

口腔医学本科生/研究生选修教材

主 编 何祥一 李志强

REPORT

YOUR RESEARCH RESULT IN DENTISTRY

口腔医学英文论文写作



第四军医大学出版社

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REPORT YOUR RESEARCH RESULT IN DENTISTRY

口腔医学英文论文写作

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前 言

本书由编者参考大量资料，并结合自己发表英文论文的实践经验，加之对历届研究生英文论文写作课程的讲稿整理而成。编者结合口腔医学的特点，较为系统地介绍了口腔医学科技论文英文写作规范与技巧以及论文在国际刊物上发表的途径和程序。全书简明扼要，通过例证，引导读者使用规范的英文论文格式，将科研成果发表在国际刊物上。

迄今为止，国内针对口腔医学论文的英文写作教材或参考书鲜有出版，这使得口腔医学学生或专业人员在此方面无教材可依，本书填补了这项空白，有较大的实用价值。本书可作为高等院校、科研院所和医院的口腔医生、科研人员的参考书及口腔医学本科生和研究生的必备教材。

本书的出版得到了兰州大学研究生院的大力支持，在此深表感谢。

由于我们水平有限，书中难免有许多不足和错误之处，殷切希望口腔同仁不吝指正，以期逐步完善。

编者

二〇〇七年七月，兰州

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Part 1

The Components of an Academic Writing

The text of observational and experimental articles is usually (but not necessarily) divided into sections with the headings Introduction, Methods, Results, and Discussion. This so-called “IMRAD” structure is not simply an arbitrary publication format, but rather a direct reflection of the process of scientific discovery. Long articles may need subheadings within some sections (especially the Results and Discussion sections) to clarify their content. Other types of articles, such as case reports, reviews, and editorials, are likely to need other formats.

1 Title

The title page should carry the following information:

1.1 *The title of the article.*

Concise titles are easier to read than long, convoluted ones. Titles that are too short may, however, lack important informa-

Report Your Research Result in Dentistry

tion, such as study design (which is particularly important in identifying randomized controlled trials). Authors should include all information in the title that will make electronic retrieval of the article both sensitive and specific.

1.2 Authors' names and institutional affiliations.

Some journals publish each author's highest academic degree(s), while others do not.

1.3 The name of the department(s) and institution(s) to which the work should be attributed.

1.4 Disclaimers, if any.

1.5 Corresponding authors.

The name, mailing address, telephone and fax numbers, and e-mail address of the author responsible for correspondence about the manuscript (the "corresponding author;" this author may or may not be the "guarantor" for the integrity of the study as a whole, if someone is identified in that role. The corresponding author should indicate clearly whether his or her e-mail address is to be published.

1.6 The name and address of the author to whom requests for reprints should be addressed or a statement that reprints will not be available from the authors.

1.7 Source(s) of support in the form of grants, equipment, drugs, or all of these.

1.8 A running head.

Some journals request a short running head or foot line,

Part 1 The Components of an Academic Writing

usually of no more than 40 characters (count letters and spaces) at the foot of the title page. Running heads are published in most journals, but are also sometimes used within the editorial office for filing and locating manuscripts.

1.9 *Word counts.*

A word count for the text only (excluding abstract, acknowledgments, figure legends, and references) allows editors and reviewers to assess whether the information contained in the paper warrants the amount of space devoted to it, and whether the submitted manuscript fits within the journal's word limits. A separate word count for the Abstract is also useful for the same reason.

1.10 *The number of figures and tables.*

It is difficult for editorial staff and reviewers to tell if the figures and tables that should have accompanied a manuscript were actually included unless the numbers of figures and tables that belong to the manuscript are noted on the title page.

2 Abstract and Key Words

2.1 An abstract (requirements for length and structured format vary by journal) should follow the title page. The abstract should provide the context or background for the study and should state the study's purposes, basic procedures (selection of study subjects or laboratory animals, observational and analytical methods), main findings (giving specific

effect sizes and their statistical significance, if possible), and principal conclusions. It should emphasize new and important aspects of the study or observations.

2.2 Because abstracts are the only substantive portion of the article indexed in many electronic databases, and the only portion many readers read, authors need to be careful that abstracts reflect the content of the article accurately. Unfortunately, many abstracts disagree with the text of the article. The format required for structured abstracts differs from journal to journal, and some journals use more than one structure; authors should make it a point preparing their abstracts in the format specified by the journal they have chosen.

2.3 Some journals request that, following the abstract, authors provide, and identify as such, 3 to 10 key words or short phrases that capture the main topics of the article. These will assist indexers in cross-indexing the article and may be published with the abstract. Terms from the Medical Subject Headings (MeSH) list of Index Medicus should be used; if suitable MeSH terms are not yet available for recently introduced terms, present terms may be used.

2.4 Some tips on how to optimize your abstract for Search Engines:

2.4.1 Help readers find YOU

Many students and researchers looking for information online will use search engines such as Google, Yahoo or

similar. By optimizing your article for search engines, you will increase the chance of someone finding it. This in turn will make it more likely to be viewed and/or cited in another work. Citation indexes already figure in many disciplines as a measure of an article's value; there is evidence that article views/downloads are also beginning to count in the same way. The crucial area for optimization is the abstract/title, which is freely available to all online. We have compiled these guidelines to enable you to maximize the web-friendliness of the most public part of your article.

2. 4. 2 Understanding search engines

Search engines have their own algorithms for ranking sites but many use the Google model and rank on relevancy of content and links to the site from other websites. Some search engines still use metadata tags (invisible to the user) to assess relevant content but most now scan a page for keyword phrases, giving extra weight to phrases in headings and to repeated phrases. The number of other sites that link to a web page is also an important factor as this indicates that the page is valued.

2. 4. 3 Make it work for YOU

Step 1: Construct a clear, descriptive title

In search engine terms, the title of your article is the most interesting element. The search engine assumes that the title contains all of the important words that define the topic of

the piece and thus weights words appearing there most heavily. This is why it is crucial for the author to choose clear, accurate titles. Think about the search terms that readers are likely to use when looking for articles on the same topic as yours, and help them by constructing your title to include those search terms. In the days of print-only journals, it mattered far less if, for example, an author published an article on body dysmorphic disorder called, *The Broken Mirror* in a psychology journal because the context was clear. On the web, people search on mirror when they want an item for their house.

Step 2: Reiterate key phrases

The next most important field is the text of the abstract itself. You should reiterate the key words or phrases from the title within the abstract itself. You know the key phrases for your subject area, whether it is temporal lobe epilepsy or reconstruction in Iraq. Although we can never know exactly how search engines rank sites (their algorithms are closely-guarded secrets and often updated), the number of times that your key words and phrases appear on the page can have an important effect. Use the same key phrases, if possible in the title and abstract. Note of caution: unnecessary repetition will result in the page being rejected by search engines so don't overdo it.

The examples below illustrate the difference between an abstract which is well-optimized and one which is not.

Examples

1. Well-Optimized Title/Abstract

Genocide and Holocaust Consciousness in Australia

Ever since the British colonists in **Australia** became aware of the disappearance of the indigenous peoples in the 1830s, they have contrived to excuse themselves by pointing to the effects of disease and displacement. Yet although **genocide** was not a term used in the nineteenth century, extermination was, and many colonists called for the extermination of Aborigines when they impeded settlement by offering resistance. **Consciousness of genocide** was suppressed during the twentieth century until the later 1960s, when a critical school of historians began serious investigations of frontier violence. Their efforts received official endorsement in the 1990s, but profound cultural barriers prevent the development of a general **genocide consciousness**. One of these is **Holocaust consciousness**, which is used by conservative and right-wing figures to play down the gravity of what transpired in Australia. These two aspects of Australian public memory are central to the political humanisation of the country.

This article appears on the first page of results on Google for “holocaust consciousness” + “Australia and for genocide” + “Australia”.

2. Poorly Optimized Title/Abstract

Australia's Forgotten Victims

Ever since the British colonists in **Australia** became

aware of the disappearance of the indigenous peoples in the 1830s, they have contrived to excuse themselves by pointing to the effects of disease and displacement. Many colonists called for the extermination of Aborigines when they impeded settlement by offering resistance, yet there was no widespread public acknowledgement of this as a policy until the later 1960s, when a critical school of historians began serious investigations of frontier violence. Their efforts received official endorsement in the 1990s, but profound cultural barriers prevent the development of a general awareness of this. Conservative and right-wing figures continue to play down the gravity of what transpired. These two aspects of **Australian** public memory are central to the political humanisation of the country.

3. Well-Optimized Abstract

False Remembering in the Aged

Researchers studying human **memory** have increasingly focused on **memory** accuracy in **aging** populations. In this article we briefly review the literature on **memory** accuracy in healthy older adults. The prevailing evidence indicates that, compared to younger adults, older adults exhibit both diminished **memory** accuracy and greater susceptibility to misinformation. In addition, older adults demonstrate high levels of confidence in their **false memories**. We suggest an explanatory framework for the high level of **false memories** observed in older adults, a framework based on the theory that consciously controlled uses of **memory** decline with **age**,

making older adults more susceptible to **false memories** that rely on automatic processes. We also point to future research that may remedy such deficits in accuracy.

This article appears on the first page of results in Google for “false” + “memory” + “aged”.

4. Poorly Optimized Abstract

False Remembering in the Senior Population

Researchers studying human **memory** have increasingly focused on its accuracy in senior populations. In this article we briefly review the literature on such accuracy in healthy older adults. The prevailing evidence indicates that, compared to younger adults, older adults exhibit both diminished accuracy and greater susceptibility to misinformation. In addition, older adults demonstrate high levels of confidence in their **false memories**. We suggest an explanatory framework for the high levels observed in older adults, a framework based on the theory that consciously controlled uses of **memory** decline in later life, making older adults more susceptible to **false memories** that rely on automatic processes. We also point to future research that may remedy such deficits in accuracy.

5. Well-Optimized Abstract

Differential Glutamate Dehydrogenase (GDH) Activity Profile in Patients with Temporal Lobe Epilepsy

Summary:

Purpose: Pathophysiologic mechanisms underlying tem-

poral lobe **epilepsy**(TLE) are still poorly understood. One major hypothesis links alterations in energy metabolism to glutamate excitotoxicity associated with seizures in TLE. The purpose of this study was to determine whether changes in the activities of enzymes critical in energy and neurotransmitter metabolism contributed to the alterations in metabolic status leading to the excitotoxic effects of glutamate.

Methods: Activities of four key enzymes involved in energy metabolism and glutamate cycling in the brain [aspartate aminotransferase(AAT), citrate synthase(CS), glutamate dehydrogenase (**GDH**), and lactate dehydrogenase (LDH)] were measured in anterolateral temporal neocortical and hippocampal tissues obtained from three different groups of medically intractable epilepsy patients having either mesial, paradoxical, or mass lesion associated temporal lobe **epilepsy** (MTLE, PTLE, MaTLE), respectively.

Results: We found that **GDH** activity was significantly decreased in the temporal cortex mainly in the MTLE group. A similar trend was recognized in the hippocampus of the MTLE. In all three patient groups, **GDH** activity was considerably lower, and AAT and LDH activities were higher in cortex of MTLE as compared with the corresponding activities in hippocampus ($P < 0.05$). In the MTLE cortex and hippocampus, GDH activities were negatively correlated with the duration since the first intractable seizure.

Conclusions: Our results support the hypothesis suggest-