

如何发表论文

Dr Trish Groves
Deputy editor, BMJ

本次演讲的主题

中国研究的趋势

如何计划研究

研究中的伦理问题

研究提出的问题及试验设计

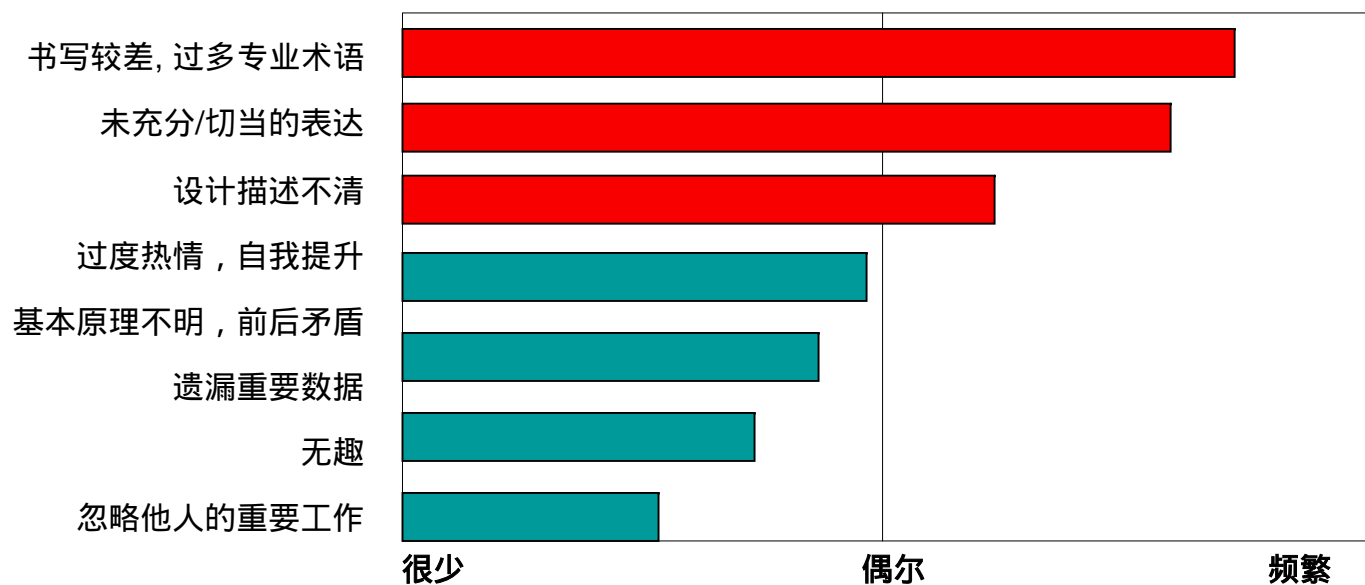
如何撰写论文

“专业写手”的角色

和论文发表相关的伦理问题

如何取悦编辑和审稿人

编辑报告中关于原稿问题



Byrne DW, Publishing Medical Research Papers, Williams and Wilkins, 1998

来自中国的研究

医学研究的发表： 来自中国的巨大增长

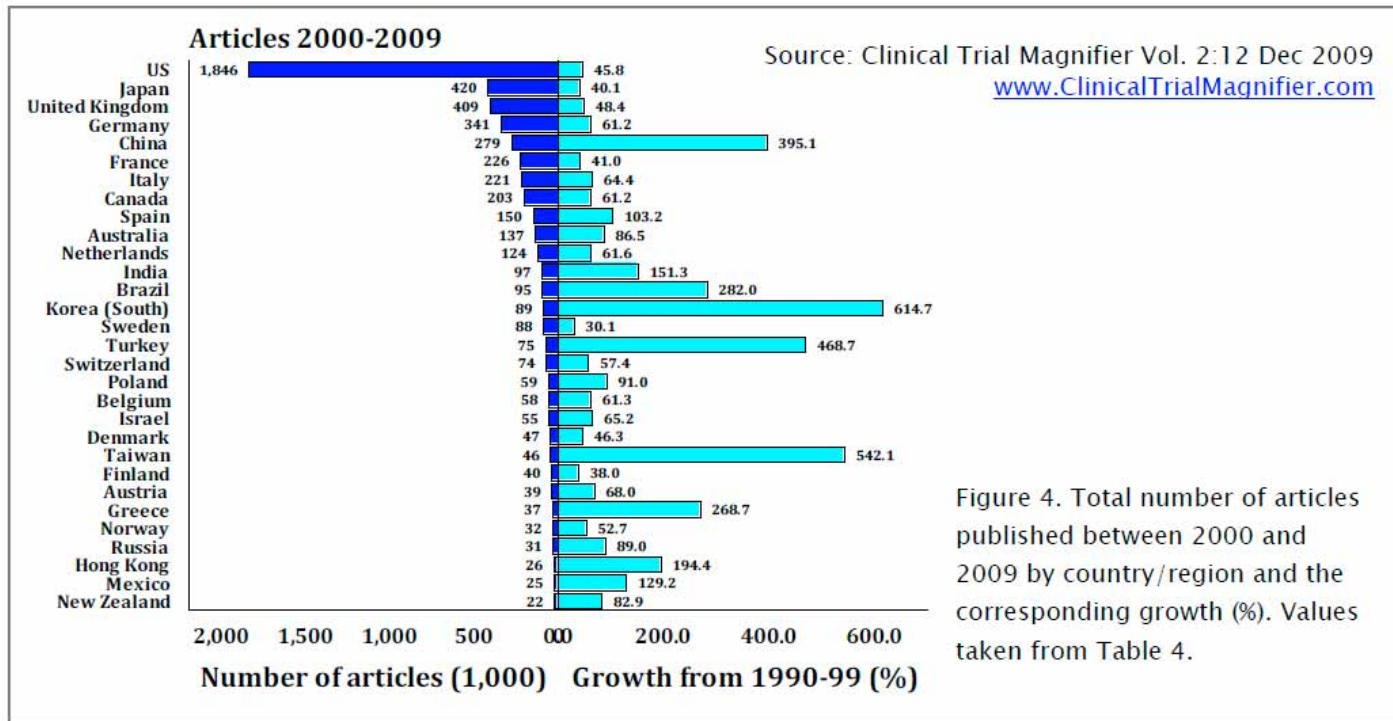


Figure 4. Total number of articles published between 2000 and 2009 by country/region and the corresponding growth (%). Values taken from Table 4.

医学研究的发表： 但中国的研究缺少影响

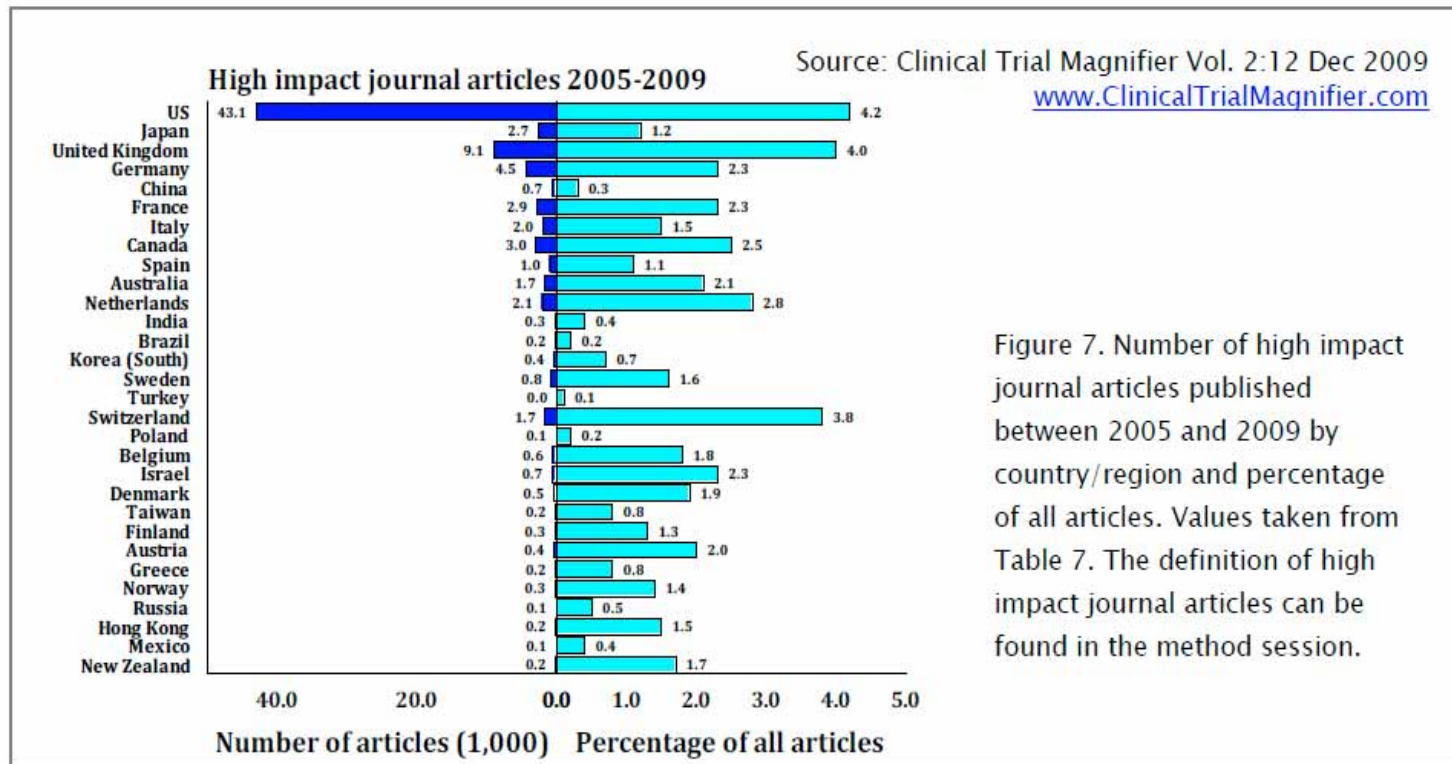
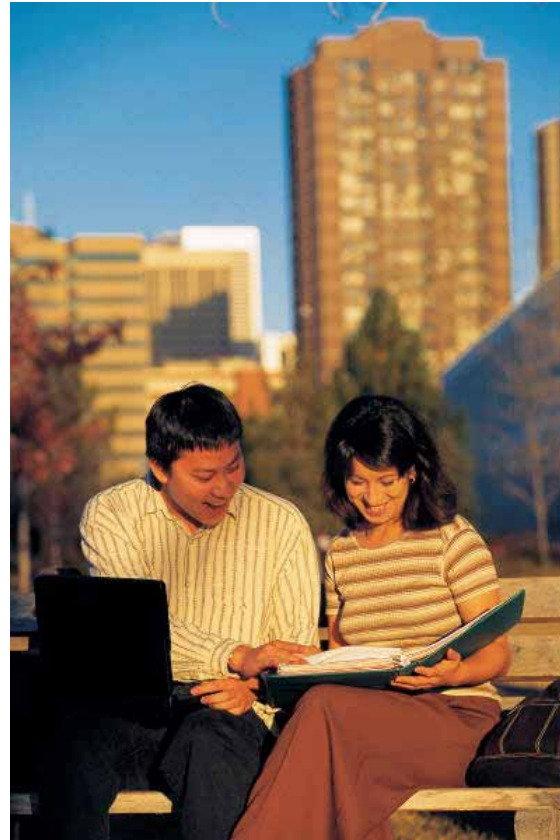


Figure 7. Number of high impact journal articles published between 2005 and 2009 by country/region and percentage of all articles. Values taken from Table 7. The definition of high impact journal articles can be found in the method session.

为什么要进行并发表研究？

发表重要意见
分享工作成果
改变实践方法
宣传某种思想或争论
教育
发表在影响力高的杂志上
发展领域
保住工作
挣钱
娱乐、消遣



如何在高影响因子的期刊上发表（一）

- 利用文献提出研究问题，并确保这个问题是重要的，新颖的，国际化的
- 列出协同作者，统计师，导师
- 设计试验，制定方法，检查伦理
- 撰写计划，获得经费和伦理审查
- 好好地做试验

如何在高影响因子的期刊上发表（二）

- 清楚，简单的语言报告研究
- 遵循出版伦理
- 选择正确的期刊
- 与编辑有效的沟通



来自中国的投稿

2008年 - 90 篇 (1.2%): 1篇发表

2009年 - 173 篇(2.1%): 2篇发表

2010年，截至目前 - 145篇(2.2%): 5篇发表

2008年，56%的投稿来自英国以外:

23%来自欧洲其他国家，18%来自北美，9%来自澳洲，6%来自世界其他国家



2010年中国作者在BMJ发表情况

Research Methods & Reporting: Is a subgroup effect believable? Updating criteria to evaluate the credibility of subgroup analyses. Xin Sun (Center for Clinical Epidemiology and Evidence Based Medicine, West China Hospital, Sichuan University, Chengdu) and colleagues from Canada. BMJ 340:doi:10.1136/bmj.c117

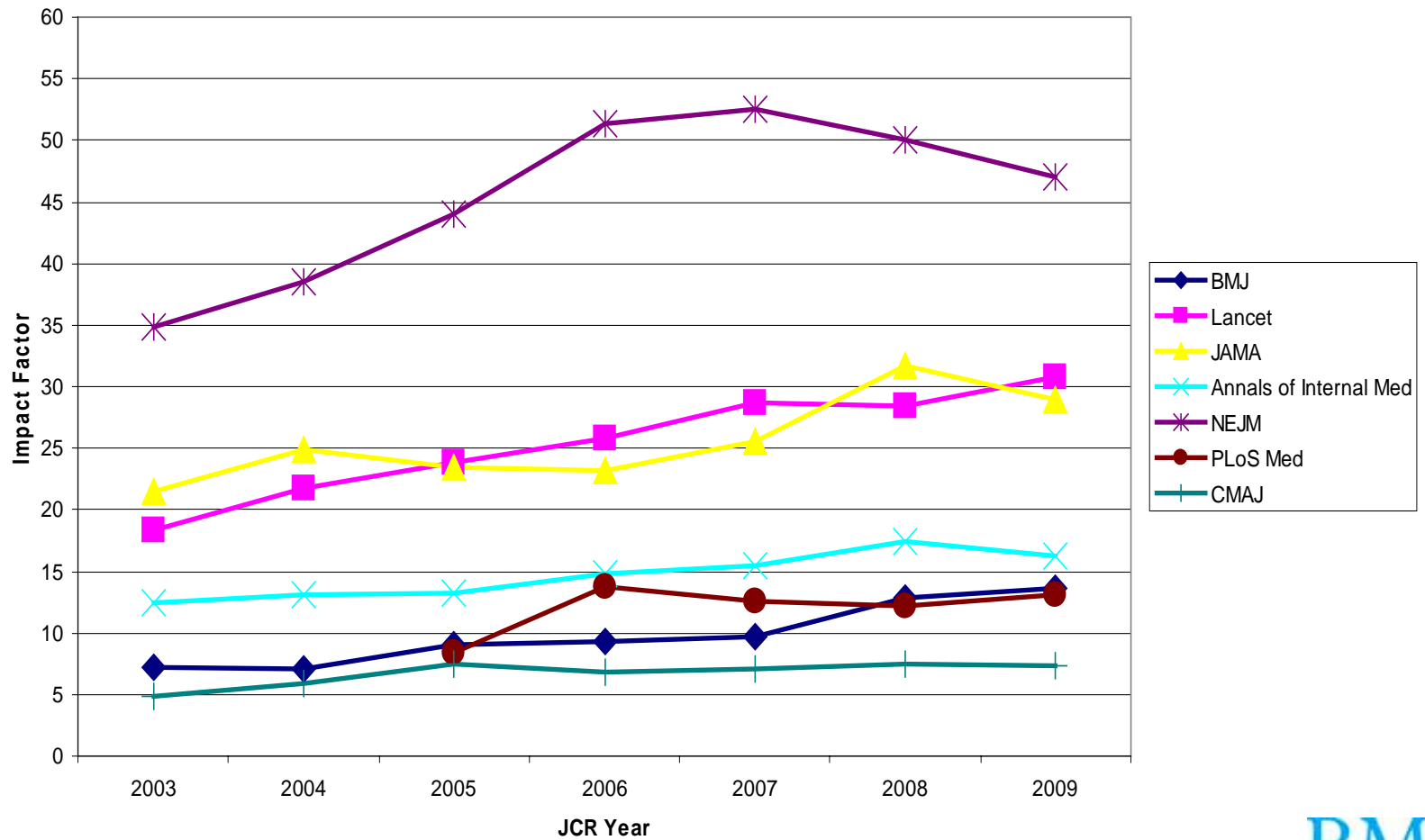
Letter: Fever as nature's engine: Adaptive and protective values of symptoms. Ming Yi, Haolin Zhang (Neuroscience Research Institute, Peking University, Beijing).
BMJ 340:doi:10.1136/bmj.c1339

Editorial: Diagnosing diabetes using glycated haemoglobin A1c. Wenyang Yang (China-Japan Friendship Hospital, Beijing). BMJ 340:doi:10.1136/bmj.c2262

Research: Overweight and obesity in mothers and risk of preterm birth and low birth weight infants: systematic review and meta-analyses. Sarah D McDonald, Zhen Han (First Affiliated Hospital of Xi'an Jiao Tong University, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Xi'an, Shaanxi Province) and colleagues from Canada. BMJ 341:doi:10.1136/bmj.c3428

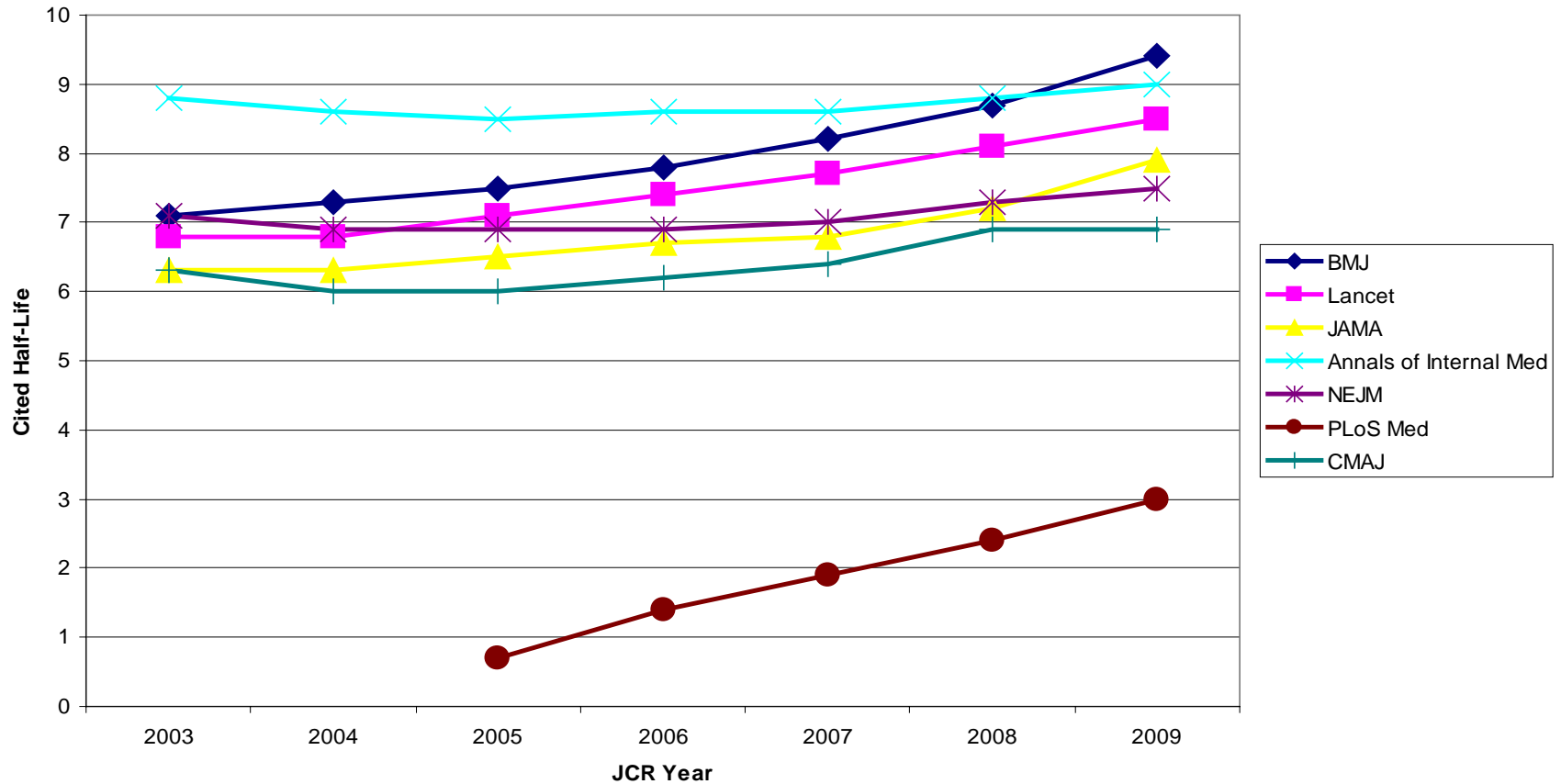
影响因子

Impact factor over time for the General Medical Journals



引用时长？

Cited Half-Life over time for the General Medical Journals



研究中的伦理问题

研究中应遵循的伦理

赫尔辛基宣言(2008)

ICH GCP (1996)

中欧新签署的关于试验伦理的协议 (2010)



赫尔辛基宣言

世界医学会于2008年更新：
修改如下：

- 每一个临床试验必须在入选第一例病例前在官方网站上进行注册
- 每一个潜在的受试者必须充分知情试验的目的，方法，资金来源，利益竞争，研究者单位，参加试验的受益与风险，及其他与本试验相关的内容

<http://www.wma.net/en/30publications/10policies/b3/index.html>

伦理问题 – 广义

- 在获得受试者知情同意之前应该提供什么样的信息？
- 本研究与目前普遍认同的临床实践操作上有什么不同？
- 受试者将可能承受多大负荷？
- 受试者或他人可能承受什么样的风险？
- 受试者或他人可能获得什么样的受益？
- 社会及今后的患者将可能获得怎样的受益？
- 是否有暴露患者的身份的风险？

科研问题

何为科研问题？

- 研究者会提出的一个特定的问题并验证某个特定假说
- 问题也可能称为目的或目标
- 虽然称之为一个“问题”有助于让人们关注该假说，从而去探求答案，但常常，它被称为一个“目的”或“方向”。

什么是不好的问题？

一个对于任何人包括你自己都无关紧要的问题

一个希望可以从常规临床资料/记录中解脱出来的问题

- 记录容易偏倚混杂
- 因为其他方面原因所收集的信息，往往不足以回答你的问题

数据侦察/探测 - 收集新的数据并希望这个问题可以脱颖而出



好的科研题目

What impact has China's New Rural Cooperative Medical Scheme had on village health clinics?

BMJ 341:doi:10.1136/bmj.c5617 (21 October 2010)

How effective is the Shenzhen antenatal syphilis screening programme at identifying infants at high risk?

Sex Transm Infect 2010;86:280-284 doi:10.1136/sti.2009.038893 (24 June 2010)

Are *IL-23R* polymorphisms associated with susceptibility to Behcet's disease in a Chinese Han population?

Ann Rheum Dis 2010;69:1325-1328 doi:10.1136/ard.2009.119420 (7 April 2010)

将研究问题付诸实践

从谁那里获取信息？

需要什么类型的信息？

需要多大量的信息？ *

怎样使用这些信息？

怎样减少机遇/偏倚/混杂因素？

怎样伦理地收集这些信息？

* 样本量 – 向统计人员请求帮助

<http://www.bmj.com/collections/statsbk/13.dtl>

减少偏倚与混杂

- 机遇因素 – 测量方法几乎总是随机变化。通过保证充足的样本量以及利用统计分析机遇来最小化。
- 偏倚因素 – 由于筛选患者，测量结果及分析数据的系统性差异或错误造成-需要格外当心
- 混杂因素 - 影响诠释结果的因素
例如：携带火柴的人很有可能患肺癌，但是吸烟是混杂因素-因此也需要测试可能混杂的因素

该进行哪类研究？

PICO

P病人

- 疾病或一种状态
- 阶段，严重性
- 人口特征（年龄，性别等）

I干预

- 干预或暴露的类型
- 量，持续时间，时间测量，途径等

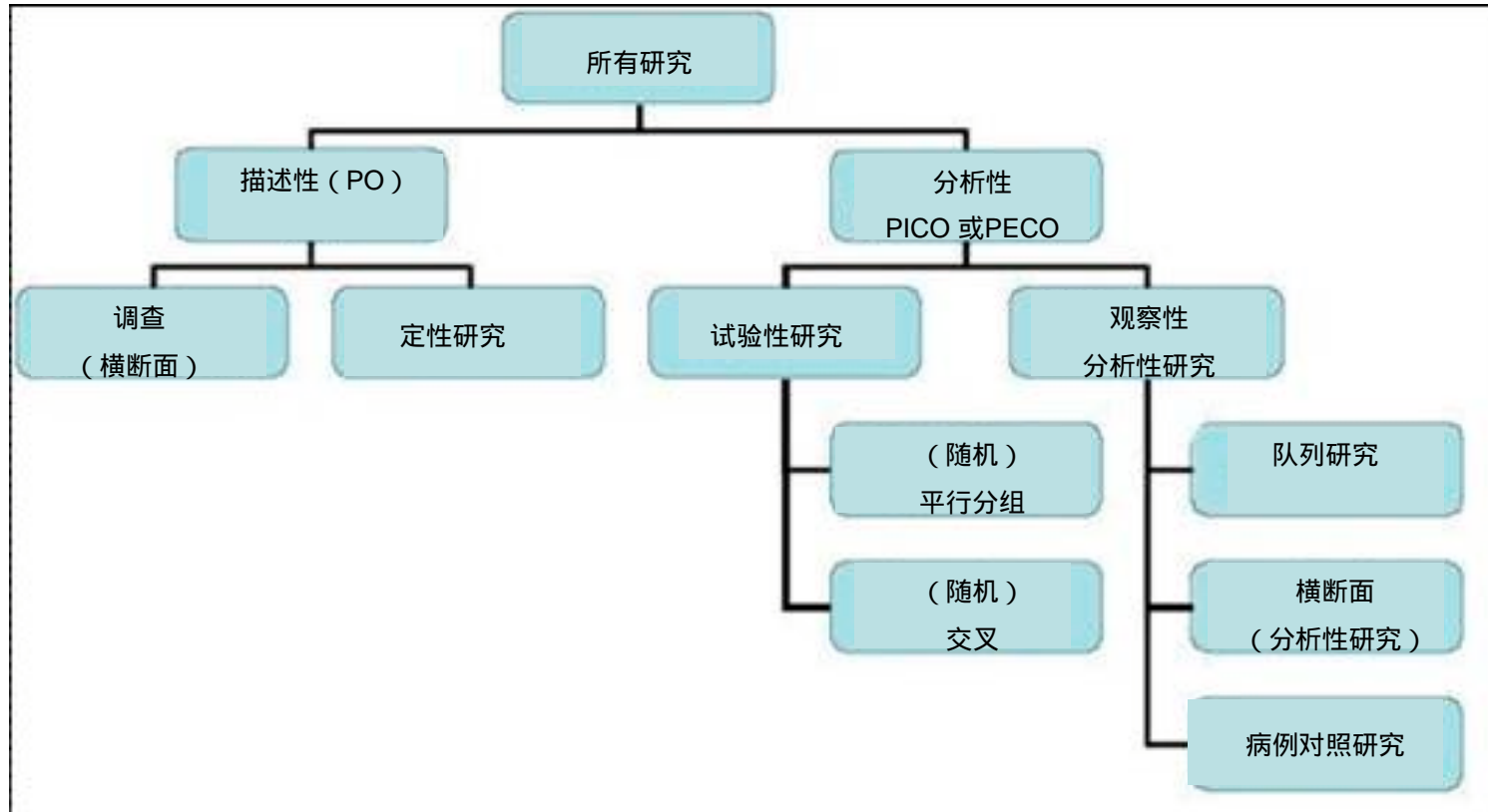
C对照

- 风险或者治疗方式
- 安慰剂或其他积极的治疗

O结局

- 频率、风险、益处、伤害
- 分叉或者连续的
- 类型：死亡，患病，生活质量等

研究设计



人群(P) 结局 (O)
干预 (I) or 暴露 (E)

Centre for Evidence Based Medicine, Oxford, UK www.cebm.net

案例系列

The screenshot shows the BMJ website interface for a research article. The top navigation bar includes 'Home', 'Research', 'Education', 'News', 'Comment', 'Topics', 'Video', 'Archive', and 'About BMJ'. The article title is 'Effectiveness of oseltamivir on disease progression and viral RNA shedding in patients with mild pandemic 2009 influenza A H1N1: opportunistic retrospective study of medical charts in China'. The authors listed are Hongjie Yu, Qiaobong Liao, Yuan Yuan, Lei Zhou, Bijuan Xiang, Yang Hual, Xuhua Guo, Yingdong Zheng, H Rogier van Doorn, Jeremy Farrar, Zhancheng Gao, Zijian Feng, Yu Wang, and Weizhong Yang. The article is marked as 'OPEN ACCESS'. The abstract states: 'Objective To describe the clinical features and effectiveness of oseltamivir on disease progression and viral RNA shedding in patients with mild pandemic 2009 influenza A(H1N1) virus infection. Design Opportunistic retrospective review of medical charts of patients with confirmed 2009 H1N1 identified through the national surveillance system in China from May to July 2009. Setting Under coordination of the Ministry of Health, local health departments were asked to collect medical records of confirmed patients and send them to...'. The page also features a 'What's new' section with recent updates and a 'Keep updated' section with email and RSS alerts.

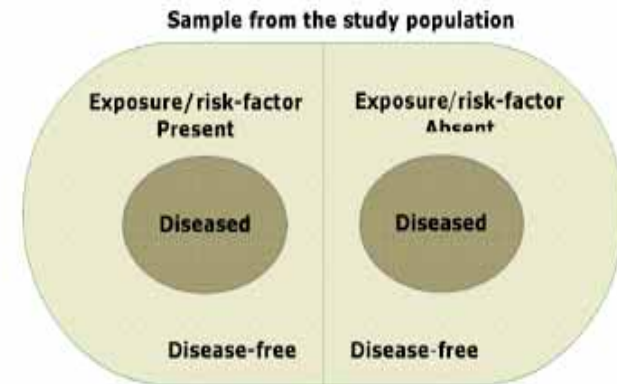
横断面研究

Glycated haemoglobin A1c for
diagnosing diabetes in
Chinese population: cross
sectional epidemiological survey

Yuqian Bao, Xiaojing Ma, Huating Li, Mi
Zhou, Cheng Hu, Haiya Wu, Junling
Tang, Xuhong Hou, Kunsan Xiang,
Weiping Jia.

BMJ 2010;340:c2249

(Published 17 May 2010)



Glycated haemoglobin A1c for diagnosing diabetes in Chinese population: cross sectional epidemiological survey

Yuqian Bao, professor Xiaojing Ma, assistant professor Huating Li, PhD student Mi Zhou, PhD student Cheng Hu, assistant professor Haiya Wu, assistant professor Junling Tang, technician Xuhong Hou, assistant professor Kunsan Xiang, professor Weiping Jia, professor

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Correspondence to: W Jia
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ABSTRACT

Objectives To evaluate haemoglobin A1c (HbA_{1c}) in diagnosing diabetes and identify the optimal HbA_{1c} threshold to be used in Chinese adults.

Design Multistage stratified cross sectional epidemiological survey.

Setting Shanghai, China, 2007-8.

Existing diagnostic methods include plasma glucose specific tests (fasting plasma glucose or oral glucose tolerance test) and glycated haemoglobin A1c (HbA_{1c}), although the last method has not been recommended as a diagnostic tool mainly owing to the lack of standardised results.^{4,5} The special requirements for the oral glucose tolerance test, or to obtain fasting

病例对照研究

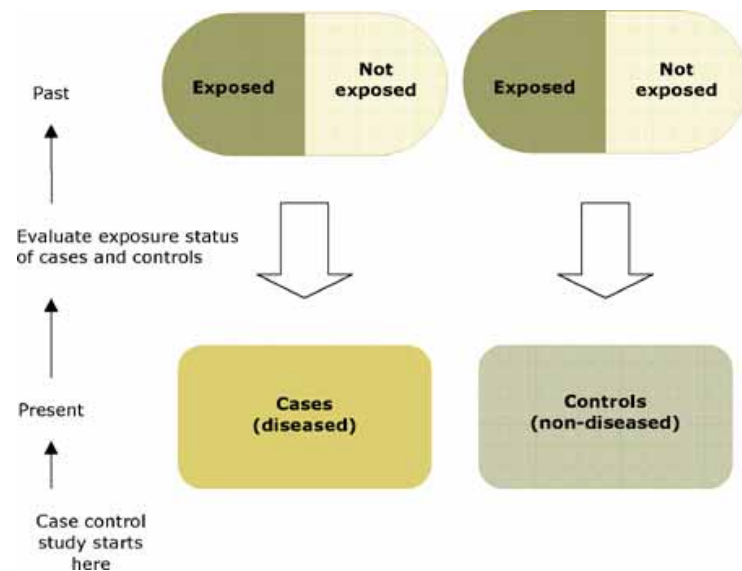
Potentially modifiable risk factors associated with myocardial infarction in China: the INTERHEART China study.

K K Teo, L Liu, C K Chow, X Wang, S Islam, L Jiang, J E Sanderson, S Rangarajan, S Yusuf, for the INTERHEART Investigators in China.

Heart 2009;95:1857-1864

doi:10.1136/hrt.2008.155796

28 May 2009



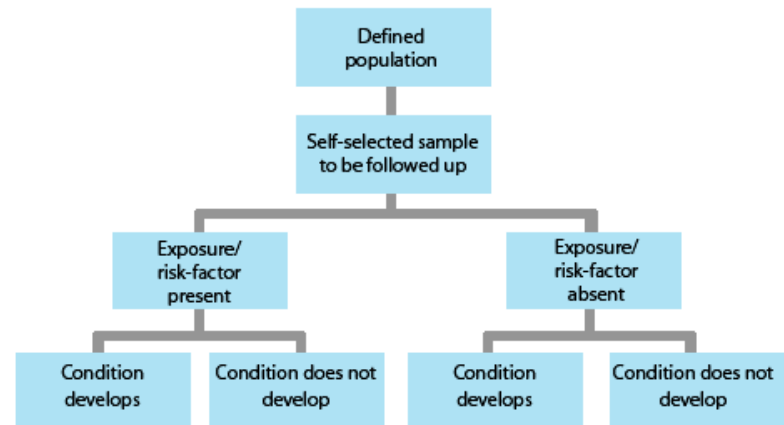
队列研究

Frailty and type of death among older adults in China: prospective cohort study.

Dupre ME, Danan Gu, Warner DF, Zeng Yi

BMJ 338:doi:10.1136/bmj.b1175

9 April 2009



随机对照研究

BMJ

RESEARCH

Impact of micronutrient supplementation during pregnancy on birth weight, duration of gestation, and perinatal mortality in rural western China: double blind cluster randomised controlled trial

Lingxia Zeng, researcher/lecturer,¹ Yue Cheng, PhD candidate,¹ Shaonong Dang, researcher/lecturer,¹ Hong Yan, professor/dean,¹ Michael J Dibley, associate professor, professorial fellow,^{1,2} Suying Chang, associate professor,³ Lingzhi Kong, professor⁴

¹Department of Public Health, Xian Jiaotong University College of Medicine, PO Box 46, Xian, Shaanxi 710061, China

²School of Public Health, University of Sydney, Room 307A, Edward Ford Building (A27), University of Sydney, NSW 2006, Australia

³George Institute for International Health, PO Box 96121, Sydney, NSW 2009, Australia

⁴Chinese Centre for Disease Control and Prevention, Beijing 100020, China

⁵Bureau for Disease Prevention and Control, Ministry of Health, Beijing 100044, China

Correspondence to: H Yan

ABSTRACT

Objective To examine the impact of antenatal supplementation with multiple micronutrients or iron and folic acid compared with folic acid alone on birth weight, duration of gestation, and maternal haemoglobin concentration in the third trimester.

Design Cluster randomised double blind controlled trial.

Setting Two rural counties in north west China.

Participants 5828 pregnant women and 4697 live births.

Interventions Villages were randomised for all pregnant women to take either daily folic acid (control), iron with folic acid, or multiple micronutrients with a recommended allowance of 15 vitamins and minerals.

Main outcome measures Birth weight, length, and head circumference measured within 72 hours after delivery,

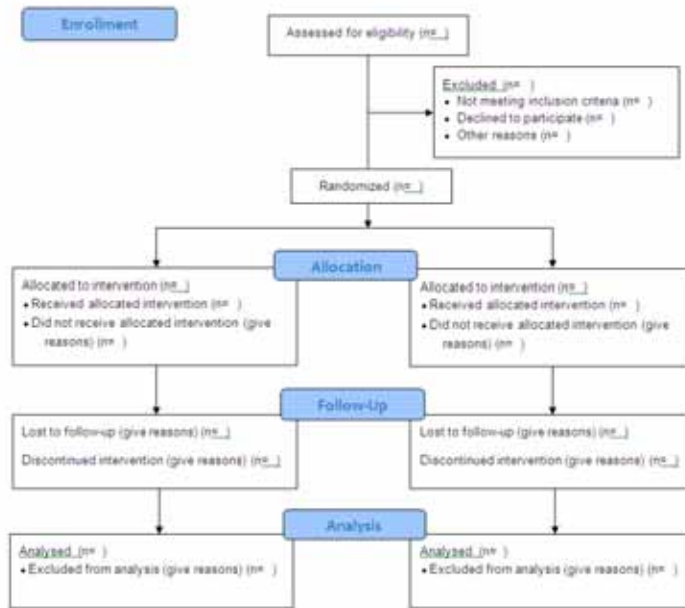
neonatal mortality. Pregnant women in developing countries need sufficient doses of iron in nutrient supplements to maximise reductions in neonatal mortality.

Trial registration ISRCTN08850194.

INTRODUCTION

Neonatal deaths contribute greatly to child mortality in developing countries, and these deaths have steadily increased as a percentage of all deaths of children under the age of 5.^{1,2} In China, by 2004 neonatal mortality accounted for more than half of all deaths in children under 5.³ Low birthweight babies are at higher risk of morbidity and mortality than those of normal birth weight,⁴ and are also at risk of neonatal growth

CONSORT 2010 Flow Diagram



BMJ 2008;337:bmj.a2001

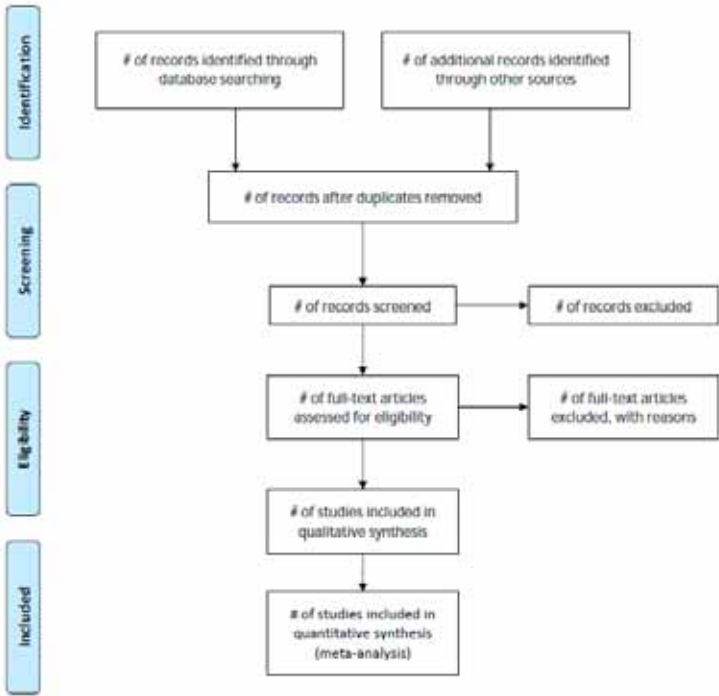
系统评价

Chinese herbal medicine suxiao jiu xin wan for angina pectoris (Review)

Duan X, Zhou L, Wu T, Liu G, Qiao J, Wei J, Ni J, Zheng J, Chen X, Wang Q



PRISMA 2009 Flow Diagram



From: Moher D, Liberati A, Tetzlaff J, Altman DG, The PRISMA Group (2009). Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses: The PRISMA Statement. PLoS Med 5(8): e1000097. doi:10.1371/journal.pmed1000097

For more information, visit www.crisma-statement.org.

在研究开始前同意作者身份！

作者身份和贡献者身份

承担信用与责任

但很多作者文章贡献很少

人们的名字没有出现在文章中

作者并不了解作者的身份标准

贡献者身份的定义更广泛

作者身份

作者的定义必须并且只建立在其是否在以下方面做出了重大贡献：

- 概念和实验设计，或数据分析及诠释
- 起草文章或对其重要的知识内容进行批判性修改
- 并且有权决定文章最终被出版的版本

以上所有要求都必须满足

仅仅是参与了资金的筹集或是数据收集的人员不能被称为作者

所有被署名的作者都必须符合以上所有要求。


任何做出以上贡献的人都应该被署名为作者

“医学写手”的角色



欧洲医学作家协会原则：

- 医学作家应以合法的角度，帮助作者完成可被同行评审的杂志或演讲的稿件
- 贡献与经费应公开
- 不要用‘代笔’，错误的认为这是个秘密
- 掌握学术交流，数据展示，期刊与学会的要求，以及出版伦理
- 可能因此提高出版物的水平，加快进程



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Authors' Submission Toolkit: A practical guide to getting your research published

August 2010, Vol. 26, No. 8, Pages 1967-1982

(doi:10.1185/03007995.2010.499344)

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^aElsevier Health Sciences Global Medical Research, Oxford, UK

^bInternational Journal of Clinical Practice; Nathan S. Kline Institute for Psychiatric Research, Orangeburg, NY, USA; New York University School of Medicine, New York, NY, USA

^cAmgen, Thousand Oaks, CA, USA

^dLeerink Swann, Boston, MA, USA

^eAmerican Journal of Hospice and Palliative Medicine; East Tennessee State University College of Medicine, Johnson City, TN, USA

研究型文章的写作

文章写作指导

国际医学编辑委员会生物医学文章投稿统一要求

<http://www.icmje.org>

EQUATOR 网络资源，研究报告指导方针

<http://www.equator-network.org>

牛津循证医学中心

<http://www.cebm.net>

英国医学杂志给作者的建议

<http://resources.bmj.com/bmj/authors>

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We also have a presentation that the BMJ editors give at conferences. This includes among other things, how to write a research paper, scientific misconduct, and how to please editors.

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The other video in our publishing series is a case study of one paper. Peter Fleming covers the media's reaction, and the change in sleeping practice that resulted from his publications on sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS).

[Play video >>](#)

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- Last 7 days
- Past weeks
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- Tracey Koehlimoos: Colorado and the Joint Cochrane Campbell Colloquium (29 Oct 2010)
- Research highlights – 29 October 2010 (29 Oct 2010)
- Vasily Vlassov on a Russian medical conference without pharma support (28 Oct 2010)
- Sally Carter on maternal health – with a touch of glamour (28 Oct 2010)
- Ed Cooper: Just do it! (28 Oct 2010)

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Pradaxa
dapiferan tablets
Transforming anticoagulation

GPP2 Good Publication Practice for Communicating Company-Sponsored Medical Research

The landmark guidelines on Good Publication Practice (GPP) published in 2003 were developed with the aim of ensuring that "clinical trials sponsored by pharmaceutical companies are published in a responsible and ethical manner."¹

To address legislative, guidance, and ethical developments since 2003,^{2,3} and to reinforce the aims of the original document, the International Society for Medical Publication Professionals (ISMPP) convened a Steering Committee to develop a revised Good Publication Practice document to be known as "GPP2". The committee's work, GPP2, was independently peer reviewed and published in *BMJ* (2009;339:b4330).

GPP2 provides comprehensive guidance on a number of key issues, including:

- Roles of authors, sponsors, and other contributors
- Reimbursement and honoraria
- How to establish a publication steering committee
- Role of professional medical writers
- Recommendations for publication planning and documentation

References

1. Wager E, Field EA, Grossman L. Good publication practice for pharmaceutical companies. *Curr Med Res Opin* 2003;19:149-154.
2. Food and Drug Administration Amendments Act of 2007. www.fda.gov/RegulatoryInformation/Legislation/FederalFoodDrugandCosmeticActFDCAct/SignificantAmendments-to-the-FDCAct/FoodandDrugAdministrationAmendmentsActof2007/default.htm.
3. International Committee of Medical Journal Editors. Uniform requirements for manuscripts submitted to biomedical journals. www.icmje.org.



GPP2 GUIDELINES

ISMPP thanks BMJ for allowing the GPP2 guidelines to be posted here.

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GPP2 WEBCAST



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Library for health research reporting

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 - [Qualitative research](#)
 - [Economic evaluations](#)
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对于观察性研究：STROBE

对于试验的系统性回顾：PRISMA

对于观察性研究的荟萃分析：MOOSE

CONSORT 2010

CONsolidated Standards of Reporting Trials

 CONSORT 2010 checklist of information to include when reporting a randomised trial*			
Section/Topic	Item No	Checklist item	Reported on page No
Title and abstract			
	1a	Identification as a randomised trial in the title	_____
	1b	Structured summary of trial design, methods, results, and conclusions (for specific guidance see CONSORT for abstracts)	_____
Introduction			
Background and objectives	2a	Scientific background and explanation of rationale	_____
	2b	Specific objectives or hypotheses	_____
Methods			
Trial design	3a	Description of trial design (such as parallel, factorial) including allocation ratio	_____
	3b	Important changes to methods after trial commencement (such as eligibility criteria), with reasons	_____
Participants	4a	Eligibility criteria for participants	_____
	4b	Settings and locations where the data were collected	_____
Interventions	5	The interventions for each group with sufficient details to allow replication, including how and when they were actually administered	_____
Outcomes	6a	Completely defined pre-specified primary and secondary outcome measures, including how and when they were assessed	_____
	6b	Any changes to trial outcomes after the trial commenced, with reasons	_____
Sample size	7a	How sample size was determined	_____
	7b	When applicable, explanation of any interim analyses and stopping guidelines	_____
Randomisation:			
Sequence generation	8a	Method used to generate the random allocation sequence	_____
	8b	Type of randomisation; details of any restriction (such as blocking and block size)	_____
Allocation concealment mechanism	9	Mechanism used to implement the random allocation sequence (such as sequentially numbered containers), describing any steps taken to conceal the sequence until interventions were assigned	_____
Implementation	10	Who generated the random allocation sequence, who enrolled participants, and who assigned participants to interventions	_____
Blinding	11a	If done, who was blinded after assignment to interventions (for example, participants, care providers, those	_____

论文撰写

1. 传达的信息

什么是

...你的科研问题？

...该正确的文章格式？

...是读者需要知道的？

论文撰写

2. 题目：格式

描述性：*成人中脑袋的数目：审核*

陈述性：*大多数成人有一个脑袋*

新闻性：*多少个脑袋，你赢了！*

提问性：*成人有多少个脑袋？*

仔细检查期刊对作者的指示，并且阅读该期刊中的其他文章

论文撰写

3. IMRaD

- 引言——为何提出该研究问题？
- 方法——我已经做了什么？
- 结果——我已经发现了什么？
- 结论——该研究可能的意义是什么？

论文撰写

4. 引言

提供给读者的简要背景介绍

只用3-4个段落

你的研究中已知和未知的问题

不要让读者、编辑、审稿人觉得无聊

不要炫耀你读过多少东西

科研问题

在引言的最后一段中陈述清楚

说明它重要的原因

论文撰写

5. 方法

- 与烹调书类似
- 该部分对于被告知对象——读者来说，是最为重要的部分
- 描述：
 - 纳入标准及排除标准
 - 结局测量指标
 - 干预措施或者暴露
- 列举标准方法的参考文献
- 遵从<http://www.equator-network.org/>中阐释的研究报告指南

论文撰写

6. 结果

- 必须包括基本的描述性数据资料
- 文——讲故事；表——摆证据；图——列重点
- 置信区间
- 必要的统计结果
- 把不必要的表格和数据删去
- 不得在该部分开始进行讨论

论文撰写

7. 结构式讨论

不是简单的重复引言

应包括：

- 阐述主要发现
- 该研究的优缺点
- 相对于其他研究（尤其是系统性综述）的优缺点以及主要区别
- 研究的意义：可能机制以及对于临床医生或政策制定者的含义
- 未解决的问题以及今后研究方向
- 最后两项要简明

摘要：一般规律

重要的

须有所有作者的批准

编辑可以通过摘要进行
筛选

对于 BMJ：

通常是 300-400 个字

用主动语气

p值也需要数据

%s 需要有分母

不用参考文献

试验注册细节

结构式的摘要

- 目的——科研问题
- 设计——前瞻的，随机的，有安慰剂对照的，病例对照等
- 环境——初级还是次级的健康护理？中心数目多少？哪个国家？
- 研究对象——纳入和排除标准，进入并完成试验的人数，性别，合适的话注明种族群体
- 干预——什么方式，如何做，何时干预，持续多久
- 主要的结局测量——计划中的，最终测量的
- 结局——主要结局，95% 的置信区间，统计学的显著性，需要诊治/带来伤害的人数
- 结论——主要结论，意义；不要超越数据得出结论
- 试验注册——注册以及号码（仅对于临床试验来说）

如何选刊并顺利通过同行评审

选择杂志的五大关键问题

我希望谁来关注（目标观众）？

我打算如何获得目标观众的注目？

读者如何可以看到我的文章？*

哪个类型的杂志能最好地满足我的要求？

我要/需要多长时间得到发表？

*是否能够支付开放获取期刊的版面费？

决定因素

退稿率（期刊间差别迥异）
索引（例如，通过 Medline）
等候接收的时间；等候发表的时间
影响因子
文章长度限制
典型发表的文章类型
对有行业赞助的研究的政策
对经认可的辅助医学写作的政策
有投稿经验的接纳度
对页数、发表、彩色插图或者开放存取的费用
加快的审稿或者出版进度



BMJ (影响因子 13.66)

This screenshot shows the BMJ website homepage. At the top, there are navigation tabs for Home, Research, Education, News, Comment, Topics, Video, and Archive. Below this, there are several article teasers with images and titles:

- High risk clinical characteristics for subarachnoid haemorrhage in patients with acute headache**
- Effect of repeated irritations on uptake of colorectal cancer screening using faecal occult blood testing**
- Effectiveness of additional supervised exercises combined with conventional treatment in patients with acute lateral ankle sprains**
- Adherence to lifestyle recommendations and risk of colorectal cancer**
- Risk of death during and after spinal anaesthesia for major surgery: a population based study**
- Implications of China's New Rural Cooperative Medical Scheme for rural primary health care**
- The effect of ethnic density on mental health**
- Treating antidepressants and headache**

This screenshot shows the 'Accessing the BMJ archive' page. It provides information on how to search for and access historical content from 1842 to the present. Key features include:

- Search functionality:** A search bar at the top right allows users to search the archive.
- Advanced search options:** A link to 'Advanced search' is provided for more detailed queries.
- Search tips:** A section titled 'If you visit the advanced search page...' offers guidance on setting search parameters.
- Open access policy:** A note states that all BMJ research articles are openly accessible online, with some non-research articles requiring registration.
- Print issue archive:** A table lists recent issues with their dates and issue numbers.

Current issue:		Recent issues:	
October 30, 2010 Vol 341, Num 7779	October 23, 2010 Vol 341, Num 7778	October 16, 2010 Vol 341, Num 7777	October 9, 2010 Vol 341, Num 7776

Full Text and Abstracts: January 1994 - Present



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出版频率: 月刊 12期/年

年份	期数	卷次
2008	12	33 卷
2007	12	32 卷
2006	12	31 卷
2005	12	30 卷
2004	12	29 卷
2003	12	28 卷

主题词表

1. 基于证据的医疗决策研究的系统评价 (2008年 第12期)
2. 证据性治疗性指南 (2008年 第12期)
3. 预防性的证据性指南进一步研究 (2008年 第12期)
4. 专家共识吗? (2008年 第12期)
5. 大规模随机对照试验的随机盲法研究结果的系统回顾 (2008年 第12期)
6. 生态反应基础知识(四): 障碍与生态反应 (2008年 第12期)
7. 预防的分子生物学 (2008年 第12期)
8. 心脏电学的最新进展 (2008年 第12期)
9. 预防性疫苗的临床应用 (2008年 第12期)
10. 青少年哮喘高危因素研究的系统评价: 欧盟国家儿童健康 (2008年 第12期)
11. 循证医学 (2008年 第12期)
12. 整理文献: 证据来源? (2008年 第12期)
13. 基因组学: 从芯片到基因组 (2008年 第12期)
14. 科研道德委员会面临的挑战: 一些实际建议 (2008年 第12期)
15. 生态反应基础知识: 生态反应性治疗指南 (2008年 第12期)
16. 预防医学的最近进展 (2008年 第12期)





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BMJ Open – launching autumn 2010



The *BMJ Group* is delighted to announce the imminent launch of *BMJ Open*, a new and exciting open access online journal dedicated exclusively to medicine. We are committed to making rigorously peer-reviewed high-quality research articles freely available to all.

BMJ Open: accessible medical research

16 Aug, 10 | by Richard Sands, Managing Editor

Welcome to the *BMJ Open* blog, where we will be documenting our countdown to launch later this year.

2

tweets

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BMJ Open is an open access journal for general medical research. Using a continuous publication model the journal will provide rapid publication for research from any medical discipline or therapeutic area.

Not only will the journal publish traditional full research reports, including small or low-impact studies, but we intend to shed light on all stages of the research process by publishing study protocols, pilot studies and pre-protocols. The journal will also place great emphasis on the importance of data sharing; raw data will be linked to at its repository or hosted online as supplementary material wherever possible.

This emphasis on transparency will continue with research protocols and reviewers' comments being published alongside final papers. Authors will need to provide clear statements of their studies' strengths and limitations. Peer review will be open, and the criteria for acceptance will be that the research was conducted in a transparent and ethical way. Naturally, all articles will need to comply with the BMJ Group's high standards of research and publication ethics.



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Case-report:

Progressive tremors, paresis and a sudden locked-in state (4 Oct 2010)

Case-report:

Sagittal synostosis (4 Oct 2010)

Case-report:

Disseminated intra-abdominal hydatidosis causing acute intestinal obstruction—a rare presentation (4 Oct 2010)

Case-report:

Amyand's hernia with perforated appendix in a neonate (28 Oct 2010)

Case-report:

Jaundice following intravesical botulinum toxin - a previously unreported complication (28 Oct 2010)

Case-report:

Miliary tuberculosis in a young Caucasian adult (28 Oct 2010)

Case-report:

Omalizumab for severe atopic keratoconjunctivitis (28 Oct 2010)

Case-report:

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- Annals of the Rheumatic Diseases
- Archives of Disease in Childhood
- British Journal of Ophthalmology
- British Journal of Sports Medicine
- Emergency Medicine Journal
- Evidence-Based Medicine
- Evidence-Based Mental Health
- Evidence-Based Nursing
- Gut
- Heart
- Heart Asia
- Injury Prevention
- Journal of Clinical Pathology
- Journal of Epidemiology & Community Health
- Journal of Medical Ethics
- Journal of Medical Genetics
- Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery & Psychiatry
- Journal of Neuro Interventional Surgery
- Medical Humanities
- Occupational and Environmental Medicine
- Postgraduate Medical Journal
- Practical Neurology
- Quality & Safety in Health Care
- Sexually Transmitted Infections
- Thorax
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Acknowledgement

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- 弄虚作假：篡改试验材料，设备或过程，以及改变或省略在试验记录中无法准确表述的数据。
- 剽窃：使用了他人的观点，过程，结果或语言后不加以适当的说明。

出版伦理

- 避免不当行为
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- 报告知情同意和更广的伦理问题
- 声明竞争利益

仅有伦理委员会的审批是远远不够的



竞争利益

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- 必须始终声明存在的竞争利益，若事后被发现，极其尴尬。（囧！！！！）

检测抄袭的新工具：CrossCheck

网上可搜索重叠内容的工具，既可以是

- 出版前的内容
- 出版后的内容

专家搜索引擎(iThenticate)

使用“文本指纹”和“字符串匹配”

进入到存取控制的后台（免费工具无法完成此工作）

在CorssRef的数据库和计数中有90亿篇文章

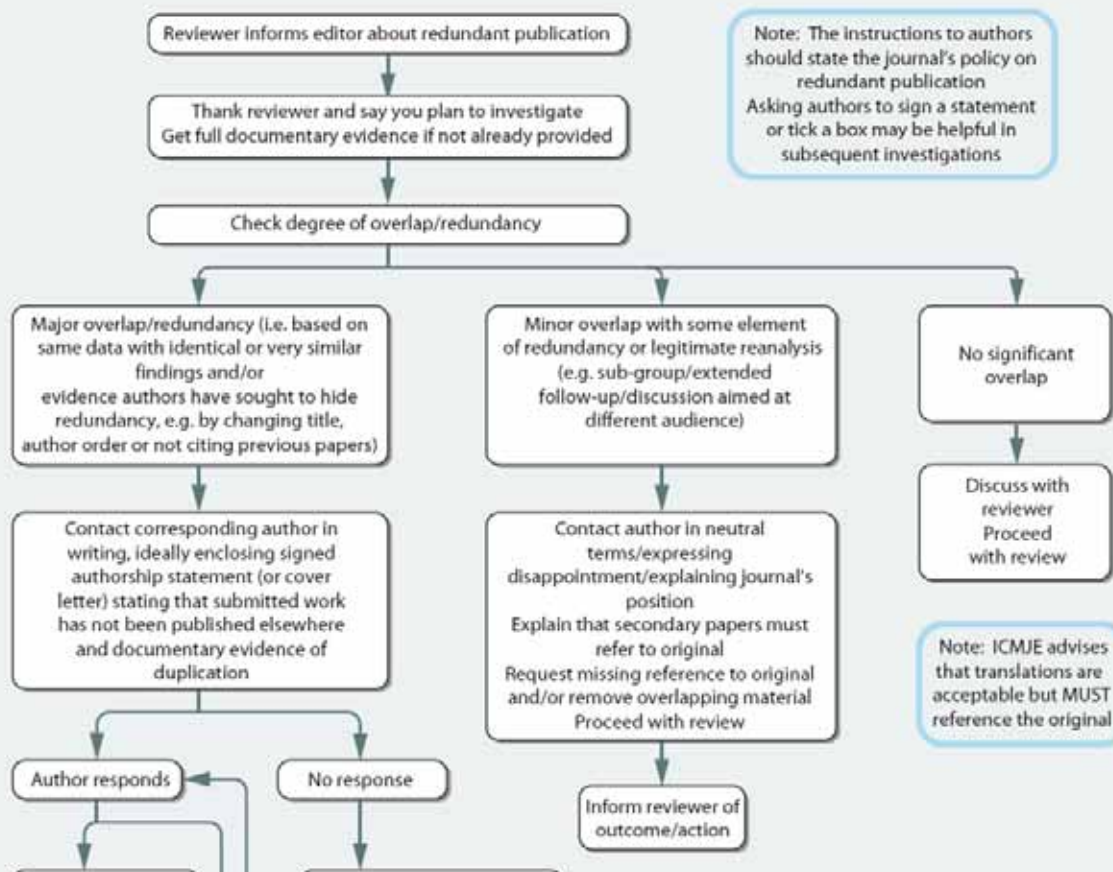
CrossCheck to find plagiarism

The screenshot displays the iThenticate web interface. At the top, the browser address bar shows the URL: <https://www.ithenticate.com/report/1121662/largest?source=2988005403&dsc=1&id=2794&nod...>. The page title is "Largest Matches". The iThenticate logo is on the left, and the document title is "Bill Of Rights For The Aust...". On the right, processing details are shown: "Processed on: Sep 10, 2007 9:08:55 AM", "Word count: 2985", "Folder: John Barrie Samples", and a link to "show xml source".

The main content area shows a "Similarity Index" of 71% and a "View" dropdown set to "Largest Matches". Below this, the text "INTRODUCTION THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ORDER THE" is visible. A large block of text is highlighted in red, indicating a match. A small box with the number "1" is next to the start of this text. A pop-up window titled "60% match (Internet)" is open, showing a match with "www.users.bigpond.com". The pop-up also displays a "show in web page" link and a "next match" navigation control.

What to do if you suspect redundant (duplicate) publication

(a) Suspected redundant publication in a submitted manuscript



Thanks...and good luck!

tgroves@bmj.com

