 与 HCC 发生、发展的相关性,以及 FOXM1 自身的表达调控机制积累新的理论资料,为探索以 FOXM1 和 miR-134 为靶标的抗HCC 治疗措施提供新的科学依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

1.1.2 主要试剂 胎牛血清(FBS)、MEM 培养基、
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北京中杉全桥公司: 胰酶购自美国 HyClone 公司: OptiMEM 培养基购自美国 Gibeo 公司: Lipofectamine 2000
购自美国 Invirogen 公司: CCK-8 试剂盒购自日本
Dojindo 公司: TRIzol 购自北京康为世纪公司: PrimeScriptTMRT reagent Kit with gDNA Eraser 反转录试剂盒
购自大迷 TaKaRa 公司: All-in-OneTM miRNA qRT-PCR
Detection System 试剂盒购自广州复能基因公司: SYBR
购自美国 ABI 公司: 蛋白酶抑制剂购自美国 Roche 公司: RIPA 裂解液,BCA 蛋白浓度检测试剂盒、一抗稀
释液均购自订类源云天公司: 封闭蛋白干粉购自武精

- 主体——作者的工作(方法、结果、讨论)——理工科、社科实证性论文
- 方法:作者利用自己的实验数据或查找到的原始文献资料来说话,用来证明自己的工作优点和解决的问题,才能使读者认可你的工作和观点。

METHODS

Study Design

In this retrospective study, we identified out-of-hospital cardiac arrests using the population-based Rescu Epistry cardiac arrest database, which is based on data definitions from the Cardiac Arrest Registry of the Resuscitation Outcomes Consortium¹³ database and the Strategies for Post Arrest Resuscitation Care Network¹¹ database. In brief, the Rescu Epistry database is a prospective, population-based registry of consecutive out-of-hospital cardiac arrests attended by EMS personnel who were responding to 911 calls in a specific area of Ontario, including both urban and rural regions, that has a combined population of 6.6 million (see Fig. S1 in the Supplementary Appendix, available with the full text of this article at NEJM.org). Data are collected from a network of seven land-based EMS agencies, local fire departments, the provincial air ambulance service, and 44 participating destination hospitals. Trained personnel enter epidemiologic data from standardized prehospital call reports and in-hospital records into secured databases. Potential out-of-hospital cardiac arrests that are missed by Rescu Epistry are assumed to be expected deaths for which an advance directive is in place or for which the treating physician arranges for body removal services without involving EMS. Such deaths must meet legislated criteria that define obvious death.

3 | METHODOLOGY

3.1 | Scope of the data

To obtain the sample used for this analysis, the researchers extracted the author information from every article and research note published in *B&S*, *BEER*, *BEQ*, and *JBE*. These journals were chosen for three reasons. First, they utilize a critical review process to validate scientific outputs (Ramos-Rodríguez & Ruíz-Navarro, 2004). Second, they are widely accepted as leading journals in the BE field (Chan et al., 2016; Paul, 2004; Serenko & Bontis, 2009). Finally, these journals are indexed in the SSCI database, which has a good reputation among researchers and helps disciplines determine policies (Koseoglu, Rahimi, et al., 2016).

Authorship trends and collaboration patterns in business ethics literature

- 主体——作者的工作(方法、结果、讨论)——理工科、社科实证性论文
- 结果: 是论文探究的答案, 决定此次探究试验过程的成功与否便是结果。

RESULTS

Study Participants and Details of Cardiac Arrests

The population of persons 12 to 45 years of age in the region served by the participating EN agencies (Fig. S1 in the Supplementary Appendix) was estimated to be 3,085,240 in 2011. estimated total follow-up time was 18.5 million person-years between the beginning of 2009 end of 2014. There were an estimated 352,499 registered competitive athletes in the study I 2012 (which represented 11.4% of the population in the study region), resulting in an estimation follow-up time of 2.1 million athlete-years. A total of 3825 out-of-hospital cardiac arrests amount persons 12 to 45 years of age occurred during the study period, of which 2144 occurred in a place. We reviewed the ambulance call reports for all 2144 cases, as well as the associated hospital records, coroner's records, and records of direct interviews with patients or family n as appropriate. Of the cardiac arrests that occurred in a public place, 74 were determined to Classification of Outsudden cardiac arrests that occurred during competitive sports (16 cases) or noncompetitive of-Hospital Sudden (58 cases) (Figure 1).

FIGURE 1



Identification and Cardiac Arrest during Sports in Persons 12 to 45 Years of Age.

4 | RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Descriptive statistics for authorship by year and journal

Table 3 presents the evolution of the numbers of author appearances, authors, papers per author, articles per author, multi-authored articles, and authors of multi-authored articles, along with a CI developed with frequency analysis. The data in the first three chronological periods show authorship primarily in two journals, B&S and JBE. BEER and BEQ began publication after 1990, so their influence in the field emerges in the fourth period (1992-1997).

- 主体——作者的工作(方法、结果、讨论)——理工科、社科实证性论文
- 一 讨论: 是解释现象、阐述观点,说明你的调查、研究结果的意义,为后续研究提出建议。

DISCUSSION

We used data on all out-of-hospital cardiac arrests attended by EMS personnel in a defined region of Ontario, Canada, to determine how frequently sudden cardiac arrest occurs among young persons during competitive and noncompetitive sports activities. Over the course of the 6-year study period, we identified 16 cases of sudden cardiac arrest that occurred during competitive sports and 58 cases of sudden cardiac arrest that occurred during noncompetitive sports. Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy and arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy were uncommon in our study population; among the 16 cases of sudden cardiac arrest that occurred during competitive sports, only 2 cases of hypertrophic cardiomyopathy and no cases of arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy were found. Our results indicate that sudden cardiac death during participation in competitive sports is rare, the causes are varied, and more than 80% of cases would not have been identified with the use of systematic clinical preparticipation screening alone or in combination with electrocardiography-based preparticipation screening.

本研究探讨了miR-134 对 FOXM1 的调控作用及 其对肝细胞癌细胞增殖的影响。我们的研究发现, miR-134 可显著抑制 HCC 细胞增殖; HCC 细胞中 miR-134 与 FOXM1 蛋白表达存在负相关;进一步研究发现 miR-134 可抑制 FOXM1 及其下游靶基因 CyclinD1 的 表达,其调节机制是由 miR-134 特异性结合于 FOXM1 mRNA 的 3'-UTR 介导;过表达 FOXM1 可减弱 miR-

134 对 HCC 细胞增殖的抑制效应。

miRNA可通过与靶基因 mRNA 的 3′-UTR 特异性 识别及结合,从而抑制靶基因 mRNA 的翻译过程或促 进其降解,实现对基因表达的转录后调控⁽³⁻⁵⁾。 大量 研究表明 miRNA 的表达失调与多种肿瘤有关,可作为 促癌基因又可作为肿瘤抑制基因发挥作用^[34-15]。一 个 miRNA 可调控多个下游靶基因,同样地,一个基因也 可由多个 miRNA 调控,共同调控肿瘤的进程。 miR-134 是一个重要的肿瘤相关 miRNA,多在肿瘤中表达下 调^[36],miR-134 通过调控多个与肿瘤细胞增殖相关的靶 基因(如 EGFR、WWOX、KRAS、Meis2、Nanog ^[6-17-20])发

- 主体——作者的工作(论述,体现思想)——社科、人文学科论文
- 分层次进行论述

2 Nichols on Debunking Arguments

between two for

In a recent articl 3 Greene's Debunking Argument(s) Against Deontology

debunking and p In order to develop explanation approwhat we take to be we aim to develo Greene's (2008, 201 considering Nich attack, Greene is ac arguments. And tho is a process debunk

4 In Defense of Best-Explanation Debunking

The upshot of the preceding discussion is that Greene's best-explanation debunking argument is distinct from the form of best-explanation debunking that Nichols considers, and from process debunking. Our final task is to generalize from the case of Greene's argument in order to develop and defend our approach to best-explanation debunking.

- 结论
- _ 在结论部分,作者对前面的工作进行总结提炼。

5. Conclusion

The effect of reinforcement spacers on mass transport and microstructure of concrete was investigated via an experimental programme involving 140 samples. Tests were carried out on 100 mm diameter samples with a centrally placed spacer that is either plastic, cementitious or steel wire chair. Other test variables include cover depth (25 and 50 mm), maximum aggregate particle size (10 and 20 mm), curing age (3 and 28 days) and conditioning regime (20 °C/75% RH, 20 °C/55% RH and 50 °C oven). The main conclusions are as follows:

综上所述。本研究证实了 miR-134 可通过下调 FOXM1 排制 HCC 细胞增殖, miR-134/FOXM1 通路是 miR-134 发挥抗 HCC 作用的新机制。为阐明 miR-134 与 HCC 发生、发展的相关性,以及 FOXM1 自身的表达 调控机制 积累新的理论资料,为探索以 FOXM1 和 miR-134 为靶标的抗 HCC 治疗措施提供新的科学 依据。

5 | CONCLUSIONS

The primary purpose of this study was to explore the authorship trends and collaboration patterns in the BE literature between 1960 and 2015. Data were obtained from articles published in four leading BE journals: B&S, BEER, BEQ, and JBE. Based on the results of the analysis, this study provides significant contributions to BE literature. The implications of the study are discussed below.

Looking at the total period covered by this study, the number of author appearances, number of authors, ratio of authors per article, number of multi-authored articles, and number of authors of multi-authored articles by subperiod increases. However, the ratio of articles per author decreases, while the CI fluctuates (Table 3). As shown in Table 5, the number of single-authored papers decreases significantly. These results are consistent with those from other disciplines (Koseoglu, 2016a).

■ 有的作者还会提出自己可能存在的缺点和不足,并表明将来的工作要解决 这些问题,以吸引读者随时关注自己发表文章的动态。

S | LIMITATIONS AND FUTURE STUDIES

A few limitations restrict the generalizability of this study's findings. First, this study analyzes only four leading BE journals, and generalizing the findings would require studying more journals, books, and conference proceedings. Second, in this longitudinal study, the overall time-frame is divided into seven periods, and such periodization could influence the results. Studies analyzing a different number of periods could be conducted. Finally, only one impact factor is used to evaluate the relationship between authorship concentration and impact factors. A better understanding of this relationship requires investigating other impact factors. These limitations represent opportunities for future studies. The application of bibliometric methods in BE literature provides new, fruitful avenues of research. Our study is an evaluative study that employs fundamental bibliometric indictors as a starting point, highlighting the social structure of BE literature (Zupic & Čater, 2015). Researchers may investigate how the social structure of BE

▲ 参考文献

最后是参考文献,是对已有工作的继承,也可以让读者继续阅读参考文献中的文章,获取更多的相关知识。

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: 加文多參

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- 1 论文构成要素
- 2 阅读文献方法
- 3 如何撰写论文

- 为什么要阅读文献?
- _ 要想学会写文章,只有大量的阅读,
- 读!读读!!读读读!!!别无他法!

- 一 广看论文,深入学习
- ▲ 认真思考,激发灵感
- 厚积薄发,修成正果

▲ 读文献的目的: 学术史回顾, 引用文献

阅读过程

怎么读

快速浏览全文 仔细精读全文 深度理解全文 仔细筛选 积极主动思考 总结所读的文献 养成良好的组织习惯 发展自己的idea 阅读、思考、再阅读、再思考

读什么

课题未定 课题已定 撰写论文



- ▲读什么——课题未定
- ▲ 怎样找到明确的阅读目标?
- ▲ 1、课题未定
- ▲ 确定一个大致的研究范围,粗、泛、大,注意综述文献,理出几个大的方向。
- ▲ 从研究方向、研究领域、研究课题入手,发现小枝节,步步深入。
- 在初期广泛阅读的基础上,发现疑点、热点,学习别人是怎么发现问题的,对某一问题的共同看法和分歧。由一个小枝节扩展开去,根据自己的兴趣, 选择合适的切入点,确定课题。

读什么——课题已定

- 由面到点。关注重点作者、重点机构,查专题,逐步扩展自己的学术视野,构建个人对该问题的学术思想和看法。
- 由杂到精。对课题方向形成个人的文献重要性判断,仔细阅读精选的文献, 向专深发展。
- 参考文献是专题文献的延伸。认真阅读参考文献,可以帮助你更好的理解 论文,查找到更多的资料。

_ 当你完成了上述环节,就可以动笔写作了

▲ 读什么——撰写论文

- ─ 开始撰写论文了,不要以为文献阅读在这个阶段已经结束了,恰恰相反, 这个阶段阅读的文献需要"超级全"。
- 有目的的扩展文献。比如:你的课题是"A物质+B方法",那么,此时阅读的文献应该扩展到没有任何物质限制的"B方法",看看别的文章中是否有相关方法可借鉴之处。
- 或许,在你写作这段时间里,该领域又有了新的进展,要及时补充文献。
- ▲ 注意: 在写论文的过程中,如果提出新的想法和结论,特别是对前人工作 某些论点提出否定时,一定要特别小心,文献阅读一定要到位。

- ▲ 怎么读——第一步: 快速浏览全文
- ▲ 认真阅读题目、摘要、引言、结论
- ▲ 拿到一篇文献, 快速读完 abstract, 了解研究大背景和科学问题, 扫过 introduction, 了解本文要解决的问题, 然后查看 conclusion , 看看问题是否解决了, 创新点是什么?
- 温馨提示: 当你写一篇论文时,你可以设想,如果你是审稿人,在快速浏览全文后不能理解论文的主旨,那么很可能论文就不过关了。大部分审稿人(或读者)只对你的论文使用第一步,这一步至关重要。当你确定文章具有阅读的价值,就可以进入第二步了。

- ▲ 怎么读——第二步: 仔细精读全文
- 阅读文章的主体部分,重点注意论文的观点、提出的论据及论证。
- 对于有公式、图表或其他具体描述的地方要多关注,要重视第一手资料的使用,这也是你的论文资料的来源。
- ▲ 认真阅读引用的参考文献,这是论文的延伸,可以帮助你更好的理解论文,查找到更多的资料。

当你仔细的阅读全文后,确定这篇文章的内容正是你苦寻已久的及时雨, 那么可以进行下一步了。

- ▲ 怎么读——第三步: 深度理解整篇论文
- 思考:把阅读的论文和自己的想法相对比,思考如果你是作者,你会如何 呈现并介绍自己的想法。这种虚拟和现实的对比,可以让你对论文中的论 据和表达技巧有深刻的理解,你也可以把这种表达技巧和论据"据为己 有"。
- 通过对比自己的结果和论文中给出的结果,不仅可以很轻易验证一篇论文的创新点是否真实,而且还能发现论文中不会讲的缺点和假想。在完成第三步过程中,你应该时刻不忘记下对于未来研究工作的新想法。

- ▲ 阅读过程——仔细筛选,确信文章值得读
- 阅读一篇论文,先看题目,然后看摘要,再看引文和结论,尽量找到一些关键点,通过这些要素的阅读,你认为文章是值得读的,那就认真仔细地通读全文。
- 具有在你认为论文相关,或者能给你带来不同观点和思考时,才继续阅读 其他部分。

- ▲ 阅读过程——积极主动的思考
- ▲ 多问几个How, Why, What, Which?
- 一 作者怎么想出这个想法的?
- 这篇文献到底完成了什么工作,还有那些问题没有解决?
- ▲ 它和这个领域的其他工作有什么关系? 其中重要的引用文献是哪些?
- ▲ 结果能够推广吗? 在这个工作的基础上,合理的下一步工作是什么?
- 相关领域的什么想法和这个主题有关?有什么不同?
- ▲ 这些想法对解决自己的研究问题有什么帮助?

- ▲ 阅读过程——总结所读的文献
- 一 文献提出的关键问题是什么?
- ▲ 同领域、同主题所描述的问题是否有不同的表达形式?
- ▲ 同一研究内容是否有不同的方法?
- 是否有替代的方法?

▲ 阅读过程——养成良好的组织习惯

一个有用的方法是:用笔来记录自己读过和听过的东西,写下自己的想法、感兴趣的难题、可能的解决方法、要查看的参考书目、笔记、文章的概要,即使那些笔记没有用,也会帮助集中精力,找到重点,进行总结。

- 写读书笔记的方法:

- 摘录式笔记——照抄原文或内容提要,记下资料出处,便于将来引用。
- 提纲式笔记——将资料的论点或基本内容提纲挈领地记下来,便于将来查阅。
- 心得式笔记——将对某一问题的心得写下来,便于将来发展想法。
- 索引式笔记——记下有关的书名、论文题目,便于将来再阅读。

▲ 阅读过程——发展自己的idea

- 真正理解文章,懂得提出问题的动机、解决的方法、基于的假设,这些假设是否可行,理论阐述是否正确,资料是否有遗漏。
- 进一步的研究方向是什么,已经完成了哪些工作,还有哪些工作没有完成,理论判定或实验验证的有效性,扩充和延伸算法的潜力,以此来发现、发展自己的idea。

- 阅读过程──阅读、思考、再阅读、再思考--阅读中如何能不被作者牵着鼻子走?
- ▲ 六顶思考帽: (英国学者爱德华•博诺 (Edward bono) 提出的思维工具)
- 一 白色思考帽:思考、搜集各环节的信息,找出基础数据。
- 黄色思考帽:积极表达乐观、满怀希望的建设性观点。
- 黑色思考帽:运用否定、质疑的看法,进行批判性阅读。
- 绿色思考帽:提出创造性的思考。
- 红色思考帽:直观表达直觉、感受、预感等方面的看法。
- 蓝色思考帽:规划和管理整个思考过程,得出结论。
- 当你对某些观点或内容进行批判的时候,会更容易形成自己的思想与想法,当你自己也 没有很好的答案的时候,你会去调查,巩固批判性阅读。如此阅读、思考、再阅读、再 思考,使自己的idea成熟起来。





- 1 论文构成要素
- 2 阅读论文方法
- 3 如何撰写论文

3 如何撰写论文

▼一篇好的论文须具备六好



如何撰写论文——撰写论文的基本流程



选题



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论文撰写



投稿发表/ 评审答辩

3 如何撰写论文——选题

- _ 选题原则
- ▲ 有用性原则
- ▲ 公共性原则
- ▲ 经验性原则
- 传承性原则
- ▲ 创新性原则
- 现实性原则
- ▲ 前瞻性原则

要尽量选择科学上的前沿课题 要尽量选择对传统观念提出质疑的课题 要尽量选择研究中的空白方面的课题 要尽量选择有争论的课题 要尽量选择自己熟知的领域课题

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Among high-risk patients undergoing angiography, there

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2.4 城市及邮政编码

2.5 中文摘要

本刊一律采用4项结构式摘要,具体层次为:目的(Objective)、方法(Methods)、结果(Results)和结论 (Conclusion)。具体要求: (1)目的:需与正文前言相一致,与结论相呼应。(2)方法:需包括文中所使用的主要方法 的名称、病例(动物)数和必要的分组情况。(3)结果:与研究结论相关的主要结果及数据、统计学意义均应列出,并 与文内核实无误。(4)结论: 需与研究目的相呼应。(5)中文摘要一般在300字左右

2.6 关键词

关键词采用《医学索引》(Index Medicus)的《医学主题词表》(MeSH)所列的词。如表中无相应的词,处理办法 有: (1)可选用直接相关的几个主题词进行组配。(2)可根据树状结构表选用最直接的上位主题词。(3)必要时,可采 用习用的自由词并排列于最后。关键词中的缩写词应按MeSH还原为全称,如"HBsAg"应标引为"肝炎表面抗原,乙 型"。关键词之间用";"分隔。

2.7 中图分类号

中图法分类号请根据论文内容的学科分类从《中国图书馆分类法》中查得。

与中文文题一致。

2.9 作者姓名

拼音,姓前名后,姓的首字母和名的首字母大写,双名中间不加连字符。举例: Wang Liqing。

2.10 作者单位的英文译名,城市,邮编,国名

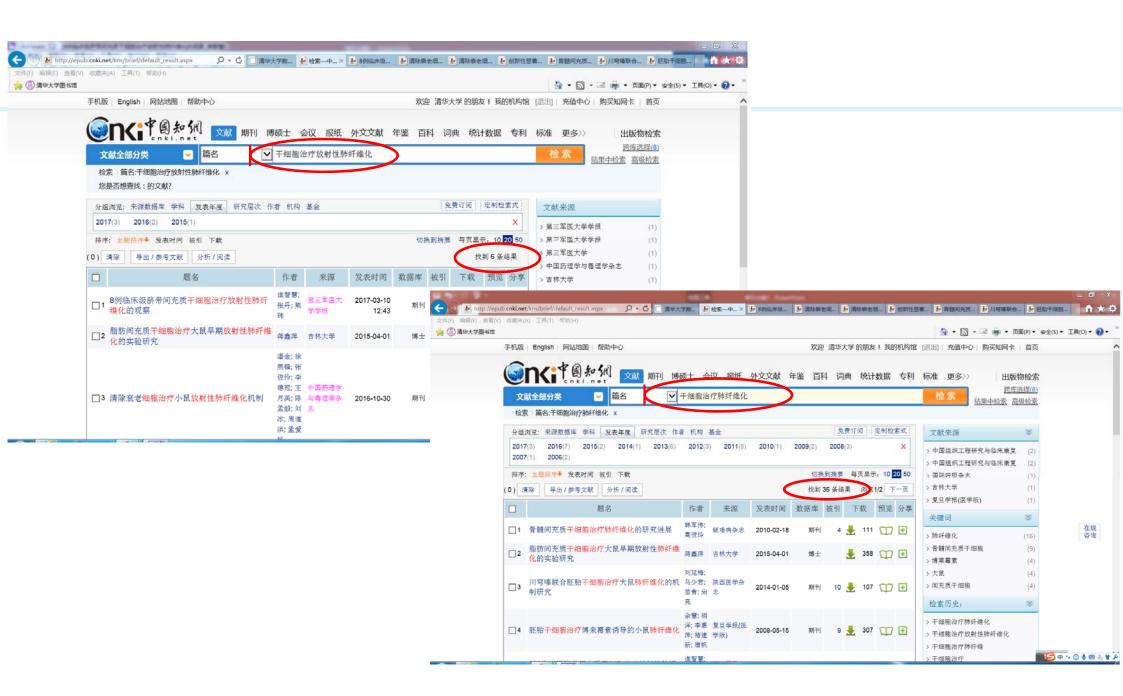
2.11 英文摘要

与中文摘要一致。

3 如何撰写论文

- 查找文献的方法
- 直接材料:

- ——问卷调查
- ——田野调查
- 间接材料:
- **—** 文献检索
- ——数据检索



3 如何撰写论文

论文的创新性——



观点创新



方法创新



继承创新



资料创新

创新性常常表现在理论阐述中,这是整篇论文的梁柱,论文内容的正确性、适当性与可行性完全看这一节的表现。

论文的结构

题目 作者 引言 摘要 资料与方法 关键词 结果 正文 讨论 参考文献 论证(文科) 作者简介 结论

3 如何撰写论文

- ▲ 论文撰写——一篇论文必须回答
- 一为什么要研究这个问题?
- 一 你做了什么?
- 一 你发现了什么?
- 一 它的意义什么?
- 一 结论是什么?
- ▲ 创新是什么?

题目 (title)

- ▲ 题目的作用:表意,让人一目了然。广告:让人看了想了解文章的内容。
- ▲ 题目一般不超过20个汉字,Science要求论文标题不要超出90个英文字符。
- 把握以下三原则:
- 1、准确到位:准确反映论文的中心内容。如:视觉传达设计的"波普效应"——动漫产业的迅猛发展对现代设计的影响,主要谈设计?影响?
- 2、简短精炼:例如: "关于钢水中所含化学成分的快速分析方法研究",可精炼为"钢水化学成分的快速分析法"
- 3、外延和内涵: 边界清楚,不能含糊不清。例如: 信息生态系统在高校数字图书馆建设中的应用思考
- 题目是论文的眼睛,明亮的眼睛能够引起读者的注意,有兴趣来阅读你的论文。即使内容再好,没有好的题目,也会使得整篇论文关注程度大打折扣。

摘要 (abstract)

■ 摘要应揭示论文核心内容、主要观点,是具有独立性和自明性的一篇完整短文。字数不宜过长或过短,期刊论文一般限定在100-300字,英文摘要一般不超过250个实词,学位论文一般500-1000字。

一般分为:

- 1、报道性摘要:包括研究目的、方法、结果、结论,着重反映论文的创新之处和结论。
- 2、指示性摘要:介绍论文的论题、阐述论文的目的和主要内容,适用于专 题、综述等。
- 摘要是整篇论文的缩影,读者阅读完摘要就知道这篇论文是否适合他,因此 摘要的撰写必须提纲契领,内容必须清楚且不能太过冗长。读者在读完摘要 之后若能对于整篇论文有一个清晰概括的轮廓,这便是一段成功的摘要。

关键词 (key word)

- 一般要求3-8个,用词要准确、规范、不要太偏,否则会影响论文的引用和检索。可以从论文的题目、摘要或全文中选择。
- 一 如:样文的关键词主要来源于题目

关键词是文章内容所包含的最重要词语,关键词的准确,关系到检索和引用,要特别加以注意。

正文——引言 (Introduction)

- 引言是论文的开场白,回答为什么要研究?
- 写什么?
- ▲ 1、阐述研究的基本内容,要尽量简洁明了。
- 2、文献总结(学术史回顾),三个层次:1)仅把作者和年份堆砌陈述只能算合格了四分之一。2)根据主题和原理加以概述,算是合格了一半。3)对主题脉络进行梳理才算完全合格。
- 3、分析过去研究的局限性,阐明自己研究的创新点。不要贬低别人,在肯定别人贡献的基础上,围绕过去研究的缺陷,完整清晰地描述自己的解决思路,体现为什么要研究?
- 4、(英文)总结性描述本论文的研究内容,可以分为一二三四来描述。
- 5、6000字以上的学术论文,一般一页多一点就可以了。不好的引言: 乱批一通; 原 封不动引用;
- 引言是读者注意力的门户,读者往往以此衡量作者对文献的把握程度,内容取材、文字表达要精心。

正文——论证格式 (demonstration)

它集中表述作者的研究成果,作者对问题的分析和对观点的论证等,又称"本论"。 正文的层次标志:

社会科学学术论文一般采用一、(一)、1、(1)、1)。其层次标志的直观显示如下:

正文
$$\begin{cases} -(1\%) \\ (-) (2\%) \\ (\Xi) \end{cases} \begin{cases} (1) (4\%) \\ (1) (4\%) \end{cases}$$

$$\Xi \begin{cases} (\Xi) \\ (\Xi) \end{cases} \begin{cases} (1) (3\%) \\ (2) \\ (3) \end{cases}$$

$$\Xi \begin{cases} (\Xi) \end{cases}$$

自然科学学术论文的层次标志则一般采用阿拉伯数字连续分级编码。不同层次的数字之间用下圆点"."隔开,末尾数字后不加标号,如"1"、"2.1"、"3.1.1"等,其层次标志的直观显示如下

正文——资料和方法 (material and method)

- 具体的做法、数据、文字材料,描述你做了什么?

写什么?

- 1、介绍清楚实验对象、材料、试剂、仪器、设备、实验条件、分组情况、数据分析方法及软件等。
- 2、根据文章类型不同,介绍干预措施、测量指标、判断结果的标准等。
- 3、只要实验产生了数据,体现在图片中,就应该介绍其使用的材料与方法。
- 4、将实验细分成多个小节来写,包含每一组实验信息,帮助读者精确找到实验细节,便于重复或评估。
- _ 注意:不要写成实验报告;理清内在逻辑;要能够重复;
- ★ 特别提示:资料和方法切忌简化、他人不能重复,理科实验要达到读者根据你的实验描述能重复出你的实验结果的目的,文科引用的文字资料要描述清楚,来源准确,要让读者根据你的引文能够找到原始资料。

正文——结果(result)

- 结果是回答你发现了什么?
- 写什么
- 1、对实验进行总体描述,对实验或观察结果进行高度概括和提炼。
- 2、准确表达必要的实验数据,可采用图表、图片、文字等形式,图表数据一定要与文字描述一致。
- ▲ 3、直观分析,描述发现,得出结果。
- 4、叙述翔实准确,不要故意的隐瞒或者遗漏,不能伪造和篡改数据,能够重复。
- 结果是实验得出的数据,是一篇文章的核心。有了结果,说明你已经完成了文章的全过程,如果你的结果恰巧解决了读者的一个重要的的疑问,就会引起读者的共鸣。

正文——讨论 (discussion)

- ▲ 回答论文的意义什么?
- 写什么?
- 1、对结果进行说明解释,回答引言中提出的问题,有何意义?数据是否符合最初假设?
- 2、结果是否与其他学者的研究结果相一致,如果不一致,为什么?实验设计是否有缺陷?
- 3、说明研究的局限性以及对结果的影响,提出下一步实验计划。
- 4、指出结果的理论意义和实际价值,突出研究的创新性,尤其是对前人的突破。
- 讨论部分能够反映作者研究问题的深度和广度。深度就是研究到一个什么程度,广度就是能否从多个方面来分析解释实验结果。一个好的讨论给读者带来圆满的结局——它逐一回应引言部分抛出的问题。

正文——论证 (demonstration)

- ▲ 很多文科论文更像议论文,用论据证明论点或反驳谬论的推理形式和思维过程
- 写什么
- ▲ 1、引文——提出问题
- 2、论证──分析问题,阐明自己的观点,告诉读者,什么是正确,什么是错误。
- 3、论证──解决问题,为什么是对的,错在哪里,由回答是什么到回答为什么。

正文——结论(conclusion)

▲ 回答结论是什么? 创新在哪里?

- 写什么 ?

- 1、阐述结果所揭示的原理及普及性,说明了什么问题,得出了什么规律,解决了什么理论和实际问题,有什么实用价值和意义。
- 2、与前人研究工作的异同,对前人的结果做了哪些修正、补充、发展或否定?
- 3、本研究的不足或遗留问题,案例是不是有例外,本论文难以解释或解决的问题,进一步研究的设想和建议。
- 结论是整篇文章的最后总结,应言简意赅,不要拖泥带水。
- 有的论文结果、讨论、结论没有明确分开。

参考文献 (reference)

- 1、只收录作者亲自阅读过,并在论文中直接使用的文献。
- 2、尤其重视原始文献和第一手资料。
- 3、凡转引的文献,一定要查找原始文献进行核对。
- ▲ 4、引用论点必须准确无误,不能断章取义。
- ▲ 5、采用规范著录格式。
- ▲ 温馨提示: 伪注、伪造篡改文献和数据,均属学术不端行为。

常见的退稿原因

- 1、论文无新意: 国际刊物最欢迎的是具有原创性的工作。实验论点重复别人已发表的文献,或经过简单推理就能从已知的国际文献中推理获得,或重复他人工作者常被拒稿。
- 2、分析不到位:有新的发现,但未能很好地提炼升华并上升到理论的高度。只有单纯的定性描述,缺乏定量的、理论的分析。
- 3、内容不够分量:不同杂志对论文内容的重要性要求是不同的,论文应该是该杂志感兴趣的领域,能够引起该杂志读者群的兴趣。
- ▲ 4、应用领域窄: 仅仅是区域性 (Local) 工作,而不是具有普遍意义,或仅仅是国外方法在中国某一地区的应用,而不是提出新的方法。
- 5、语言文字问题:英文错误太多,表达不当。论文组织得不好,文字功夫欠佳, 国外审稿人看不懂。

《新英格兰医学杂志》冠编玛丽●贝丝●哈梅尔如是说……

- 稿件退回主要有以下原因:
- 1、论文质量不高,科学性存在瑕疵。
- 2、创新性不够,研究证实了既往研究结果,但并未推动相关领域的学术进展。
- 3、研究的内容集中于某一专科,不具备普遍影响力,更适宜在专科期刊上发表。





锦翎!

请慎写调查问卷