# 医等信息报



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教学部图书馆为给科研工作者提供更加准确、有效的信息服务,《医学信息报》从 2022 年第六期开始版面较以前有所变化,每期介绍 1-3 个板块不等,分别为资源获取与利用、文献检索技巧与方法、SCI 论文撰写与投稿、基金选题与申请、科研方法与工具、科技评价、循证医学、护理天地、实验技术与方法以及国内外最新医学动态、热点与前沿等主题板块将循环刊登。

通过《医学信息报》,引导和辅助临床科研人员掌握文献检索技巧与科研方法进而提升科研能力,助力我院国家医学中心的建设。

# 目录

<b>♦</b>	文章投稿前,需要准备什么材料?	(2)
<b>♦</b>	投稿提交文章时的 Cover letter, 怎么写最吸引期刊编辑 ······	(9)
<b>♦</b>	SCI 投稿常用的信件模板 ····································	(14)
<b>♦</b>	SCI 文章写作基本功夫与步骤·······	(25)
<b>♦</b>	标书写作指导学起来	(31)



在文章投稿前期,知道提前准备哪些材料会对整个投稿过程有一个很大的推动作用,也能帮助投稿顺利进行至完成。在此,小编将从文稿材料和投稿附件材料两方面重点介绍。

# 投稿材料准备

通常基础的投稿材料重点包括,文稿撰写、Cover letter、Figures 编辑、Reviewer Suggestions 这几部分。当撰写好一篇初稿决定投稿时,最好先选定拟投稿杂志。这样的话,就可以根据杂志要求来补充文稿中不完善的内容和修改文稿相应格式。

# 1. 文稿撰写

初稿中应包括完整的 Abstract、 Introduction、Results、Discussion、Materials and methods、Acknowledgements、Conflict of interests、Contributions、References、Tables、Figures and Figure legends 这些部分。

另外,需要额外注意的是在文稿首页增加 Title page,通常包括以下内容:

```
1
                                         Title
 2
     Author 11, Author 21, Author 31, Author 41, ..... Corresponding author *1€
 3
 5
     <sup>1</sup>Laboratory of XXX, Institute of XXX, XXX University, XXX City, Postcode, P.R.
 6
 8
     *Corresponding author: Dr. XXX, Laboratory of XXX, Institute of XXX, XXX
 9
     University, XXX City, Postcode, P.R. China, E-mail: XXXXX
10
11
     Running title
12
13
     Fundings
14
15
     Acknowledgements←
16
     Conflict of interests⊖
17
18
                                                                     (C) 梅斯学术
19 Key words ←
```

### 2. Cover letter

Cover letter 则是给杂志主编写的介绍信,所以要到拟投稿杂志的主页 找到杂志主编的名字,这点很重要! 在介绍信中,用简洁凝练的语句向主 编介绍甚至可以说是"推销"你的文章。最终达到一个目的就是,我们的 文章符合该杂志的发表要求,很适合在杂志发表。

介绍信的内容大致分为三个部分: ①介绍文章的核心内容和研究意义,表明文章符合杂志的出版要求和读者的喜好; ②声明所有作者均同意投稿、不存在一稿多投现象、无利益冲突声明; ③通讯作者的名字、电话、邮箱和地址。大致内容如下:

投稿日期↩

Editor-in-Chief, 杂志名字

Dear professor 主编名字,↩

4

Enclosed please find our submission entitled, "投稿题目", we believe that this manuscript is suitable for publication in 杂志名字 with following aspects.

نے

介绍文章的核心内容和研究意义,也包括凝练的文章亮点 (Highlights) 4

4

Herein, the authors declare that we have no conflict of interest. All authors agree with the submission. We state that the manuscript has not been published or submitted for publication elsewhere, either completely or in part, or in another form or language. The material has not been reproduced from another source.

¢1

Collectively, we note that our manuscript conforms to all limitations required for publication in 杂志名字中

6

We hope that you and your colleagues will share our enthusiasm for this novel finding and will consider our manuscript for publication in 杂志名字↔

4

Sincerely, ←

通讯作者名字,

PhD, Professor⊎

单位,地址,邮编,

邮箱

〇十海斯学术

# 3. Figures 编辑

图的编辑也是投稿前需要准备的重要材料,编辑好的合适格式的图片可大大提高后续的投稿效率。如何编辑图片格式,就要找到拟投稿杂志的Guidelines,根据介绍进行修改。引用Bone Research 杂志投稿要求里图片格式的要求,大致如下:

percentages have been calculated correctly. Unlike figures or images, tables may be embedded into the main manuscript file if necessary, or supplied as separate electronic files.

If a table or figure has been published before, the authors must obtain written permission to reproduce the material in both print and electronic formats from the copyright owner and submit it with the manuscript. This also applies to quotes, illustrations and other materials taken from previously published works not in the public domain. The original source should be cited in the figure caption or table footnote.

#### Artwork Guidelines

#### Color figures

Color figures must be supplied in the following format. For Single Images:

Width	500 pixels (authors should select "constrain proportions", or equivalent instructions, to allow the application to set the correct height automatically.)	
Resolution	125 dpi (dots per inch)	
Format	JPEG for photographs GIF for line drawings or charts	
Filenaming	Please save image with .jpg or .gif extension to ensure it can be read by all platforms and graphics packages.	

#### For Multi-part Images:

Width	900 pixels (authors should select "constrain proportions", or equivalent instructions, to allow the application to set the correct beight automatically.)		
Resolution	125 dpi (dots per inch)		
Format	JPEG for photographs GIF for line drawings or charts		
Filenaming	Please save image with .jpg or .gif extension to ensure it can be read by all platforms and graphics packages.		

# Black and white images

- · Image resolution of at least 300 dpi at publication size
- Images should be scanned at a minimum of 300 dpi
- · During software manipulation of images, care should be taken that resolution is maintained
- Images may be rotated or scaled, but this must be the same in the x and y dimensions

- · Contrast and brightness can be adjusted, but this must be uniform across the entire image, and must not result in the loss of any feature, band or spot. The background should still be visible
- If lanes are removed, and once separate parts of an image are joined together, a black, white or grey line should indicate clearly where the image was cut
- · If black borders are drawn around the image, the lines should correspond to all edges where the image was cut
- Protein molecular weights or DNA fragment sizes should be indicated for all figure panels showing gel electrophoresis

#### Graphs, Histograms and Statistics

- · Error bars must be described in the figure legend
- Axes on graphs should extend to zero, except for log axes
- Statistical analyses (including error bars and p values) should only be shown for independently repeated experiments, and must not be shown for replicates of a single experiment
- The number of times an experiment was repeated (N) must be stated in the legend

As the electronic submission will provide the basic material for typesetting, it is important that papers are prepared in the general editorial style of the journal.

- Do not make rules thinner than 1 pt (0.36 mm). Use a coarse hatching pattern rather than shading for tints in graphs
- 3. Color should be distinct when being used as an identifying tool
- 4. Use SI units throughout
- Spaces, not commas should be used to separate
- 6. Abbreviations should be preceded by the words for which they stand in the first instance of use and should not be used for terms used fewer than 4
- Text should be double spacing with a wide margin
- Use a common word-processing package (such as Microsoft Word) for the text. Embed tables converted into images at the end of the Word document, or as a separate file in whichever program you used to generate them
- 9. If you submit raw data, this can be done in Excel, or tab/comma delimited format
- 10. At first mention of a manufacturer the town, (state if USA) and country should be provided.
- 11. All pages and lines are to be numbered. To add page numbers in MS Word, go to Insert then Page Numbers. To add line numbers go to File, Page Setup, then click the Layout tab. In the Apply to box, select Whole document, click North then select the Add line numbering check box. followed by Continuous.

众多投稿杂志的投稿指南中图片编辑格式,通常包括以下方面:

- ①图片颜色设置,采用经典红绿蓝色或者黑白色,对比鲜明,排版美观;
- ②图片像素,通常 300 或 600 dpi;
- ③组图里的小图标,通常使用 ABC 或 abc,字体和字号通篇统一;

- ④图片格式,通常为Tiff、pdf和Jpg等;
- ⑤图片有的可以在文稿末尾放置在 Tables and Figures 位置,有的需要单独保存成一个文件,所以最好这两种都准备上。

# 4. Reviewer Suggestions

投稿系统中都会要求读者推荐审稿人,并填写推荐审稿人的信息。所以,提前在研究领域中找一些专家名人或国内外该领域中在相关研究中的代表性人物的姓名、邮箱、单位和国家信息,在推荐理由中简单描述这些Reviewers 在该领域中的权威度,彼此没有利益冲突,且乐意审稿。 投稿附件材料

在除了以上投稿所需的基础材料以外,还涉及到一些其他附件材料,如补充材料、伦理材料、细胞系购买及支原体检测证明、作者贡献及所有作者签名等。

# 1. 补充材料

补充材料通常包括一些实验结果和实验方法。有一些实验结果不在正文中 呈现,但对正文有合适补充说明作用的时候,就可以放置在补充材料里。 还有一些实验方法,由于文稿字数限制,无法在正文中进行详细描述的时候,可在补充材料里呈现。

大致可呈现的格式如下:

percentages have been calculated correctly. Unlike figures or images, tables may be embedded into the main manuscript file if necessary, or supplied as separate electronic files.

If a table or figure has been published before, the authors must obtain written permission to reproduce the material in both print and electronic formats from the copyright owner and submit it with the manuscript. This also applies to quotes, illustrations and other materials taken from previously published works not in the public domain. The riginal source should be cited in the figure caption or table footnote.

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- 9. If you submit raw data, this can be done in Excel, or tab/comma delimited format
- 10. At first mention of a manufacturer the town, (state if USA) and country should be provided.
- 11. All pages and lines are to be numbered. To add page numbers in MS Word, go to Insert then Page Numbers. To add line numbers go to File, Page Setup, then click the Layout tab. In the Apply to box, select Whole document, click North then select the Add line numbering check box. followed by Continuous.

# 2. 伦理材料

如果研究中涉及到动物实验和临床样本,那么就要有相应伦理材料和伦理 批号。有的杂志一方面会要求在投稿系统中上传相应伦理材料,也有的只 需要在文稿中和投稿系统中提供伦理批号和进行伦理申明即可。

通常这些材料在研究开始前,就应准备好并保存好相应附件材料,以备之 需。还有文稿中需讲行的伦理申明通常如下:

# 动物伦理声明:

### Ethics approval and consent to participate

The study was approved by the Medical Ethics Committee of XXX University and signed informed consent was obtained from each patient (伦理号). All animal procedures were approved by the Animal Ethics Committee of Fudan University, experiments were performed in compliance with ARRIVE guidelines.

# 临床样本伦理声明:

# 3. 细胞系购买及支原体检测证明

细胞系是很重要的一个实验材料。所以,研究中购买细胞的可靠来源和细胞定期进行支原体检测,是对实验质量和可重复性的一个关键保障。有的投稿杂志,一方面会要求作者提交细胞购买证明和定期支原体检测结果材料。另一方面会要求在文稿中进行文字声明。所以,这些材料需要在日常实验中妥善保管,以备之需。通常,文稿中需进行的申明如下:

XXX cells were bought from the cell bank of the Chinese academy of sciences (Shanghai, China). These cells were authenticated by short tandem repeat analysis and passaged for fewer than 6 months before experiments. All cell lines were tested to be negative for mycoplasma contamination.

# 4. 作者贡献及所有作者签名

在文稿中还应包括作者贡献的相应说明,甚至有些杂志会要求在投稿系统中上传所有作者的签名材料。可在正文中添加作者贡献说明,介绍各作者的相应贡献。至于作者签名材料,仅个别杂志会要求提供,可在需要时再临时准备。

最后,希望以上介绍能在投稿准备中对大家有所帮助,并预祝大家投稿必中!



# 投稿提交文章时的 Cover letter,怎么写最吸引期刊编辑呢?

当我们投稿提交文章的时候,通常需要附上一封 Cover letter,这是向期刊编辑解释我们的研究具有新颖性和重要性的绝佳机会。在 Cover letter 中,应解释清楚「为什么你的文章非常适合他们的期刊」,以及「为什么该期刊的读者会对你的文章感兴趣」。

当我们做完实验、整理完数据、准备写文章投稿时,一封写得很好的 Cover letter 可以帮助我们的论文顺利地进入稿件提交过程中的下一阶 段——发送给同行评审。因此,我们应该好好花心思和时间来思考如何给 期刊编辑写一封出色的 Cover letter!

如何为期刊文章投稿提交来撰写 cover letter,文后为大家附上了参考模板,赶紧阅读收藏吧!

一、为什么需要 cover letter?

## 1、强制性

就像在求职时写专业求职信一样,提交 manuscript 时的 cover letter 应该写得有说服力,简明扼要地说明 manuscript 研究的重点。一封写得好的 cover letter 可以帮助你的论文顺利地进入提交后的下一阶段,即同行评审阶段。

# 2、说明重要性

指明你所研究的内容对特定领域的影响和贡献,并说明你的研究如何补充 了当前特定领域的空白。

## 3、影响力

cover letter 的语言应该以新颖、特别的方式书写,它很大程度上决定了编辑是否愿意接受你的文章。

二、Cover letter 应该包括什么内容?

# 1、基本信息

Editor's name (when known) 编辑姓名

Name of the journal to which you are submitting 投稿的期刊名称

Your manuscript's title 文章标题

Article type (review, research, case study, etc.)文章类型

Submission date 提交日期

Brief background of your study and the research question you sought to answer 研究的简要背景和试图回答的研究问题

Brief overview of methodology used 所用方法的简要概述

Principle findings and significance to scientific community (how your research advances our understanding of a concept)主要发现和对科学界的意义(你的研究如何促进我们对概念的理解)

Corresponding author contact information 通讯作者联系方式

Statement that your paper has not been previously published and is not currently under consideration by another journal and that all authors have approved of and have agreed to submit the manuscript to this journal 声明你的论文之前没有发表过,并且目前没有被其他期刊考虑,并且所有作者都已批准并同意将手稿提交给该期刊2、其他信息

目标期刊先前发表的类似文章的简短列表

你或你的合作者先前已发表或正在被其他期刊考虑的相关作品列表,可以包含这些作品的副本。

提及与编辑的任何先前讨论(例如,如果你在会议上与编辑讨论了该主题) 评估你的论文所需的技术专长

潜在审稿人及其联系信息

如果需要,排除审稿人(此信息很可能也在在线提交表格的其他地方要求) 3、注意事项

不要使用太多专业词/行话或包含太多首字母缩略词。

不要过度修饰你的研究发现/结果或它们的重要性。避免使用诸如"新颖"、 "首次、第一次"和"改变范式"之类的词。事实上,这种类型的陈述会 显示出偏见,使编辑质疑你客观评估作品优点的能力。

不要点名。"列出可能支持你的论文的人或讨论作者的声誉"并不会让编辑感兴趣,他们只想知道你的内容是否符合他们的标准,所以只专注于解决这一点就行了。

不要写小说。作为作者,虽然我们都会想充分地解释自己的工作并将其概念推销给编辑,但请注意 Cover letter 最多保留一页,它仅作为介绍和简要概述。

避免幽默。尽管我们想引起编辑们的注意,但幽默可能出错的方式太多了! 三、参考模板

[Your Affiliation]

[Your Address]

# [Date]

Dear [Editor name],

I/We wish to submit an original research article entitled "[title of article]" for consideration by [journal name].

I/We confirm that this work is original and has not been published elsewhere, nor is it currently under consideration for publication elsewhere.

In this paper, I/we report on / show that	This is significant because	
We believe that this manuscript is appropriate for	publication by [journal name]	because it [specific
reference to the journal's Aims & Scope].		

[Please explain in your own words the significance and novelty of the work, the problem that is being addressed, and why the manuscript belongs in this journal. Do not simply insert your abstract into your cover letter! Briefly describe the research you are reporting in your paper, why it is important, and why you think the readership of the journal would be interested in it.]

We have no conflicts of interest to disclose.

Please address all correspondence concerning this manuscript to me at [email address].

Thank you for your consideration of this manuscript.

Sincerely,

[Your name]

# 特别注意!

如果编辑的姓名不详,请使用期刊使用的相关头衔,例如"Dear Managing Editor:"或"Dear Editor-in-Chief:"。

使用"Ms.",永远不要"Mrs."或正式商务信函中的"Miss"。

切勿使用"Dear Sirs:"或任何类似的表达方式。许多编辑会觉得这是一种侮辱,尤其是考虑到其中许多是女性!

讨论发现和结论的有用短语包括:

Our findings confirm that...

We have determined that...

Our results suggest...

We found that...

We illustrate…

Our findings reveal...

Our study clarifies...

Our research corroborates...

Our results establish...

Our work substantiates...

如果你的论文是由先前的研究提示的,请说明。例如,"After initially researching X, Y approached us to conduct a follow-up study that examined Z. While pursuing this project, we discovered [some new understanding that made you decide the information needed to be shared with your peers via publication."

你应该提及你的目标期刊最近发表的类似研究(如果有的话),但不要超过五项。如果你只想提及一篇文章,请将前面的句子替换为 This paper [examines a different aspect of]/ [takes a different approach to] the issues explored by [Authors] in [Article Title], also published by [Journal Name] on [DATE]。

如果你之前曾在其他地方公开分享过部分研究,请说明。比如: We have presented a subset of our findings [at Event]/[as a Type of Publication Medium] in [Location] in [Year].

最后,希望大家都能够写出一份标准且出色的 Cover letter,顺利发表文章!



英文论文投稿时,有很多情况我们都需要与编辑老师进行沟通,必须 经历从投稿、催稿、根据修改意见修改后再投、致谢等多个环节,现给大 家介绍论文投稿时会用到的8类信件常用模板。

1. cover letter (投稿信)

SCI 论文投稿时为了提高录用率,通常都会写一份 cover letter。cover letter 的作用是有助于稿件被送到合适的编辑和评审人手中。如果没有 cover letter,稿件可能会给编辑造成一些困扰:

- 这篇稿件是投给哪种期刊的?
- 何种栏目?
- 是新稿还是修改稿?
- 如果是修改稿的话,是哪位编辑负责的?
- 如果这篇稿件有多位作者的话,哪一位是通讯作者?
- 通讯作者的联系地址是什么?

因此,为了减少给编辑造成的困扰,一份合格的 cover letter 非常重要。cover letter 的内容必须能够激励编辑继续去读你的文章全文。因此,你工作中的重要内容(例如创新性和在研究领域的意义)需要在cover letter 中呈现出来。一般情况下,cover letter 的长度在 5 段以内。太短不足以充分表达文章所做工作的重点内容,太长会让编辑感觉作者心虚。

- 一份 cover letter 通常包括的内容是:
- 1. 向编辑简要介绍一下论文的内容和参与此项研究工作的作者名单。这里不需要太详细,即使是工作中包含了一些复杂的实验部分。
- 2. 重点解释为什么该研究是创新性的,并且大家会对此感兴趣。

这里,你可以介绍论文中用到哪些创新性的技术,你的实验样本数量足够 多,研究成果将对这个领域有较大影响等。如果你投的是临床国际期刊, 你还要介绍这项工作会对将来的实际治疗应用有什么意义。

此处有 2 点需要你重点注意:

- 写作时包含要点但不用仔细解释:
- 尽量让编辑看到你的工作和所投期刊非常相关;
- 最好,你的工作也刚好验证了别的研究团队在这个期刊前期发表的成果,或者与他们结果相反。
- 3. 介绍你和你的研究团队:主要研究人员、实验室的研究方向和这篇文章的关系。解释为什么要选择投这个期刊。如果其他实验室与你的研究团队合作完成此项工作,你最好也要介绍一下相关合作团队。
- 4. 声明你的文章没有任何利益方面的冲突。因为每个期刊有不同的相关规定,所以查询一下各个期刊在利益冲突政策方面的描述。同时,一定要声明这项研究没有在其他期刊投稿和发表过。

上面是写在 cover letter 中的要点,下面说一下有哪些内容不能写在 cover letter 中:

- 1. 不要在没有任何证明或引用情况下提及过去的发表文献。
- 2. 不要提供与投稿无关的个人信息。
- 3. 除非和这次的研究问题有关,否则不要提到您或者其他共同作者先前的发表记录。
- 4. 不要复制粘贴上摘要的内容。
- 5. 不要使用复杂发散的句构以免造成不必要的困惑。

下面我举 3 个成功的 cover letter 样式给大家参考:

例子1:投稿《欧洲心血管病杂志》

Dear editorial board of European Journal of Cardiology,

Please find enclosed the manuscript: "The angiotensin-converting enzyme is not a risk factor for myocardial infarction in French individuals", by Sarah H., et al., to be submitted as a Short Communication to the European Journal of Neurology for consideration of publication. All co-authors have seen and agree with the contents of the manuscript and there is no financial interest to report. We certify that the submission is original work and is not under review at any other publication.

In this manuscript, we report the results of the first study on the genetic and functional roles of the ACE on the risk of suffering a myocardial infarction in the French population. Indeed, we genotyped the rs4341 polymorphism in 531 IS cases and 549 healthy controls, and then performed functional studies by measuring serum ACE protein level and activity in healthy controls, stroke patients at baseline and stroke patients 24h after stroke symptoms onset. The results from our study did not reveal any association of the ACE variant with myocardial infarction, although it affected ACE protein level, and ischemic stroke patients showed lower ACE level than controls in the acute phase but not in the chronic phase.

We believe that our findings could be of interest to the readers of European Journal of Cardiology because they bring new and strong evidence that the ACE gene and protein are not a risk factor for myocardial infarction.

We hope that the editorial board will agree on the interest of this study.

Sincerely yours,

Sarah H. on behalf of the authors.

Corresponding author: Sarah Hamilton at Cardiovascular Research Laboratory, Marie Curie Research Institute, 75000, Paris, France, xxx@mariecurie.fr, phone number: +33582246xxx, fax number: +33582246xxx.

# 例子 2: 投稿《临床化学》

Dear Dr Broderick,

Please find enclosed the manuscript: Association between Estrogen Receptor Alpha (ESR1) genetic variants and risk of Stroke, by Sarah H., Isaac S., Marta L., Marc C. and Julien S. to be submitted as an new article to Clinical Chemistry.

In this manuscript, we report the results of a nested case-control study in a French population on the risk of suffering an ischemic stroke associated with genetic variants in the gene coding for the protein Estrogen Receptor Alpha.

We believe that our findings could be of interest to the readers of Clinical Chemistry because they replicate partially the results observed by Rexrode et al. in a white American population and published in Clinical Chemistry in October 2007. Indeed, we demonstrate an association of the rs1271673 SNP T variant and a very common haplotype encompassing the rs1271673 variant with an increased risk of ischemic stroke.

We hope that the editorial board and the reviewers will agree on the interest of this study.

Sincerely yours,

Sarah H..

# 例子 3: 投稿《老年神经生物学》

Dear editorial board of Neurobiology of Aging,

Please find enclosed the manuscript: ACE variants and risk of Alzheimer's Disease, by Sarah Hamilton et al., to be submitted as an Original Research Article to Neurobiology of Aging. All co-authors have seen and agree with the contents of the manuscript and there is no financial interest to report. We certify that the submission is not under review at any other publication.

In this manuscript, we report the results of a genetic and functional study in a white population of sporadic Alzheimer's Disease patients on the risk of suffering cognitive impairments.

We believe that our findings could be of interest to the readers of Neurobiology of Aging, because they could have a great impact on the diagnostic, prognostic and treatment of patients with Alzheimer's Disease. Indeed, the ApoE gene is the only well recognized risk factor for Alzheimer's Disease at the moment (Goder et al. 1998), and we report here evidence that the ACE gene could also be involved in this disease. Moreover, we show that the variant studied modulates ACE levels and increase the predictive value of the ApoE gene.

This study could thus have a great pharmacogenetic interest and bring new and important light in the field of Alzheimer's Disease management and we hope that the editorial board and the reviewers will agree on the interest of this study.

Sincerely yours,

Sarah H. and Lucas Delphino on behalf of the authors.

Corresponding author: Lucas Delphino at Alzheimer's Disease

Laboratory, Marie Curie Research Institute, 75000, Paris, France,

xxx@mariecurie.fr, phone number: +33582246xxx, fax number:

+33582246xxx.

2. 催稿信

通常写催稿信是因为,你投稿后收到编辑回信,说已经指定了审稿人,之

后是漫长的等待,你很着急,于是就给编辑部写了催稿信。

Dear Prof. ×××:

Sorry for disturbing you. I am not sure if it is the right time

to contact you to inquire about the status of my submitted

manuscript titled "Paper Title". (ID: 文章稿号), although the

status of "With Editor" has been lasting for more than two months,

since submitted to journal three months ago. I am just wondering

that my manuscript has been sent to reviewers or not?

I would be greatly appreciated if you could spend some of your time

check the status for us. I am very pleased to hear from you on the

reviewer's comments.

Thank you very much for your consideration.

Best regards!

Yours sincerely,

 $\times \times \times \times \times \times$ 

Corresponding author:

Name: XXX

E-mail: ××××@×××

19

3. 修改后投稿的 cover letter (投稿信)

根据编辑部和审稿人的意见对稿件进行修改,完成后重新投稿时,也要附

上一封 cover letter,但是这封 cover letter 和刚投稿时的 cover letter

又不一样。

Dear Dr/ Prof.. (写上负责你文章编辑的姓名,显得尊重,因为第一次

的投稿不知道具体负责的编辑,只能用通用的 Editors):

On behalf of my co-authors, we thank you very much for giving us

an opportunity to revise our manuscript, we appreciate editor and

reviewers very much for their positive and constructive comments

and suggestions on our manuscript entitled "Paper Title". (ID:

文章稿号).

We have studied reviewer's comments carefully and have made

revision which marked in red in the paper. We have tried our best

to revise our manuscript according to the comments. Attached please

find the revised version, which we would like to submit for your

kind consideration.

We would like to express our great appreciation to you and reviewers

for comments on our paper. Looking forward to hearing from you.

Thank you and best regards.

Yours sincerely,

 $\times \times \times \times \times \times$ 

Corresponding author:

Name: XXX

E-mail: ××××@××××

4. 回答审稿人的修改意见

根据审稿人意见修改后,必须要给出你在哪些地方进行了什么样的修改,

因此这封信很重要。

20

Dear Editors and Reviewers:

Thank you for your letter and for the reviewers' comments concerning our manuscript entitled "Paper Title" (ID: 文章稿号). Those comments are all valuable and very helpful for revising and improving our paper, as well as the important guiding significance to our researches. We have studied comments carefully and have made correction which we hope meet with approval. Revised portion are marked in red in the paper. The main corrections in the paper and the responds to the reviewer's comments are as flowing:

Responds to the reviewer's comments:

Reviewer #1:

1. Response to comment: (······简要列出意见······)

Response: XXXXX

2. Response to comment: (······简要列出意见······)

Response: XXXXX

. . .

逐条意见回答,切忌一定不能有遗漏,针对不同的问题可以使用下列几个礼貌术语:

We are very sorry for our negligence of ........

It is really true as Reviewer suggested that.....

We have made correction according to the Reviewer's comments.

Considering the Reviewer's suggestion, we have .....

最后特意感谢一下这个审稿人的意见:

Special thanks to you for your good comments.

Reviewer #2:

同上述。

Other changes:

- 1. Line 60-61, the statements of "...." were corrected as "....."
- 2. Line 107, "...." was added.

. . . . . .

We tried our best to improve the manuscript and made some changes in the manuscript. These changes will not influence the content and framework of the paper. And here we did not list the changes but marked in red in revised paper.

We appreciate for Editors/Reviewers' warm work earnestly, and hope that the correction will meet with approval.

Once again, thank you very much for your comments and suggestions.

5. 致谢信

论文录用后,为了表示你的礼貌,可以给编辑老师发一份感谢谢。

Dear Prof. XXXXX:

Thanks very much for your kind work and consideration on publication of our paper. On behalf of my co-authors, we would like to express our great appreciation to editor and reviewers.

Thank you and best regards.

Yours sincerely,

 $\times \times \times \times \times \times$ 

Corresponding author:

Name:  $\times \times \times$ 

E-mail:  $\times \times \times \times @\times \times \times \times$ 

6. 询问校稿

文章接受了,可是长时间没有收到校稿通知,这时候可以写信问一下编辑

老师。

Dear XXX:

Sorry for disturbing you. I am not sure if it is the right time to contact you to inquire about the status of our accepted manuscript titled "Paper Title" (ID: 文章稿号), since the copyright agreement for publication has been sent to you two months ago. I am just wondering that how long I can receive the proof of

our manuscript from you?

I would be greatly appreciated if you could spend some of your time for a reply. I am very pleased to hear from you.

Thank you very much for your consideration.

Yours sincerely,

 $\times \times \times \times \times \times$ 

Corresponding author:

Name: XXX

E-mail: ××××@×××

7. 文章校稿

已经录用的文章开始校稿,需要不停地与编辑部进行沟通,过程中来往的信件非常频繁,也非常重要。

Dear Mr.  $\times \times \times$ :

23

Thanks very much for your kind letter about the proof of our paper titled "Paper Title" (ID: 文章稿号) for publication in "Journal Name". We have finished the proof reading and checking carefully, and some corrections about the proof and the answers to the queries are provided below.

Corrections:

1. In \*\*\*\*\* should be \*\*\*\* (Page \*\*\*, Right column, line\*\*\*)

2. In \*\*\*\* the "\*\*\*\*" should be "\*\*\*\*" (Page \*\*\*\*, Right column, line\*\*\*\*)

Answers for "author queries":

1. \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

2. \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

3. \*\*\*\*\*\*\*

We greatly appreciate the efficient, professional and rapid processing of our paper by your team. If there is anything else we should do, please do not hesitate to let us know.

Thank you and best regards.

Yours sincerely,

 $\times \times \times \times \times \times$ 

Corresponding author:

Name: XXX

E-mail: ××××@××××

8. 要求减免版面费

文章已经接受,需要提交版面费,但是你觉得版面费太多了,你可以发一 封邮件与出版社进行沟通,有可能最后就将你的版面费减免了。

24

Dear Editor

We are glad to see that our paper will be published in  $\times\times\times\times$ . Thanks a million for your work. Although we have been supported by an external grant source, we must admit that it is not enough money to pay page charges. We hope to waive page charges expect for payments for language corrections and color figures.

Best wishes.

 $\times \times \times \times \times \times$ 

Corresponding author:

Name: XXX

E-mail:  $\times \times \times \times @\times \times \times \times$ 



一. 写 SCI 文章要练扎实"三招功夫"

1.专业扎实:专业书本(textbook)一般是讲广泛接受的、陈旧的知识。这个知识一定要懂,而且对一些数据、公式或专业常识能做到非常熟练。杂志文章也要常看、多看。我对于自己专业的一些好杂志,每出版一期,都会及时翻翻。一般先浏览文章的题目;如果感兴趣,就看摘要和图表;如果进一步感兴趣,才全篇看。对与自己研究内容相近、有参考意义的文章,要精读。这里,精读对每个人不一样,甚至对一个人不同阶段也具有不同的含义。比如我,初写文章,就是把它作为范文。那个时候,我斟酌该文章的文字如何描述一张图、一副表,句子是如何展开的。对每个数据的表达都会认真研读,甚至,我还按照作者的方法重新算一遍,用自己的数据按照图表作一遍。分析作者在导论(Introduction)部分中如何引入本文的假设和目的,在讨论中是如何结合结果与前人的工作的,在结论中是如何提炼结果的。日积月累,对本学科SCI文章就有一些轮廓了。

2. 英语扎实: 平常看文献的时候,多注意作者(最好其母语是英语)的用词、句子的展开、段落的承启。英语比中文要丰富,用法更加灵活。比如可以用很多动词描写: Figure 1

shows/presents/displays/indicates/illustrates/manifests/denote s/demonstrates /illuminates /exhibits /points out…, 还可以用被 动式。目前很多朋友喜欢用英汉字典,或者金山词霸,我比较喜欢用英英 字典,那样对准确地理解英文单词有益。或者,看了金山词霸的中文翻译, 还要看其英文注解,以后者为主。我的金山词霸 2005,很多单词没有英 文注解,甚至发现中文注解不能理解其意义。当然,坐在电脑前工作,我 不喜欢翻 Oxford Advanced Dictionary。这里,我向大家推荐一个我喜 欢的网址 http://dictionary.cambridge.org。如果某个单词用法不是很 清楚,我就去上这个网址查查。我还向大家推荐一本书: Practical English Usage (Editor: Michael Swan)。我没有特别安排时间看这本书, 休闲的时候翻翻。在我经常帮师弟师妹修改文章或者评审国内稿子地过程 中发现一个常见的问题,就是文章在描叙数据的时候,常重复相同的句子 结构。这样的句子很乏味,提不起读者的兴趣,降低了文章的分值。这个 问题,初写者需要注意,写的时候要有意识的避免。当然,写一篇生动的 文章,需要大量的英语词汇和较好的文法功底。自己写好的文章,在投稿 之前,多给几个同行看看,发文章给他们的同时,你可以先邀请他们作为 合作者。总之,看评审人的修改意见就是最好的最直接的提高自己写作水 平。建议大家多写,多改,肯定不错。

3. 科研工具扎实:包括室内野外(如果需要)实验技能、写文章过程中需要的主要软件工具。关于实验方面的,不同专业要求不一样。在这儿我想说的是,从原始数据到文章成稿的过程中,你可能用到的软件工具:文字的(e.g. Word)、图形的(e.g. Origin, sigmaPlot…)、数据分析统计的(e.g. Excel, SPSS or SAS…)、数据模拟的(e.g. MathCad, Matlab…)、文献管理的(e.g. Endnote…)及其专业软件。你如果熟练掌握以上软件,不但写文章的效率快,而且文章具有一定的深度。我一般拿

到一批实验数据,先在 Excel 分析作简单的图表,得出大概的构思和一些想法,然后用上面所说的软件进一步分析、统计或模拟。我发现很多文章,图表作得很粗糙。我估计是用 excel 作的。Excel 作的图一般线条粗,不好看。好文章,应该要配上漂亮的图表。建议大家用上面的软件(我用的是 Origin,对 SigmaPlot 不熟悉)绘制,一定会给你的文章增色不少。我专业的文章,表一般是三线的。我喜欢在 Excel 作好后,复制到文档中。个人认为,掌握好科研工具是这三招中最容易的。

# 二. 如何写 SCI 文章

写文章之前,你先要考虑该文章值得写吗?衡量的标准一般是 a)科学性和 b)新颖性。科学性即实验设计是否符合科学规范,得到的结论是否经得起检验。新颖性即是你讲得故事是否新的。如果是重复前人的结果,即使有科学性,那也没有发表的意义。这两点是非常重要的,评审人一般根据这两点判断最终接受还是拒绝。如何符合这两点,就赶快写。

我专业的文章一般包括以下部分:

- 1) Title, running title,
- 2) Authors + affiliation,
- 3) Abstract,
- 4) Keywords,
- 5) Abbreviations,
- 6) Introduction,
- 7) Materials and methods.
- 8) Results (or Results and discussion),
- 9) Discussion.

- 10) Conclusions,
- 11) Acknowledgments,
- 12) References
- 13) Tables,
- 14) Figure captions,
- 15) Figures.

以上15个部分,不同杂志可能有一点点变动,但是大部分是相同的。

在分析数据和作图表的过程中,你已经完成了 13-15。在修改图表过程中,你也许有初步的想法。这篇文章讲一个什么故事? 听众是谁? 这个决定你投哪个杂志。这样,你就可以按照该杂志的格式,准备文章。上面提到的2、4、5 和 11 是很容易的,可以把它们放在定稿后。剩下的几个部分,我一般是按照这个顺序写的: 7-8-9-6-3-10。1 和 12 在写文章中会不停地修改。在写正文前,你可以初步拟一个题目。7-8-9-6-10-3部分显然是文章的主体。写文章难度可能主要体现在这部分中。现在,我一一地介绍:

- 7) Materials and methods: 是这部分中最好写的。实事求是地描叙自己的实验材料,实验设计、实验过程、测定方法,数据的采集,分析、计算及其统计方法等。当然,你也不要一字不漏地描写你的材料与实验过程。过细,容易使后面的结果与讨论部分显得单薄,文章整体看上去就会头大身子小,不协调。过粗,读者看不明白,甚至怀疑你的结果。因此,这个部分需要有分寸。原则是主要结果的材料与方法可以偏细,而基本状等次要的部分一笔带过。
- 8) Results: 在写之前,先列几个 subsections, 把相对应的图表放进去。描写一张表或者一副图,第一句应该是交代这个表或者图所表达的主题,然后依次述说。可以从大到小, 可以由特征 A 到特征 B······。这里需要注

意的是条理清楚,重点突出。一般在 Results 中,我不喜欢讨论。如果有必要,适当可以加一些点龙画睛的话语,但是不可过多,以免影响或者重复后面的 Discussion 部分。掌握的原则是一集中二避免:集中你想突出主题、描写有价值的、后面将讨论的数据;避免巨细无遗地描写你的数据;避免直接描写表中显示的数据。例如:表中列出 A: 20, B: 25。文中避免说 A is 20 and 25 is for B. 如果你想比较这两项,你可以说 B is 25% greater than A。如果你想表达 A 到 B 的发展过程,你可以说 25% increases from A to B。总之,根据你的意图去描写图表中的数据,做到有的放失,避免让读者感到乏味。

- 9) Discussion:毫无疑问这是最难写的部分。讨论是你对该工作认识的升华,也是提炼你的结果。如果你的知识面不广,认识不够,讨论部分就会很难写,而且讨论深度不够。这往往是投稿被拒的主要原因。在写之前,像 Results 一样,先列几个 subsections,表达你想讨论的主题,然后深入展开。在各个 subsections,不外乎三部分: 你的结果,前人结果,支持理由。当然,为了文章的生动,你可能会用不同途径组织这三部分进行讨论。第一,先概括(注意,不是重复)某个方面的结果,然后比较前人在这方面的结果一致或不一致,最后解释你的发现,甚至在讨论小结时,进一步阐明这项工作的理论和实际方面的意义。这种方法很多人在用。第二,先突出你的结果,然后给出合适的理由,最后陈述已发表的相关结果支持自己的数据。第三,你也可以先陈述广泛接受的结果或者理论,然后突出你这个方面的数据或者结果,比较他人结果,最后解释与他人之间差异或者一致之处。后两者其实跟第一个差不多。我认为讨论部分没有固定的模式,但要有逻辑,要有支撑依据,不要仅在比较底的层次上展开,要解释 why 和 how。
- 6) Introduction: 写完 Results 和 Discussion, 你会对这篇文章内容有着更深入的理解。这个时候,才回过头写 Introduction。这样做的目的是便于你在 Introduction 部分提出的一些假设或者预设的问题与Discussion 的主要讨论问题前后呼应。Introduction 本身的目的是让读

者理解和评价你这个工作的重要性。所以,开唱白,先要笼统地介绍这方面研究的意义(1 段)。然后综述前人的工作,并指出目前的不足,或相关的信息(需要 1-2 段),从而提出该工作的动机。这一部分是Introduction 的重点,语句要精炼简洁、逻辑很强,引用文章要中肯。接着,根据某些原理,或者前人的工作,提出在这个方面的假设(其实是暗示这项工作的主要内容)。这个可以在综述完后提出,不必另外起段。最后,简单地介绍该工作开展思路、方法与目标,可能得到结论(1 段)。Introduction 不要太长。过长,喧宾夺主,抢了文章中重头戏(结果与讨论)的风头。过短也不行,读者不能了解这方面的研究进展。过短一般是我们的毛病。一般中文文章的前言很简洁,一段话完事。而英文一般需要3段以上。如果根据上面的建议写,一般要4段才能完成。当然,Introduction 也要根据后面结果与讨论的需要,或长或短,个人认为不能超过结果与讨论的部分。

- 10) Conclusions: 当你写完 Results 和 Discussion 后,把主要的结果和该工作延伸的科学以及实际意义放在这个部分里面就行了。但是也不要直接从前面复制过来,把主要结果串联起来,重新组织一段话。如果主要结果不要做到连贯,也可以依次列上。Conclusions 一般一段就够了。
- 3) Abstract: Abstract 其实就是文章的浓缩版(mini-version),也是排在 Title 后面受到读者阅览最多的部分。在这个里面,第一句一般是这方面工作的意义,然后是研究目标、材料与方法,主要的结果,最后是结论,甚至还要加上一句有关这项工作的科学和实际意义或者提出在此工作基础上的下一步设想。这部分是麻雀虽小,但五脏俱全。Abstract 字数一般有要求,比如不要超过 250 words。所以大家要在文字提炼上下功夫!
- 1) Title: 当把上面几个部分写完后,对自己文章会有更加清楚的了解。这个时候,可以对前面取的 Title 作进一步的修饰,尽可能贴近文章的主要内容。Title 可以朝吸引读者关注的方向发展,达到让他们看 Abstract或者全文的目的,但是也不要哗众取宠,脱离文章的核心。

总之,写 SCI 文章(科技文章)不能像写散文诗歌一样发表自己的感想,不要过多的臆测。做到准确(Accurate),简要(Brief),清楚(Clear)。所以,写 SCI 文章(也包括科技文章)也要 ABC。



# 标书写作指导学起来

医学标书的概念:

科学研究基金课题申请书又称为标书,医学科研基金申请又统称医学标 书。

医学标书的格式

在国家级标书中,中国科学院"自然科学基金"的标书与卫生部科研基金申请的标书,项目上有一些差别,但格式大致相同。现以 1998 年《卫生部科学研究基金申请书》为例,其格式及项目如下所述。

# 1封面

卫生部科学研究基金课题申请书

研究性质(基础、应用、开发、软科学研究)

研究领域(基础、临床、卫生、药学、其他)

所属学科名称

课题或项目名称

承担单位

课题或项目负责人

课题或项目编号

研究起止日期

# 2 简表

课题申请人情况(包括出生年月、职称、所在单位、学历、通讯地址等)

研究课题(包括课题名称、研究领域、学科分类等)

主要研究内容和意义摘要(不超过 250 字)

预期成果摘要(不超过 125 字)

- 3 正文(共 14 页)
- 1. 研究本课题的科学依据(包括国内外研究现状、发展趋势、主要问题、立题依据等)
- 2. 研究内容和预期成果
- 3. 拟采取的研究方法和技术路线
- 4. 现已具备的条件
- 5. 最终目标及技术经济指标,直接可见的社会、经济效益
- 6. 课题负责人近三年所取得的学术成就
- 7. 课题或项目承担单位、参加单位及分工
- 8. 经费预算
- 9. 查新检索证明
- 10. 单位意见(对申请书真实性、基本工作条件能否保证等签署意见)
- 11. 主管部门审核意见
- 12. 同行专家评审意见及签名
- 13. 卫生部审批意见
- 14. 共同条款:(略)

4 合同签署各方

主持部门(甲方):

承担单位(乙方):

担保单位(丙方):

下面描述的分步法写的内容

仅仅是写作的先后顺序

最终内容顺序还是按照格式要求吧!

第一部分: 拟解决的关键科学问题

此部分可以说是整份标书的核心,确立了科学问题是什么,才能确立研究内容、方法、技术等。所以,提出的关键科学问题要新颖合理,最好能够临床应用联系起来,这样更容易打动reviewer。曾经看过同行的标书,拟解决的关键问题写了几大页,看完愣是不知道他想解决什么问题。所以,科学问题可以根据标的项目大小而提,但是必须简练,我一般推荐写3个问题(最多5个),每个科学问题不超过3行,而且都是以问号结尾。

第二部分: 研究目标

将拟解决的科学问题改为陈述句,以"揭示"、"解决"、"建立"、"阐释"等总结性词汇起句,总结回答上述科学问题之后获得的科学成功。

第三部分: 研究内容

确立了科学问题和研究目标之后,研究内容就一目了然了。这部分将研究内容初步细化为几个小部分,然后对各部分概述性地描述研究内容。此部分其实很大程度上跟研究方案重合,但是要注意区分,研究内容相对比较笼统。

第四部分: 研究方案

此部分说是研究内容的细化,一点也不为过。此部分要详细描述用到的研究材料、时间点、具体的方法、技术,甚至包括构建质粒用到的载体,最好都能详细描述,如果细分部分的研究方案比较复杂,最好能够附上模式图帮助理解。

第五部分: 技术路线图

有了以上四部分作铺垫,画一个技术路线图就应该得心应手了。无非就是将前面的研究内容和方案的先后顺序,粗细有机结合地联系起来,并且将研究内容的各个细分部分通过备注联系起来,让人更容易读懂细分部分的内在联系。

第六部分:可行性分析

此部分是锦上添花但是不得忽视的部分,reviewer 必须评估你能否胜任啊!此部分无非从研究基础积累、技术方法、科研团队、实验材料和研究方案是否可行等方法进行阐述。

第七部分:特色与创新

这个一般需要结合自己的项目特点来阐述,一般包括技术创新、研究方法 创新、研究思路和研究理论新颖,甚至取材珍贵、组织难得等,都可以作 为自己的创新点。总之,你得说出你的独一无二的方法,即使你重复别人 的研究,也得挖空心思找出与别人不一样的地方。

第八部分: 年度计划和预期成果

年度计划仅一点,根据研究内容的细分,将其细化到各年度,年度计划精确到月,让人觉得你是认真评估和规划过的。预期成果嘛,无非是专利、发文章、培养研究生等。

第九部分: 研究基础和工作条件

此部分是整份标书的决定性部分,往往很多人的标书都是在这部分别卡掉的。怎么说呢?申请标书之前一定要有一些前期工作,哪怕只是摸索了一

些条件也可以。总之,整理所有本项目相关的实验数据,然后整理出有用 的数据进行详细说明,切忌只是把图摆在那里让人自己看。

# 这里说几个小技巧:

- (1)如果前面发表了一篇文章与本项目关系密切,可以选择性的摘录一 些数据放进来;
- (2) 假如你的项目需要在某个模型中完成,但是还没有正式开始实验, 那么就 show 一些该模型相关的图片,证明已经或者正在建立该模型;
- (3) 如果该项目已经完成差不多了,就是来"骗"点钱,工作基础只能 show 一部分数据,一定要预留一些后期花钱且关键的实验,不然人家给 你钱你干嘛用呢?
- (4) 金标准: 至少凑齐 3-4 幅结果图,不然真的太寒碜,对每幅图进行编号,并且跟发表文章一样,附上 figure legends。工作条件嘛,有哪些条件就老实说,越多越充分越好,如果有些条件自己实验室没有,就说依托什么单位平台啊、合作伙伴啊,总之,一定要能解决标书中用到的技术。

# 第十部分: 立项依据

这部分主要包括国内外研究现状、发展趋势、主要问题、立题依据等,这部分往往是大家最头疼、感觉最难写的内容。现在我们改变了写作顺序之后,就会让人得心应手。坚持一条原则:此部分是为后面提出科学问题和研究内容作铺垫。所以,此部分除了常规的对研究对象的基本介绍,主要应该铺垫确立的科学问题的研究现状是什么样的,已经解决了哪些问题,从而总结出哪些问题还未解决,这样后面提出的科学问题就顺利成章了。研究内容方面,可以简略介绍以前的研究主要用什么方案,有哪些优劣之处,这对后面确定的内容和方法也作了很好的铺垫和承接。最后一部分,则简要介绍已经奠定的工作基础,并总结项目完成之后对科学界或者医学界的贡献。

# 第十一部分: 摘要

短短几百字,需要总结项目的所有内容,所以需要精益求精。把标书的主体内容完成之后,再开始写摘要部分。整个项目的背景、立项依据、科学问题、方法等都已经非常清晰,用高度概括的语句,对每部分进行 1-2 句话的总结,是不是变得容易多了呢?