How to Publish in High Impact Journals

如何在权威期刊上发表论文

Charlesworth
Author Services

Focus
重点

This presentation provides an overview of the publishing in journals with high Impact Factors
该介绍概述了在权威期刊发表论文的问题

We will examine the characteristics of high impact journals, criteria for acceptance and how to construct a research paper to give it the best possible chance of being considered for review.
我们将探讨权威期刊的特点、论文接收标准及如何设计学术论文以提高审核的可能性。

About The Charlesworth Group
查尔斯沃思集团介绍

Over 80 years' experience in 'STM' Publishing

在科学、技术和医学领域拥有80余年的出版经验

We work with leading Western scholarly publishers (including ASCO, AMA)

我们同西方领先学术出版社进行合作（包括美国临床肿瘤学会和美国管理协会）

Offices in the UK, China and the US

在英国、中国及美国设有办事处

We provide editing, education and author support services directly to authors as well as to publishers, universities and research institutes globally

我们向全球的作者、出版社、大学及科研机构直接提供编辑、教育及作者支持服务

Expert staff in all locations, and helpdesk team in Beijing

专家团队遍及全球各地并在北京设有服务台团队

Contents
目录

Characteristics of High Impact Journals
权威期刊的特点

Journals involve:

包括：

- Renowned Editorial Boards
- 知名编辑团队
- High rejection rates
- 拒稿率高
- Thorough peer review
- 深入的同行评审
- High quality research
- 高质量研究
- English language
- 使用英语

Characteristics of High Quality Research
高质量研究的特点

Highly cited manuscripts feature:

频繁引用的论文特点：

- An engaging title and abstract
- 标题及摘要有吸引力
- Important research questions
- 研究问题重大
- Novel research applicable to wide audiences
- 研究新颖，受众广
- Sound study design and excellent, high-quality data
- 研究设计合理，数据良好质量高
- Clear and concise writing
- 写作风格简洁，不拖泥带水
- Collaboration with international groups
- 与国际团体的协作

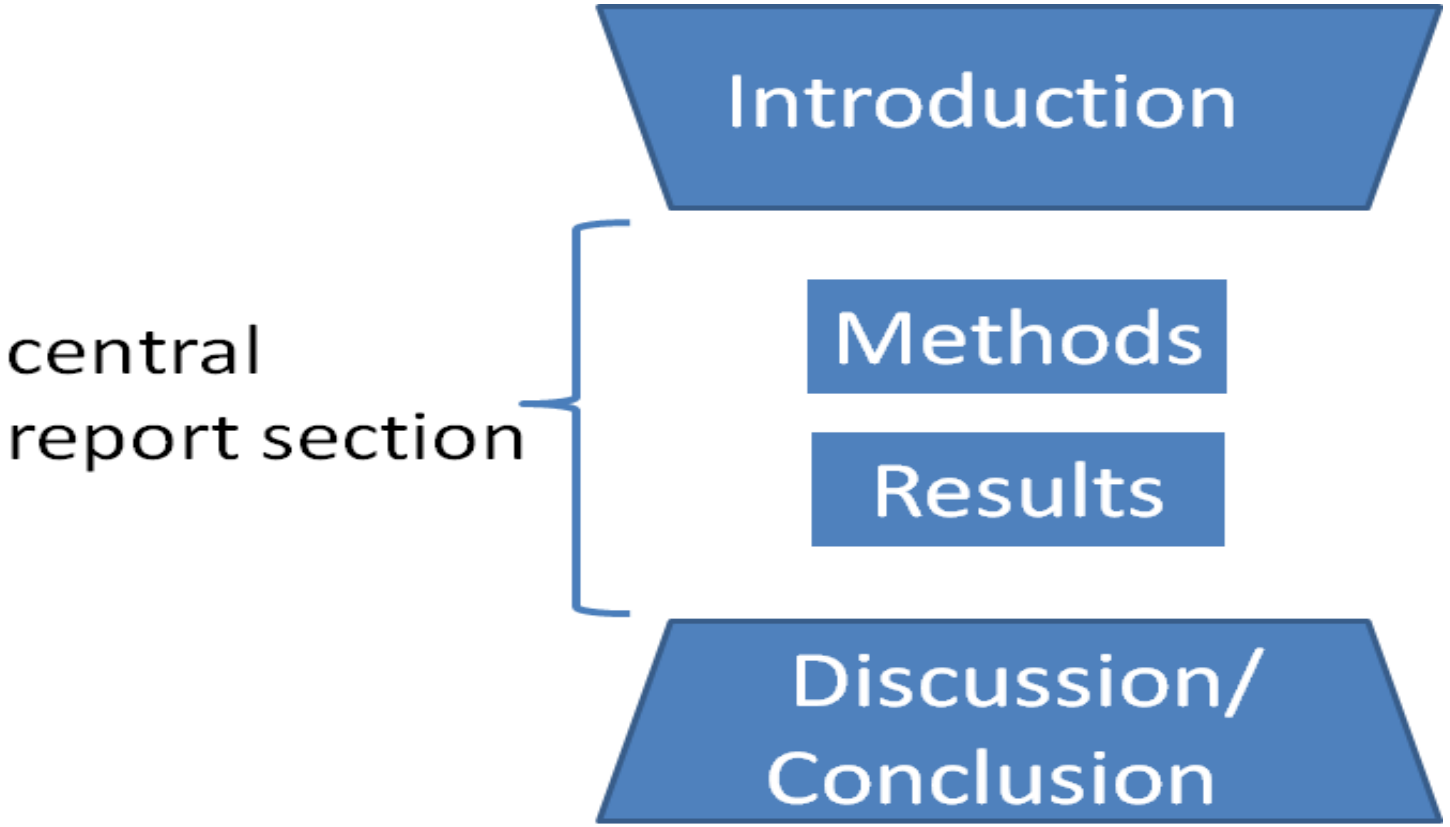
Preparing Your Article
写作准备

“There are two possible articles you can write:
“可选的写作论文包括两类
(a) the article you planned to write when you designed your study or
在设计研究时准备写作的论文，或者
(b) the article that makes the most sense now that you have seen the results.
知悉研究结果后写出的更具意义的论文

They are rarely the same, and the correct answer is (b).”
两者极不相同，正确的选择是（b）”

Bem, D. J. (2004).实证性期刊论文的写作. In J. M. Darley, M. P. Zanna, & H. L. Roediger III (Eds.), The compleat academic （第2期，第185-219页）。华盛顿特区：美国心理学会

Article Structure – IMRaD
文章结构 - IMRaD



Wineglass model for IMRaD structure by Tom Toyosaki

Written Language
使用语言

English is the global language of science

英语是科学界全球通用的语言

- Find a competent writing style
- 选用合适的写作风格
- Use a professional editing service
- 使用专业编辑服务
- Read articles published in high impact journals
- 阅读权威期刊的已发表论文
- Adhere to the style…
- 学习其写作风格
- …but be careful not to plagiarise
- 但注意不要抄袭

Research Concept
研究定义

The core of a manuscript should:

论文的核心应：

- Be clearly conceptualised
- 清楚地予以概念化
- Be methodologically sound
- 在研究方法上合理可靠
- Feature strong, logical assessment
- 评估结论可靠且符合逻辑

Designing a Research Question
研究问题的设计

Unfocused and broad:

无重心、宽泛：

“What are the effects of childhood obesity in the United States?”

“美国儿童肥胖症的影响有哪些？”

More focused:

有所侧重：

“How does childhood obesity correlate with academic performance in elementary school children?”

“儿童肥胖症如何影响小学生的学习成绩？”

Designing a Research Question
研究问题的设计

Too narrow:
过于狭窄：
“What is the childhood obesity rate in Phoenix, AZ?”
“亚利桑那州凤凰城的儿童肥胖率如何？”

Less narrow:

稍宽：

“How does the education level of the parents impact childhood obesity rates in Phoenix, AZ?”

“父母的受教育程度对亚利桑那州凤凰城的儿童肥胖率有何影响？”

Title
标题

Hook the Editor

让编辑产生兴趣

Tips for an effective **title**:

写好**标题**的小技巧：

- Clear statement of key concepts
- 主要内容清晰阐述
- Explicit statement of findings
- 研究结果易于理解
- Technology or tools
- 使用技术或工具
- 10-12 words in length
- 10-12个单词

Example Title
标题示例

Visual threat detection

视觉探测威胁

Mechanisms of visual threat detection in specific phobia

特定恐惧症患者的视觉探测威胁机制

Comparing the sensitivity of visual threat detection mechanisms and speed of temporal disengagement, using threat-relevant and non-threat relevant stimuli in spider-phobic and non-phobic subjects

针对蜘蛛恐惧症人员及非蜘蛛恐惧症人员施加相关威胁及非威胁刺激视觉探测机制的敏感性及短暂脱离速度的比较

Increased sensitivity to visual threat detection mechanisms in spider-phobic subjects

蜘蛛恐惧症人员视觉探测威胁机制敏感性增加

Abstract
摘要

Write your abstract after you have written your paper, once you are fully aware of the narrative that your paper will take.
论文完成后撰写摘要，并在你完全知悉论文的叙事风格后撰写。

Tips for an effective **abstract**:
写好摘要的小技巧：

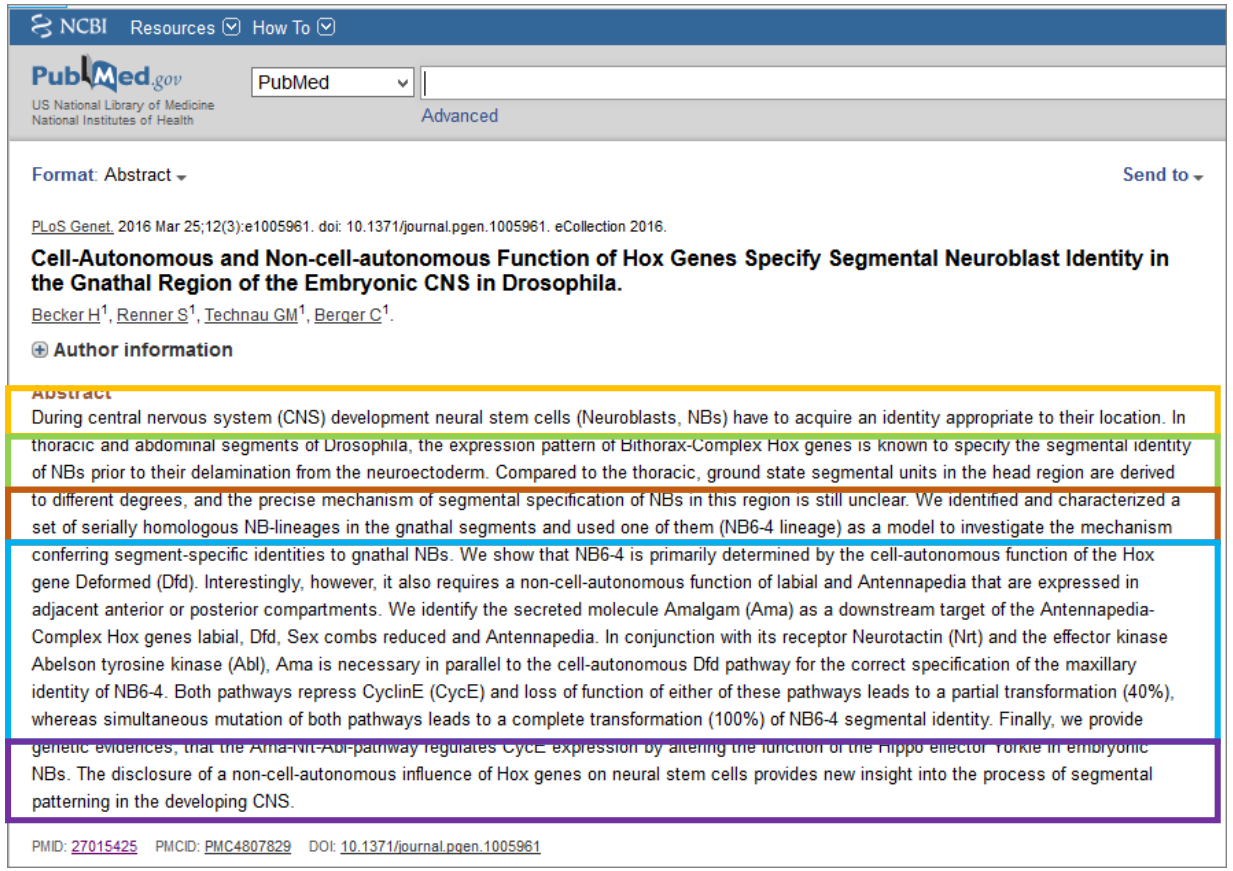
- Major objectives and conclusions
- 主要目标及结论
- Clear hypothesis
- 假设清晰
- Key words from the methods section
- 从研究方法部分摘取的关键词
- What has been achieved with your research
- 研究所取得的成果
- Why your findings matter
- 研究成果的意义

Abstract
摘要

Fine tuning your **abstract**:
摘要微调：

- Assemble the above information into a single paragraph.
- 将上述信息整合到一个段落
- Omit background information, literature review, and detailed description of methods
- 省略背景介绍、文献综述及对研究方法的详细描述
- Remove extra words and phrases
- 去除多余单词和短语
- Convey only the essential information
- 只保留关键信息
- Ask a colleague to read it
- 请一位同事阅读并提出意见

Example Abstract
摘要示例



NCBI Resources How To

PubMed.gov
US National Library of Medicine
National Institutes of Health

PubMed

Advanced

Format: Abstract

Send to

PLoS Genet. 2016 Mar 25;12(3):e1005961. doi: 10.1371/journal.pgen.1005961. eCollection 2016.

Cell-Autonomous and Non-cell-autonomous Function of Hox Genes Specify Segmental Neuroblast Identity in the Gnathal Region of the Embryonic CNS in Drosophila.

Becker H[1], Renner S[1], Technau GM[1], Berger C[1].

Author information

Abstract

During central nervous system (CNS) development neural stem cells (Neuroblasts, NBs) have to acquire an identity appropriate to their location. In thoracic and abdominal segments of Drosophila, the expression pattern of Bithorax-Complex Hox genes is known to specify the segmental identity of NBs prior to their delamination from the neuroectoderm. Compared to the thoracic, ground state segmental units in the head region are derived to different degrees, and the precise mechanism of segmental specification of NBs in this region is still unclear. We identified and characterized a set of serially homologous NB-lineages in the gnathal segments and used one of them (NB6-4 lineage) as a model to investigate the mechanism conferring segment-specific identities to gnathal NBs. We show that NB6-4 is primarily determined by the cell-autonomous function of the Hox gene Deformed (Dfd). Interestingly, however, it also requires a non-cell-autonomous function of labial and Antennapedia that are expressed in adjacent anterior or posterior compartments. We identify the secreted molecule Amalgam (Ama) as a downstream target of the Antennapedia-Complex Hox genes labial, Dfd, Sex combs reduced and Antennapedia. In conjunction with its receptor Neurotactin (Nrt) and the effector kinase Abelson tyrosine kinase (Abl), Ama is necessary in parallel to the cell-autonomous Dfd pathway for the correct specification of the maxillary identity of NB6-4. Both pathways repress CyclinE (CycE) and loss of function of either of these pathways leads to a partial transformation (40%), whereas simultaneous mutation of both pathways leads to a complete transformation (100%) of NB6-4 segmental identity. Finally, we provide genetic evidences, that the Ama-Nrt-Abl-pathway regulates CycE expression by altering the function of the Hippo effector Yorkie in embryonic NBs. The disclosure of a non-cell-autonomous influence of Hox genes on neural stem cells provides new insight into the process of segmental patterning in the developing CNS.

PMID: 27015425 PMCID: PMC4807829 DOI: 10.1371/journal.pgen.1005961

Context

Research question

Method

Results

Implications

van Eijkeren JC, Olie JD, Bradberry SM, Vale JA, de Vries I, Meulenbelt J, Hunault CC. (2016, November), Clinical Toxicology. Retrieved from https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27710180
6th October 2016

Introduction
引言

Provide the context for the research and engage the reader.
说明研究背景，引发读者的兴趣

- 4-6 paragraphs long
- 篇幅：4-6段
- Short sentences that convey clear ideas
- 句子简短，意思简明
- State your inspiration
- 阐述你的灵感来源
- Cite the literature behind your question
- 引用支持研究问题的文献
- State why your question matters
- 阐述研究问题的重要性
- Place your research in context along with peers.
- 将你的研究与同类研究相比较

Method
研究方法

A great paper relies on great scientific process
一篇优秀的论文需要科学的步骤

An effective methodology will involve:
一套有效的研究方法包括：

- variables free of confounding influences
- 多种变量而不会产生混淆效应
- appropriate sampling or recruitment techniques
- 抽样或采集技术适当
- valid assessment measures, appropriate to the variables
- 评估方法有效并适合各种变量
- appropriate control groups
- 空白对照组适当
- appropriate statistical procedures
- 统计程序适当

Method
研究方法

Accurate reporting is
报告准确指

An effective methods section will describe
研究方法章节应描述

- the criteria for recruitment or sampling
- 采集或抽样标准
- participant demographics and characteristics
- 参与者的人口统计特征及特点
- measures and apparatus
- 测量方法和仪器
- the procedure you followed
- 遵循的步骤

Results
结果

- directly relate to your research question
- 与你的研究问题直接相关
- unexpected findings
- 未预期的研究成果

- Include all elements appropriate to the presentation of your data
- 包含与你的数据展示相关的所有因素
    - descriptive statistics
    - 描述性统计
    - tests of significance
    - 重要测试
    - hypothesis testing
    - 设想验证
    - effects sizes
    - 影响范围
    - confidence intervals
    - 置信区间
- display results as tables or figures
- 用表格或图示表示结论

Tips for effective use of figures and tables
使用图示及表格的小技巧

- Only include where necessary
- 只在必要时使用
- Help the reader understand complex data
- 针对复杂数据做出说明
- Display relationships between data
- 阐明数据间的关系
- Do not duplicate data in tables and figures – choose one
- 不要在表格和图示中重复数据—选用一种形式表示
- Should be self-explanatory
- 应简洁明了

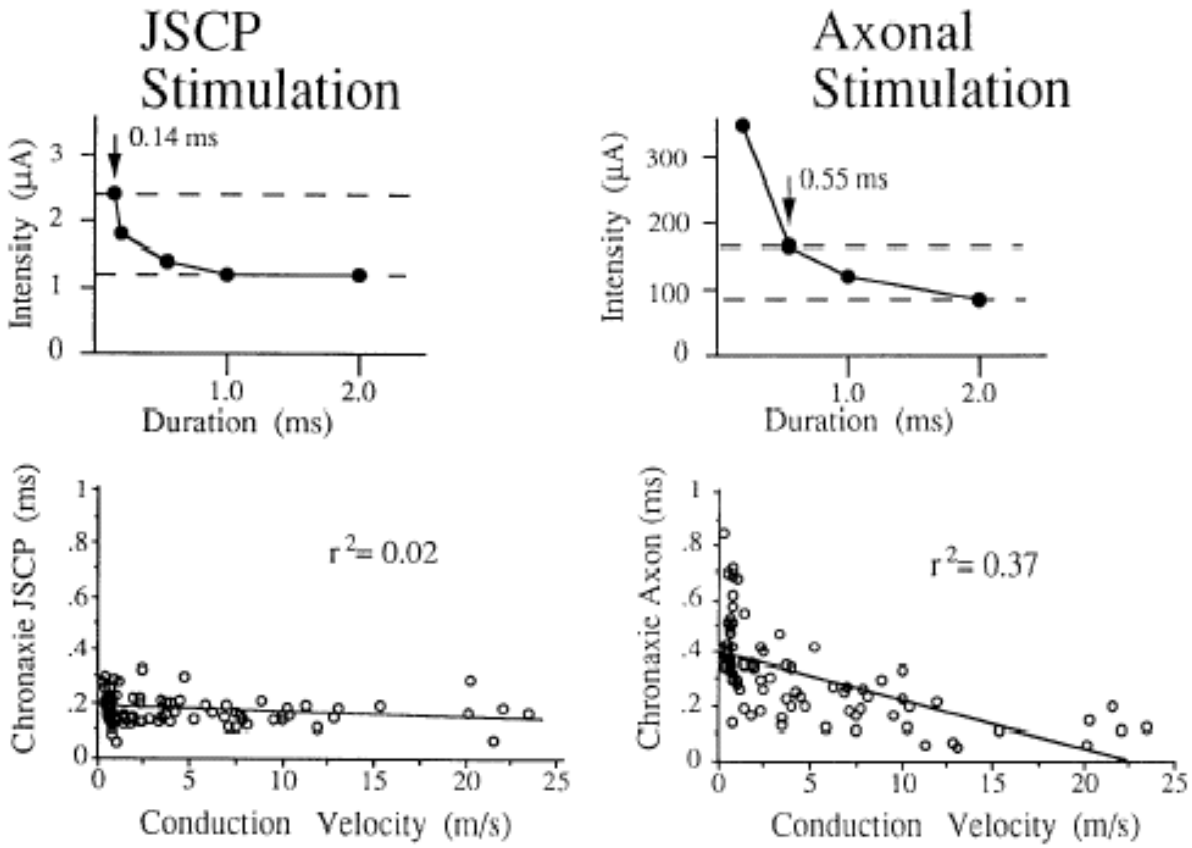
Good figures include…
有效的图示应包括

- A clear visually-engaging format
- 简明易懂的公式
- Specify units of measurement
- 阐明测量单位
- Clearly labelled axes
- 坐标轴标题明确
- A clear key, identifying each element
- 明确重点，说明每一项因素
- A caption, clearly explaining what the figure shows
- 说明文字，阐明图示的含义

Example Figure
图示示例

Fig. 8. *Top*: relationship between current threshold intensity and duration to juxtasomal current pulse (JSCP) stimulation (*left*, chronaxie = 0.14 ms) and axonal stimulation (*right*, chronaxie = 0.55 ms) for a descending corticofugal neuron of layer 6 (CF-6). *Bottom*: relationship axonal conduction velocity and chronaxie obtained by JSCP stimulation (*left*) and axonal stimulation (*right*). Each open circle represents the measure from an individual neuron, and only neurons in which measures were taken from both stimulus locations are shown.

图8，上：皮层6（囊性纤维化-6）下行离皮质神经元阈值电流强度与并行电流脉冲（JSCP）刺激（左侧，时值：0.14毫秒）及轴突刺激（右侧，时值：0.55毫秒）持续时间之间的关系。下：轴突传导速率与并行电流脉冲（JSCP）刺激（左侧）及轴突刺激（右侧）时值之间的关系。每个开环均代表某个神经元的测量值，且仅测量了受到两种刺激的神经元。



Swadlow, HA. *Journal of Neurophysiology* 68: 605– 619, 1992, Retrieved from http://www.apsstylemanual.org/oldmanual/resources/figures-example.htm, 6th October, 2016

Good tables include…
有效的表格包括

- A title, clearly explaining what the table shows
- 标题，阐明表格内容
- Categories clearly divided into rows and columns
- 分类明确的行和列
- Descriptive headings of columns and rows
- 每一列每一行的标题
- Superscript letters or symbols to provide extra detail
- 用以阐明细节内容的上标字母或符号
- General, Specific, and Probability notes.
- 一般性、具体及可能性注释

Example General note
一般性注释示例

"The racial categories used by the US Census (African-American, Asian American, Latinos/-as, Native-American, and Pacific Islander) have been collapsed into the category "non-White." E = excludes respondents who self-identified as "White" and at least one other "non-White" race."

"美国人口普查中的种族分类（非裔美国人、亚裔美国人、拉美裔人、本土美国人及太平洋岛民）已沦为"非白种人"的分类"。除非受调查者称自己为"白种人"或（至少）称为其他"非白种人"。"

Purdue Online Writing Lab, APA Tables and Figures 1;
Retrieved from https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/19/
6th October, 2016

Example Specific note
具体注释示例

[a] n = 823. [b] One participant in this group was diagnosed with schizophrenia during the survey.

[a] n = 823. [b]在测试过程中，本组一名参与者被查出患有精神分裂症。

Purdue Online Writing Lab, APA Tables and Figures 1;
Retrieved from https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/19/
6th October, 2016

Example Probability note
概率说明示例

Example: *p < .05. **p < .01. ***p < .001

Purdue Online Writing Lab, APA Tables and Figures 1;
Retrieved from https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/19/
6th October, 2016

Example Table
表格示例

Table 1

Dogs Scoring Above Average on Intelligence by Breed and Gender

Breed	Male	Female	%
Dachshund	123	234	17.6
Terrier	456	567	31.1
Siberian Husky[a]	789	891	51.3
Totals ($N = 3060$)	1368	1692	

Note. Average score = 150. No animals were harmed during testing.

[a]Three huskies (one male, two female) escaped before testing was completed and are therefore not included in the table

Purdue Online Writing Lab, APA Tables and Figures 1;
Retrieved from https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/19/
6th October, 2016

Discussion
讨论

Evaluate and interpret the findings of your work
评价并阐释你的研究成果

- ***State main result*** (‘AA’ was found to respond to ‘BB’ in % of subjects)
- **阐述主要成果**（%的受调查者的“AA”对“BB”做出回应）
- ***Interpret*** (“This may be because ‘X’, or because of ‘Y’”)
- **阐释**（“这可能是由于“X”或“Y””）
- ***Evaluate*** (These results draw together the findings of (citation) and (citation).”
- **评价**（这些结果表明了（引文）及（引文）中的研究成果）
- ***Propose*** (A future study investigating ‘XYZ’ in the context of ‘
- **提议**（在（特定）背景下针对“XYZ”进行进一步研究）

Summary of a strong manuscript
优秀论文的特点总结

- Review of relevant literature
- 综述相关文献
- Appropriate citations
- 引文适当
- Clear introduction
- 引言明确
- Defined research questions
- 对研究问题进行定义
- Clearly described sample
- 示例明确清晰
- Thorough methodology
- 研究方法深入
- Thoroughly described measures
- 深入阐明采取措施
- Clear statistical analysis
- 清晰的数据分析
- Appropriate statistical techniques
- 统计方法适当
- Relevant discussion
- 相关讨论
- Inspiring interpretation of data
- 数据阐释富有启发性
- Clear and concise writing style
- 写作风格明确简洁
- Appropriate length
- 篇幅适当

Summary of mistakes to avoid:
需要避免的问题总结

- Titles - Trendy and cute titles – they look trivial and dated
- 标题—时髦及可爱的标题—没有必要并会留下时间标记
- Abstracts - Going beyond the research question of your paper
- 摘要—与论文的研究问题无关
- Introduction - Formulaic first lines and archaic arguments
- 引言—使用套话撰写第一句或论点陈旧
- Literature review – Adding everything you know about a subject
- 文献综述—包含与某个主题相关的一切文献
- Method - Hiding suboptimal methods
- 研究方法—潜在的次优方法
- Results – Starting with anything other than the main findings
- 结论—开头并不陈述主要成果
- Discussion – Wild speculation and the trite conclusion "More research is needed." It always is!
- 讨论—推测过于大胆或使用老生常谈的结论“需要多加研究”，当然需要！
- Limitations – Apologising and making excuses
- 局限性—道歉并找借口
- References – Wrong styles
- 参考资料—风格不对
- Appendices – Including data unrelated to the research question
- 附件—包含与研究问题无关的数据

Choosing your journal
期刊的选择

- Discuss your paper with colleagues
- 与同事一起讨论你的论文
- Look through your reference list
- 查看你的参考资料列表
- Select three themes of your paper
- 为你的论文选取三个主题
- Look through the Editorial Boards
- 查看期刊的编辑团队
- Search for the title of your article
- 搜索你的文章题目

Fine tuning your selection
微调

- Make an information page
- 制作一个信息页
    - Editor in Chief
    - 主编
    - Administrator
    - 管理员
    - Aims & Scope
    - 目标及范围
    - Instructions for Authors
    - 投稿须知
- Remove inappropriate journals
- 去除不适合的期刊
- Order your list
- 将你的列表排序
- Begin to submit
- 开始投稿

Getting to review - *Aims & Scope*
审阅阶段—目标及范围

An Editor will:
编辑将

- Read the abstract
- 阅读摘要
- Scan the paper's headings
- 浏览论文标题
- Examine the full manuscript
- 审查整个论文
- Scan the references
- 浏览参考资料
- Scan the tables and figures
- 浏览表格及图示
- Read a page from each section of the paper
- 从论文的每一部分选取一页进行阅读

Getting to review - Instructions for Authors
审阅阶段—投稿须知

The administrator will check:
管理员将审查：

- Word count
- 字数
- Double Blinded copy for reviewing
- 供审阅的双盲副本
- Adding all authors to the manuscript details
- 添加论文内容的所有相关作者
- Uploading figures and tables
- 上传图示及表格
- Correct reference style
- 修正参考风格
- Abstract structure
- 摘要结构

Example of a Structured Abstract
结构摘要示例

Background. Details of previous research go here. This is the part of the structured abstract where you provide the context for your study.

背景。由之前研究过渡到本研究的过程细节。应在结构摘要的这个部分描述研究的背景。

Aims. The aim of using structured abstracts, is to clearly highlight the key elements of a paper.

目标。使用结构摘要的目的就是明确突出论文的主要内容。

Method. Structured abstracts separate details of each manuscript each section under a heading. They are the required format of some journals.

方法。结构摘要将每个标题下的每节内容的具体细节进行区分，这也是一些期刊的必要形式。

Results. Structured abstracts present information in a clearer, more readable fashion, and can be easier to understand than the single block of text of traditional abstracts.

结果。结构摘要以更清晰可读的方式传递信息，它比传统的单一段落的文字摘要更容易理解。

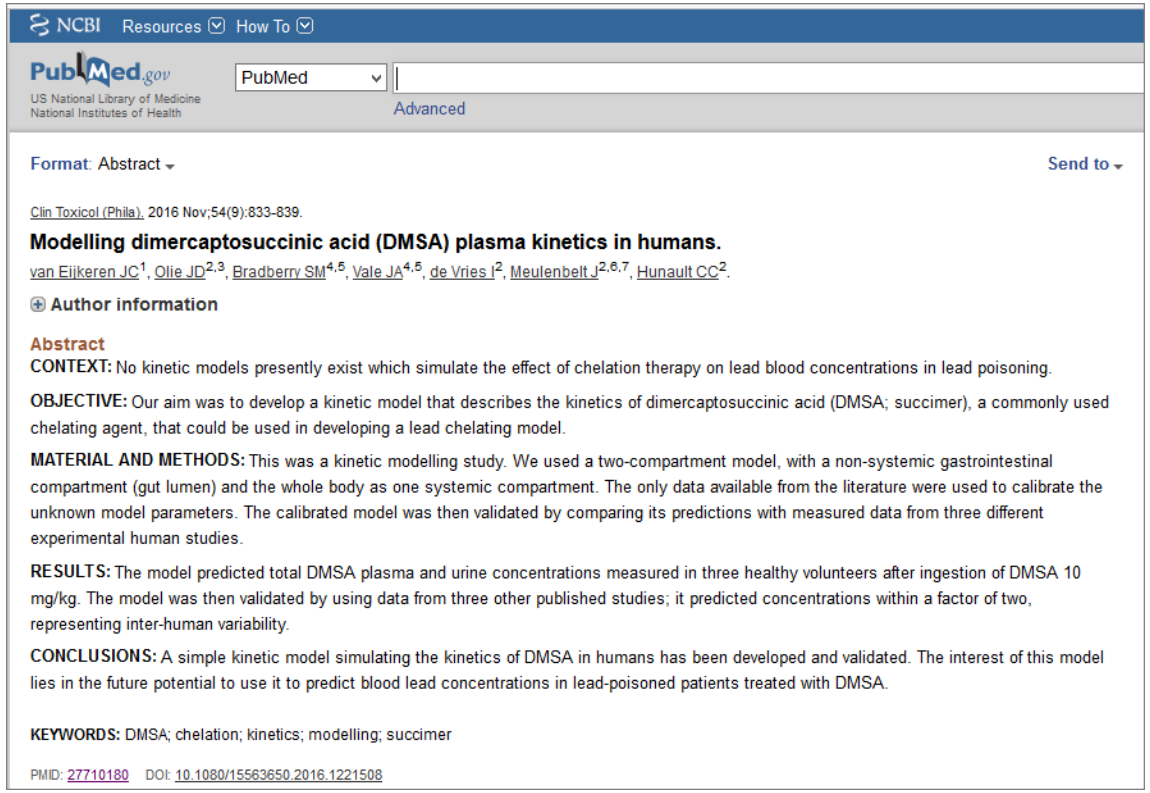
Conclusions. There is strong evidence that suggests structured abstracts are more informative that traditional abstracts

结论。在这点上更可以看出结构摘要比传统摘要包含的信息更为丰富。

Recommendations. Be sure to use a structured abstract where required in the Instructions for Authors, or if a journal allows them.

建议。如投稿须知中要求或某一期刊允许，一定要使用结构摘要。

Comparing abstracts
摘要对比



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Clin Toxicol (Phila). 2016 Nov;54(9):833-839.

Modelling dimercaptosuccinic acid (DMSA) plasma kinetics in humans.

van Eijkeren JC[1], Olie JD[2,3], Bradberry SM[4,5], Vale JA[4,5], de Vries I[2], Meulenbelt J[2,6,7], Hunault CC[2].

Author information

Abstract

CONTEXT: No kinetic models presently exist which simulate the effect of chelation therapy on lead blood concentrations in lead poisoning.

OBJECTIVE: Our aim was to develop a kinetic model that describes the kinetics of dimercaptosuccinic acid (DMSA; succimer), a commonly used chelating agent, that could be used in developing a lead chelating model.

MATERIAL AND METHODS: This was a kinetic modelling study. We used a two-compartment model, with a non-systemic gastrointestinal compartment (gut lumen) and the whole body as one systemic compartment. The only data available from the literature were used to calibrate the unknown model parameters. The calibrated model was then validated by comparing its predictions with measured data from three different experimental human studies.

RESULTS: The model predicted total DMSA plasma and urine concentrations measured in three healthy volunteers after ingestion of DMSA 10 mg/kg. The model was then validated by using data from three other published studies; it predicted concentrations within a factor of two, representing inter-human variability.

CONCLUSIONS: A simple kinetic model simulating the kinetics of DMSA in humans has been developed and validated. The interest of this model lies in the future potential to use it to predict blood lead concentrations in lead-poisoned patients treated with DMSA.

KEYWORDS: DMSA; chelation; kinetics; modelling; succimer

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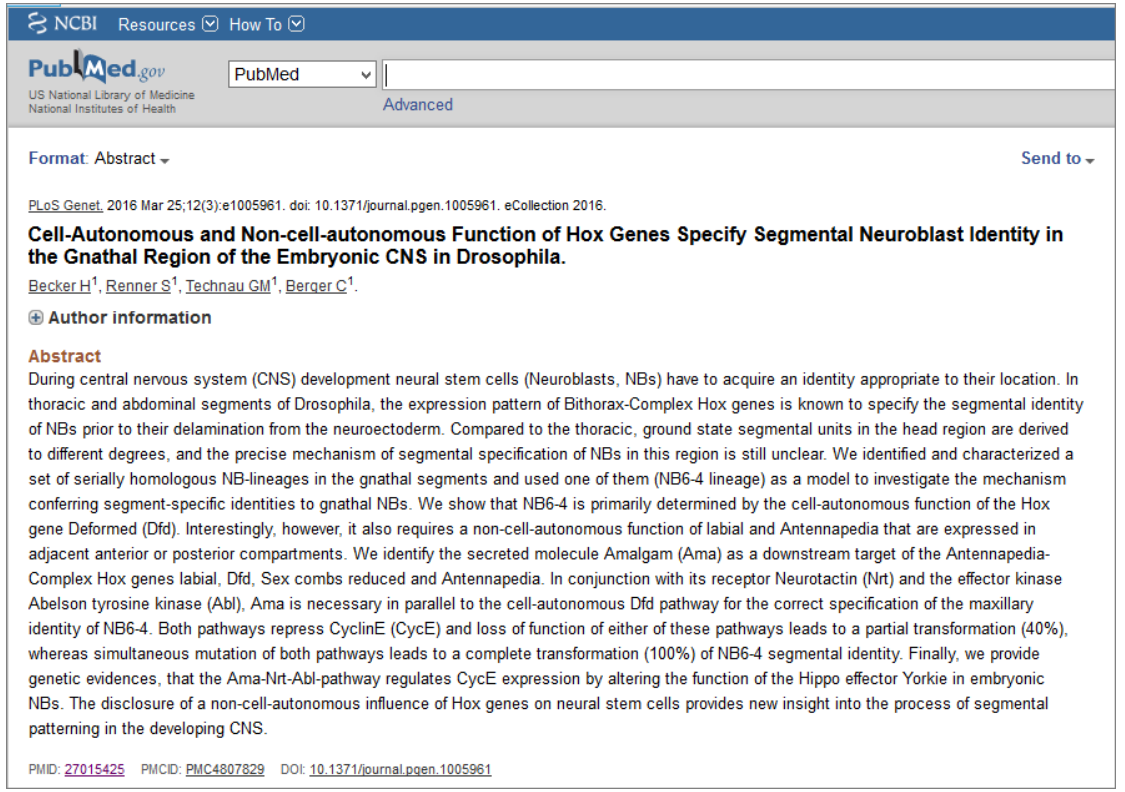

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PLoS Genet. 2016 Mar 25;12(3):e1005961. doi: 10.1371/journal.pgen.1005961. eCollection 2016.

Cell-Autonomous and Non-cell-autonomous Function of Hox Genes Specify Segmental Neuroblast Identity in the Gnathal Region of the Embryonic CNS in Drosophila.

Becker H[1], Renner S[1], Technau GM[1], Berger C[1].

Author information

Abstract

During central nervous system (CNS) development neural stem cells (Neuroblasts, NBs) have to acquire an identity appropriate to their location. In thoracic and abdominal segments of Drosophila, the expression pattern of Bithorax-Complex Hox genes is known to specify the segmental identity of NBs prior to their delamination from the neuroectoderm. Compared to the thoracic, ground state segmental units in the head region are derived to different degrees, and the precise mechanism of segmental specification of NBs in this region is still unclear. We identified and characterized a set of serially homologous NB-lineages in the gnathal segments and used one of them (NB6-4 lineage) as a model to investigate the mechanism conferring segment-specific identities to gnathal NBs. We show that NB6-4 is primarily determined by the cell-autonomous function of the Hox gene Deformed (Dfd). Interestingly, however, it also requires a non-cell-autonomous function of labial and Antennapedia that are expressed in adjacent anterior or posterior compartments. We identify the secreted molecule Amalgam (Ama) as a downstream target of the Antennapedia-Complex Hox genes labial, Dfd, Sex combs reduced and Antennapedia. In conjunction with its receptor Neurotactin (Nrt) and the effector kinase Abelson tyrosine kinase (Abl), Ama is necessary in parallel to the cell-autonomous Dfd pathway for the correct specification of the maxillary identity of NB6-4. Both pathways repress CyclinE (CycE) and loss of function of either of these pathways leads to a partial transformation (40%), whereas simultaneous mutation of both pathways leads to a complete transformation (100%) of NB6-4 segmental identity. Finally, we provide genetic evidences, that the Ama-Nrt-Abl-pathway regulates CycE expression by altering the function of the Hippo effector Yorkie in embryonic NBs. The disclosure of a non-cell-autonomous influence of Hox genes on neural stem cells provides new insight into the process of segmental patterning in the developing CNS.

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Becker H, Renner S, Technau GM, Berger C. (2016, March 25), PLoS Genetics. Retrieved from https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27015425
6th October 2016

van Eijkeren JC, Olie JD, Bradberry SM, Vale JA, de Vries I, Meulenbelt J, Hunault CC. (2016, November), Clinical Toxicology. Retrieved from https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27710180
6th October 2016

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We confirm that this manuscript has been agreed by all authors, is based on original research entirely of our own work, and is not currently under consideration for publication elsewhere. We have no conflicts of interest to disclose.

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Summary
总结

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- 研究方法合理
- Clear evidence
- 证据明确
- Interesting conclusions
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