

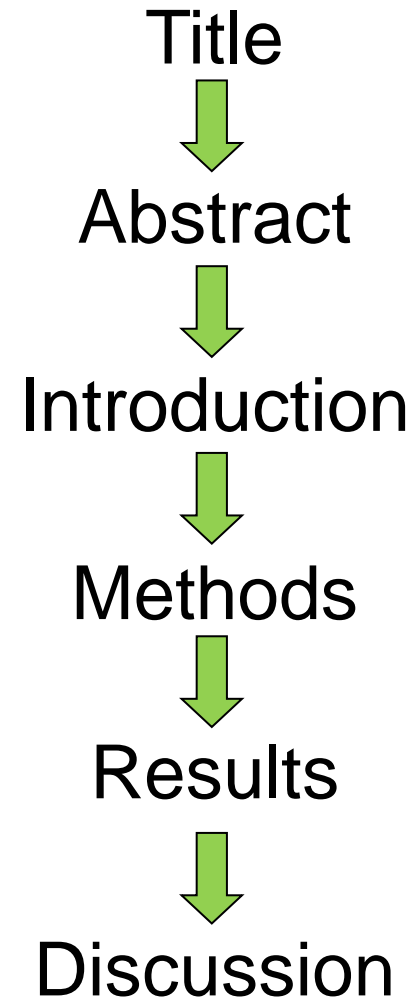
효과적인 영어논문 작성 (섹션별 영어관련 팁)

비만대사증후군연구회

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2023년 10월 21일

Order of writing (ideal?)



Order of writing (expert writers)

1. Methods
2. Results
3. Discussion
4. Introduction
5. Abstract
6. Title

Steps to organizing your manuscript

- 1 Prepare the **figures and tables**.
- 2 Write the **Methods**.
- 3 Write up the **Results**.
- 4 Write the **Discussion**. Finalize the Results and Discussion before writing the introduction. This is because, if the discussion is insufficient, how can you objectively demonstrate the scientific significance of your work in the introduction?
- 5 Write a clear **Conclusion**.
- 6 Write a compelling **introduction**.
- 7 Write the **Abstract**.
- 8 Compose a concise and descriptive **Title**.
- 9 Select **Keywords** for indexing.
- 10 Write the **Acknowledgements**.
- 11 Write up the **References**.

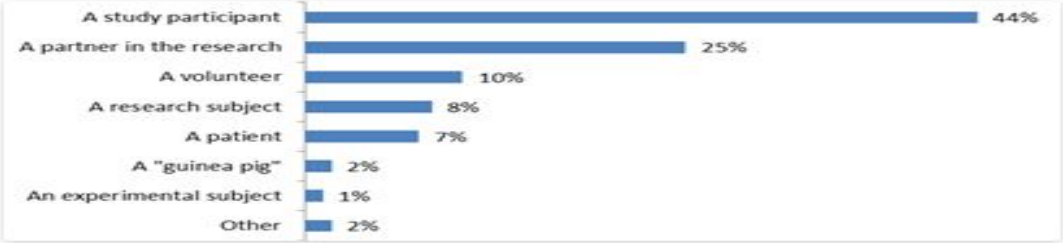
<https://www.elsevier.com/connect/11-steps-to-structuring-a-science-paper-editors-will-take-seriously>

Materials and Methods

Sunday, August 23, 2020

Participants, Patients, Subjects, Volunteers, What to Use?

For people who participate in clinical trials, what should we call them? Subject, volunteer (healthy volunteer), participant, or patient? This seems like an easy question, but there are actually a lot of disagreements. Here are some of the articles and blogs discussing this:

<p>Subject, Volunteer, Participant, or Patient?</p>	<p>The author clearly disliked the use of 'subject' for clinical trial participants.</p> <p>"In spite of its official sanctioned use, I've always objected to the term 'subject' to describe a person who donates time, effort and bodily fluids to further clinical research. It has a negative connotation for me, conjuring up the image of a cold scientific investigation. I wonder if people considering participating in clinical research studies are dissuaded by this term? Do they feel they will be 'subject' ed to tests and procedures? Acted upon, rather than participating in their health care?"</p>																		
<p>Revisiting What to Call People Who Participate in Clinical Research</p>	<p>The author prefers the term 'participants' to be used and even used the survey data to support the use of 'participants'.</p> <div data-bbox="665 568 2160 1025" style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 10px;"> <p>'If you were to participate in an HIV cure-related study, how would you describe yourself?'</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="894 668 1951 908"> <thead> <tr> <th>Response</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A study participant</td> <td>44%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A partner in the research</td> <td>25%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A volunteer</td> <td>10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A research subject</td> <td>8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A patient</td> <td>7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A "guinea pig"</td> <td>2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>An experimental subject</td> <td>1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>2%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Figure 1: Response from n = 348 people living with HIV to the question: "If you were to participate in an HIV cure-related study, how would you describe yourself?"</p> </div> <p>"The New England Journal of Medicine, American Journal of Public Health, and International Committee of Medical Journal Editors all use the term <u>participant</u> exclusively. NIH Director Francis Collins is quoted as saying, "Medical advances would not be possible without participants in clinical trials."</p>	Response	Percentage	A study participant	44%	A partner in the research	25%	A volunteer	10%	A research subject	8%	A patient	7%	A "guinea pig"	2%	An experimental subject	1%	Other	2%
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<http://onbiostatistics.blogspot.com/2020/08/participants-patients-subjects.html>

What to use?

- Phase I clinical trials including first-in-human trials. The majority of phase I studies are conducted in healthy volunteers at a dedicated clinical research unit. Only in rare situations (such as oncology studies, studies using human-plasma derived products), are phase I studies conducted in patients.
- Vaccine clinical trials. In vaccine clinical trials, volunteers (or the participants who do not have the disease) are recruited. The purpose of these clinical trials is to test if the vaccine will safe and effective against developing a disease.
- Preventive clinical trials. If the purpose of a clinical trial is to test if any therapeutic agent (not necessarily the vaccine) can prevent a disease, the participants will be volunteers and should not be called ~~'patients'~~.
- Clinical trials in pregnant women. Pregnancy women are ~~not patients~~.

Pejorative/problematic terms

Obesity and People-First Language <https://www.obesity.org/tos-resources-for-reporters/>

For people with obesity, bias and discrimination are daily facts of life. Negative perceptions, stigmatizing language and other forms of bias mean that people with obesity are denied jobs and promotions, face rejection by peers, and even receive inappropriate treatment from healthcare providers.

Experts say that appropriate language can help reduce the stigma of obesity. The Obesity Society therefore recommends the use of “people first” language.

This people-first approach is commonly used for most chronic diseases and is the accepted norm when addressing people with mental and physical disabilities. The American Psychological Association has endorsed the use of language that puts “people first, not their disability” and the *American Medical Association Manual of Style* agrees, saying: “Avoid labeling people with their disabilities or diseases (e.g., the blind, schizophrenics, epileptics).”

The Obesity Society strongly endorses using people-first language when discussing obesity. For example, reporters and writers are encouraged to use the phrase “persons with obesity” rather than “obese patients.”

Pejorative/problematic terms

Problematic Terms	Preferred Terms
In 20 patients used as controls	For 20 patients who served as controls
The patient complained.	The patient reported symptoms.
Suffering from obesity	Living with obesity or affected by obesity
Weight problem	Weight concerns or Weight-related health concerns
Failed dieting attempts	Unsuccessful weight management efforts

Active vs. passive voice

Instructions for authors

Writing for a Nature journal

Before writing a paper, authors are advised to visit the author information pages of the journal to which they wish to submit (see this link for a [full list of Nature Portfolio publications](#)). Each journal has slightly different format requirements depending on readership, space, style and so on. The journal's website will contain detailed information about format, length limits, figure preparation, and similar matters. If your questions are not answered on these pages or through our recommended guidelines below, we suggest you contact the journal's editorial office for further guidance before submitting. Contact information for the editorial offices can be found on the journal websites.

Nature journals prefer authors to write in the active voice ("we performed the experiment...") as experience has shown that readers find concepts and results to be conveyed more clearly if written directly. We have also found that use of several adjectives to qualify one noun in highly technical language can be confusing to readers. We encourage authors to "unpackage" concepts and to present their findings and conclusions in simply constructed sentences.

Instructions for authors



The screenshot shows the Springer website interface. At the top left is the Springer logo. Below it is a search bar with the text 'Search' and a magnifying glass icon. A navigation menu includes 'Home', 'Subjects', 'Services', 'Springer Shop', and 'About us'. The main content area shows 'Manuscript Guidelines Journals' with a breadcrumb trail 'Home > For Authors & Editors >'. Below this is a social media sharing bar with icons for Facebook, Twitter, and a plus sign. The main heading is 'INSTRUCTIONS FOR AUTHORS'.

- Add the general context to the beginning of the abstract, and general conclusions to the end.
- Use the active voice, not the passive (e.g., "I ate the donut" not "the donut was eaten").
- Organize the introduction with the general context, then the specific context of your study, rather than interweaving the two.
- Maintain the same order of material throughout your manuscript. For example, if you set out 3 aims, organize the data analysis section, the results, and the discussion, in the same way.
- Keep methods in the methods (not the results) and discussion in the discussion (not the results).

Why active voice?

1. Emphasizes author responsibility

- a) - Protein A **is used** in research applications and in the industrial purification of monoclonal antibodies.
 - Simulated signals **were constructed**...Noise **was added**... Finally the data **were analyzed**..

- b) **We define** asymptomatic as “presenting no symptoms of disease.”

Why active voice?

2. Reduces ambiguity

(X) A new method **was developed** ...

→ **We developed** a new method...

→ **In this study**, a new method **was developed**...

3. Improves readability

(X) When X **was tested** by the authors, **it was discovered**...

→ We **tested and discovered** that ...

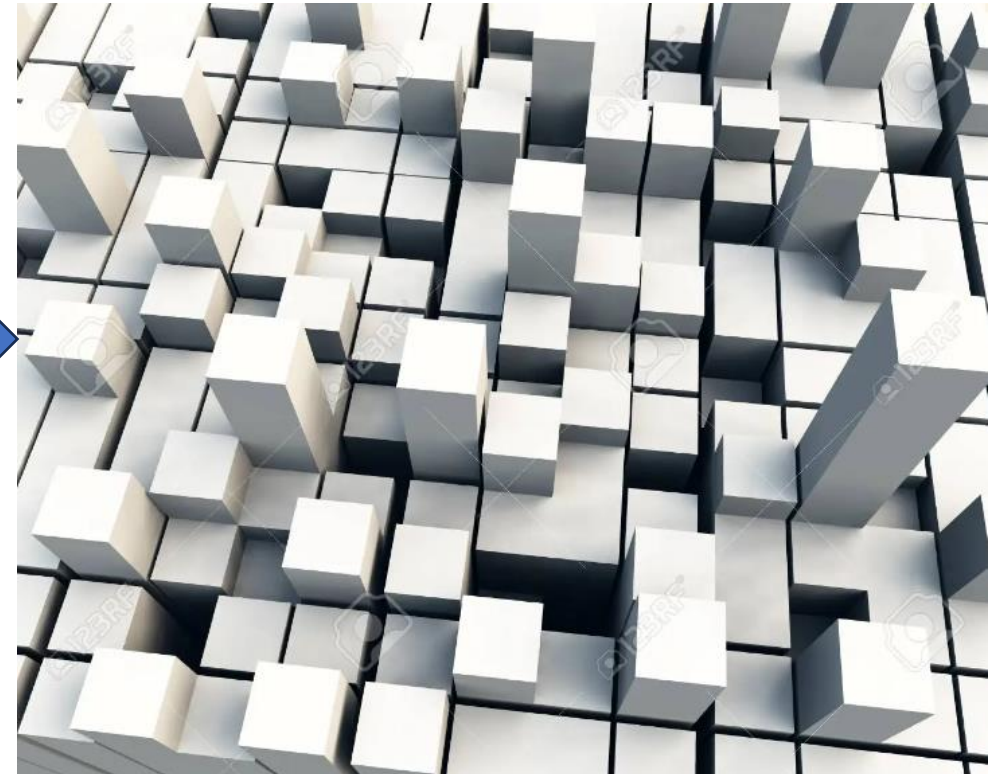
Results and Discussion

Highlighting your findings

Writing with good grammar



Writing with impact



Importance of verbs

1. We **performed an analysis** on the data.

→ We **analyzed** the data.

2. There was a **significant increase** in adverse outcome...

→ Adverse outcome **increased significantly**...

Verb choice

Exercise

1. The latest series of studies **question/challenge** the conclusions of previous research.
2. The results given in Figure 2 **validate/support** the first hypothesis.

Verb choice

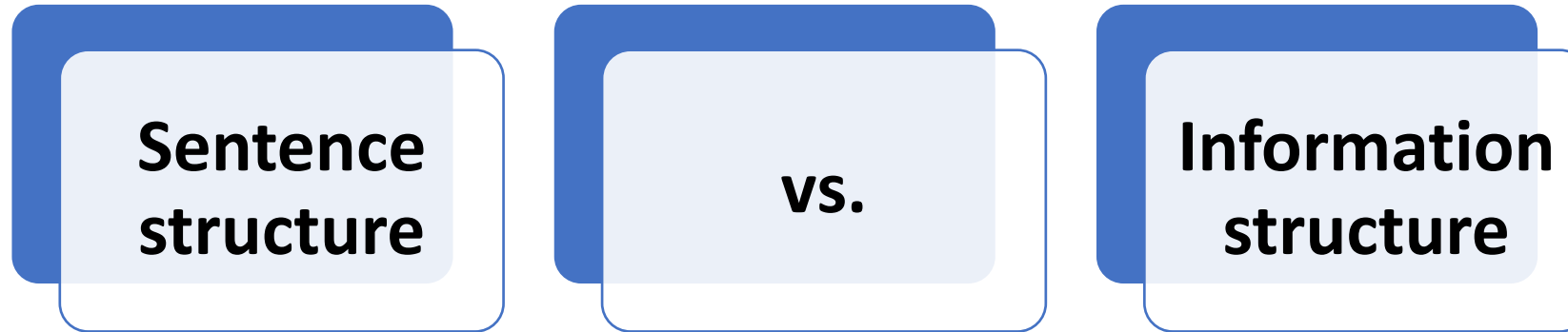
Example:

Smith (2021) **mentioned** several possible risk factors
for obesity in children.



identified
found

Information structure



End placement principle

(O) This study examined **the impact of the spread of COVID-19 on families.**

2) **The impact of the spread of COVID-19 on families** was examined in this study.

Author and reviewer tutorials



Why is publishing your work important?

Perhaps you need to publish in order to graduate, get a job, or advance your career. But consider two of the most important aims of scientists:

- To add to the **body of human knowledge**
- To help yourself and others **understand the nature of the universe**

Your research is not complete until it has been published

You can't accomplish these goals without publishing. After all, the main way that others learn about your work is through your published articles. If you don't publish, other researchers can't build on your work; it will be as if you never did the research.

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<https://www.springernature.com/gp/authors/campaigns/writing-in-english>

Why should you put your sentences' most important ideas at the end of the sentence? *(select the correct answer)*

- Because it is the natural stress position in English, so readers will know it is the most important idea

- Because it will point to what the following sentence will be about

SUBMIT

Why should you put your sentences' most important ideas at the end of the sentence? *(select the correct answer)*

- Because it is the natural stress position in English, so readers will know it is the most important idea
- Because it will point to what the following sentence will be about
- Both are true

SUBMIT

Information flow

Given before new principle

(1) John Baker works at the Obesity Research Institute.

He is currently investigating gene mutation as a researcher at the institute.

(2) John Baker works at the Obesity Research Institute.

As a researcher at the institute, he is currently investigating gene mutation.

When discussing limitations

Ineffective: Our sample size was **too small to determine** whether there are metabolic differences between individuals with obesity and those without.

→ **Although** our sample size was **relatively** small, **our findings suggest** that there **may be** metabolic differences between individuals with obesity and those without. This necessitates further research using larger sample sizes.

Describing graphs

Exercise: 40% → 50% (40+10=50)

Moving up from 40% to 50% is a 10 percentage point increase, but is an actual 25 percent increase in what is being measured.

Attention: A large percentage of patients ..

Introduction

Introduction vs. Discussion

□ Introduction vs. Discussion

- Introduction → Study question and why the research was needed
- Discussion → Putting findings into the context of previous work

Compare: literature review

- 1) Smith (2021) found X. → focuses on the researcher
- 2) X occurs (Smith 2021). → focuses on the findings

Highlighting (**not recommended**)

In the current study, the likelihood to present at least one AP-AE was significantly higher in pwMS than controls, and increased significantly with the second dose of vaccine in both groups. This is the first study directly comparing pwMS with age- and sex-matched HC, but the frequency of AP-AE in pwMS is similar to the one reported in previous studies and to the original RCT (Polack et al., 2020; Briggs et al., 2022; Lotan et al., 2021; Wieske et al., 2022). The reason for a reduced incidence of AP-AEs in our cohort of controls might reside in ethnic, demographic or social differences from the general population of the original RCT.

Highlighting (**not recommended**)

Conclusion

There is paucity of high-quality prospective, longitudinal data on pregnancy and pediatric outcomes in MS patients. As MS pregnancy rates increase, addressing these knowledge gaps is important. Our study is the first to investigate the longitudinal growth and developmental outcomes of IMS. The study's strength is the prospective data collection and population-based recruitment. Our study was not designed to address cau-

Neurology Journals Style Points

Priority Claims

No priority claims, e.g., “This is the first paper to show...”, “this is a novel study” or “these findings or data have never been reported before”. Instead of generating interest in a study, this may trivialize the findings. In addition, such claims may offend authors whose earlier papers on the topic may have appeared elsewhere.

These are examples of revisions that can be made to avoid priority claims:

- Unrevised: Typical infratentorial lesions were seen, even though presentation with central hyperventilation has not been described before to our knowledge.
Revised: Typical infratentorial lesions were seen, even though presentation with central hyperventilation is rare.
- Unrevised: We report on the first well-standardized RC-IFA, which was developed to determine autoantibodies against Tr/DNER.
Revised: We report a well-standardized RC-IFA, which was developed to determine autoantibodies against Tr/DNER.

<https://www.neurology.org/style-points>

Coparenting-focused preventive intervention reduces postnatal maternal BMI and buffers impact of cortisol

However, to our knowledge, there is currently no research examining the effect of coparenting intervention on improving maternal lifestyle and weight management following birth. Here, we extend our

We report here for the first time, to our knowledge, that a preventive intervention designed to improve coparenting practices at the transition to parenthood also improved postpartum maternal anthropometry, resulting in a smaller increase in maternal BMI from before conception to 12 months after pregnancy. We also found that ran-

Highlighting the originality

- *As far as we know*, there are no studies on...
- *To [the best of] our knowledge*, previous studies have not discussed...
- *We believe that this is the first time* that X theory has been applied to ...
- *Generally speaking*, X is *seldom* considered.
- *So far*, X has *never* been applied to Y.
- *Moreover*, no attention has been paid to ...
- *Previous studies* have only dealt with X, whereas *our study* focuses on Y.

Hedging (vague language)

Types	Examples
Introductory verbs	seem, tend, appear to be, believe, suggest, think, look like
Modal auxiliary verbs	would, should, may, could, might
Frequency Adverbs	often, sometimes, usually, seldom
Probability adverbs	unlikely, probable, possible
Modal nouns	assumption, possibility, probability
That clauses	It could be the case that It might be suggested that
To-clause + adjective	It may be possible to obtain It is important to develop

Adapted from <http://www.uefap.com/writing/feature/hedge.htm>

Hedges (vague language)

Abstract

Migraine headaches may take place due to various triggering factors. One or more triggering factors can be detected in a migraine patient. To our knowledge, a factor that is known to trigger migraine attacks in a patient does not cause headache each time the patient is exposed to it. Migraine headaches also can be experienced without these factors. Here, we describe a case series of 16 sunlight-induced migraine patients. Records of patients admitted to Firat University Faculty of Medicine Clinic of Neurology with a complaint of headache between January 2001 and June 2010 were scanned. Among those patients, the ones suffering headaches after being exposed to sunlight were examined comprehensively. Nine patients were female and 7 were male. Fourteen patients had the characteristics of migraine without aura, while 2 patients had the characteristics of migraine with aura. The mean times to headache onset after sunlight exposure were 5–10 min in summer and 60 min in winter. Migraine headaches can be triggered by many different causes. We view sunlight as a single triggering factor which should be questioned in migraine patients.

Titles

❖ Avoid beginning the title with a general word such as:

(X) Results of, A study of, An Investigation into,
A report of (A Case of), An approach to,
A consideration of, An analysis of, Observations on

En dash

Methods: Racially diverse schoolchildren aged 8–15 y were randomly assigned in a double-blind fashion to supplementation with 600, 1000, or 2000 IU vitamin D₃/d for 6 mo. Changes in HDL cholesterol, triglycerides, LDL cholesterol, total cholesterol, and blood glucose over 6 mo and at 12 mo (6 mo post-supplementation) were assessed. Subgroup analyses were also performed by weight status and race.

Results: Among 604 children, 40.9% were vitamin D–inadequate at baseline (<20 ng/mL; mean ± SD: 22.0 ± 6.8 ng/mL), 46.4% were overweight/obese, and 60.9% had ≥1 suboptimal blood lipids or glucose. Over 6 mo, serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D increased in all 3

The median time between the end of the clinical evaluation and start of lung ultrasonography was 10 minutes for all cases (IQR 5 to 10 minutes and 5 to 15 minutes for SARS-CoV-2–negative and –positive patients, respectively).

En dash

Example:

Researchers are continually uncovering new insights into obesity—arguably our world's most significant public health problem to date—and its multifaceted impact on global communities.

Hyphen/En dash/Em dash



Punctuation marks

ultrasonographic integrated assessment had higher sensitivity than the first nasopharyngeal RT-PCR (94.4% [95% confidence interval {CI} 88.2% to 97.9%]) versus 80.4% [95% CI 71.6% to 87.4%]); the clinical–lung

Ways to search for phrases and expressions

전공분야 논문들을 database로 활용하는 방법

Using Adobe Reader → 고급검색 옵션 사용

Brief Cutting Edge Report

COVID-19 AND OBESITY

Obesity

von Hippel et al. (2) found that BMI gain was more rapid during summer vacation than during the in-session school year.

In 2014, Franckle et al. (3) reported a systematic review including seven studies examining school versus summer weight gain in children with an emphasis on racial/ethnic disparities. Of the seven studies, six found “accelerated” weight gain during the summer, particularly among black, Hispanic, and overweight children and adolescents. Wang et al. (4) in 2015 found that during summer breaks, children consumed fewer vegetables and more added sugar and watched more television, but they were also more active. The authors did not detect racial differences in these effects.

In 2016, von Hippel and Workman (5) reported observations in a large sample (18,170) of US children attending kindergarten through the second grade. The authors found that the prevalence of overweight and obesity increased significantly over two summer vacations but that no increase in adiposity occurred during the three evaluated school years. School environments provide structure and routine around mealtimes, physical activity, and sleep schedule, the three predominant lifestyle factors implicated in obesity risk.

These and other observations led Rundle et al. (1) to recently advance the argument that the COVID-19 pandemic, by restricting children from attending school, will exacerbate the risk factors for “weight gain associated with summer recess.” The authors additionally postulated that homes will be stocked during the lockdown with ultraprocessed and calorie-dense foods, a suggestion now strongly supported by recent observations in real-world settings (6). The aim of this longitudinal clinical study was to test the hypothesis that factors contributing to weight gain among children and adolescents with overweight and obesity are exacerbated during a pandemic-associated lockdown.

Questions were related to behaviors observed over the evaluation week. The telephone interviews lasted about 10 minutes.

Some educational programs were delivered via internet during the lockdown, but the screen time question related to nonschool activities. The interviews were conducted at the baseline visit in May to July 2019 and again 3 weeks following the mandatory quarantine starting on March 10, 2020. The same questions collected at baseline were compared with those collected 3 weeks into the lockdown confinement. The same person administered the questions at baseline and later by telephone. A structured weight-control program was not provided to participants during the shelter-in-place period. Most of the participants had access to courtyards or gardens that provided small open spaces for activities.

Statistical methods

Descriptive statistics of the participants’ baseline characteristics are provided as mean and SD for continuous variables and frequency and percentages for categorical variables. We used paired *t* tests to evaluate the significance of changes from prelockdown (baseline, May-July 2019) to lockdown (March-April 2020) in the item responses. Pearson correlation analyses were conducted to assess the associations between diet, activity, and sleep pre- and peri-lockdown behavior changes. In addition, we tested the significance of differences between males and females in response changes by using independent two-sample *t* tests. The small sample precluded testing race/ethnic differences in outcome variables. All statistical analyses were performed by using SAS 9.4 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, North Carolina), and statistical significance was declared if a two-sided *P* value was less than 0.05.

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모든 도구 편집 변환 서명

informed

관련 단어 포함

전체 단어

대소문자 구분

책갈피 포함

주석 포함

고급 검색

Brief Cutting Edge Report
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by South Korea National Honoraria, Wiley Online Library on [17/10/2023]. See the Terms at

검색





창 정렬


찾을 대상:
informed consent(위치: C:\Users\SAMSUNG\D...\Informed consent)

결과:
 2개의 문서(2개의 인스턴스)

새로 검색 

결과:

-  Effects of COVID-19 Lockdown on Lifestyle Behaviors in Children with Obesity Living in Verona, Italy: A Lon
 -  provided **informed consent** at the first/baseline evaluation visit, which occurred between May 13 and
-  Almonds vs. carbohydrate snacks in an energy-restricted diet: Weight and cardiometabolic outcomes from
 -  written **informed consent** was obtained. Participants were assigned to the AED or the NFD group

정렬 기준: 

파일 경로 축소

factors implicated in obesity risk.

These and other observations led Rundle et al. (1) to recently advance the argument that the COVID-19 pandemic, by restricting children from attending school, will exacerbate the risk factors for “weight gain associated with summer recess.” The authors additionally postulated that homes will be stocked during the lockdown with ultraprocessed and calorie-dense foods, a suggestion now strongly supported by recent observations in real-world settings (6). The aim of this longitudinal clinical study was to test the hypothesis that factors contributing to weight gain among children and adolescents with overweight and obesity are exacerbated during a pandemic-associated lockdown.

Methods

Study design and rationale

Nonadult participants with obesity ($BMI \geq 25$) were enrolled as controls in the ongoing longitudinal observational *Obesita lavoro Perilux* Study in Verona, Italy, where lifestyle changes are the main therapeutic goal, and the protocol includes periodic telephone interviews. The study was approved by the hospital Institutional Review Board (Protocol: 5384, 01/29/2019), and parents provided informed consent at the first/baseline evaluation visit, which occurred between May 13 and July 30, 2019. During this period, children attended school (May to June) or were involved in structured postschool activities (July) administered weekdays during the morning. Body weight, height, and waist circumference were measured at the baseline visit; BMI was calculated at weight/height squared. BMI z scores

are the significance of changes from prelockdown (baseline, May-July 2019) to lockdown (March-April 2020) in the item responses. Pearson correlation analyses were conducted to assess the associations between diet, activity, and sleep pre- and peri-lockdown behavior changes. In addition, we tested the significance of differences between males and females in response changes by using independent two-sample t tests. The small sample precluded testing race/ethnic differences in outcome variables. All statistical analyses were performed by using SAS 9.4 (SAS Institute Inc., Cary, North Carolina), and statistical significance was declared if a two-sided P value was less than 0.05.

Results

Participants

A total of 50 parents were contacted, and 41 responded and agreed to be interviewed. The 41 participants included 22 males and 19 females with a mean baseline age of 13.0 (3.1) (range, 6-18) years (Table 1). Baseline BMI was similar at about 30 in males and females, with mean z scores between the 97th and 98th percentiles that ranged from the 94.4th to 99.6th percentiles. The participant with the minimum BMI percentile was the only one whose percentile was less than the 95th percentile. The participant’s countries of origin included Italy (35), North Africa (4), and Albania (2). Baseline reported activities included running/soccer (24.4%), swimming (17.1%), jogging (22.0%), volleyball/basketball (9.8%), and dancing (9.8%); only 4.9% reported no sports activities.