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为提供更加准确、有效的信息服务，《医学信息报》版面较前有所变化，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科研方法、提升科研能力，进而助力我院国家医学中心的建设。

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12 个步骤，教你检索注册的临床试验

本文来自 BMJ 最新发表的一篇文章 “Searching clinical trials registers: guide for systematic reviewers”^[1]，通过 12 个步骤详细介绍了如何检索注册临床试验并进行研究筛选。

Research Methods & Reporting

Searching clinical trials registers: guide for systematic reviewers

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做系统评价和 Meta 分析时，最好还要检索尚未发表的研究，以综合所有可用证据和减少偏倚，而注册的临床试验正是其中的关键资源，本文为如何检索注册试验提供了指导。

世界卫生组织的注册网络中有 17 个注册中心，加上 [ClinicalTrials.gov](https://clinicaltrials.gov)（最大的临床试验注册平台），都被国际医学期刊编辑委员会（ICMJE）所认可。这 18 个注册中心为 WHO 的国际临床试验注册平台（ICTRP；<https://trialsearch.who.int>）提供数据，截止 2021 年 10 月 31 日，平台上已有 70 多万临床试验。

案例：针对儿童肥胖预防的 TOPCHILD 研究^[2]是一项每年都会更新检索的系统评价和 Meta 分析，本文将该研究作为案例，列出详细步骤指导如何检索和筛选试验，本文先介绍前 5 个步骤。

Step1: 定义研究问题

首先应使用 PICOS 框架来定义研究问题。TOPCHILD 关注的主要研究问题是：与常规照护、无干预或注意控制训练相比，以父母或照护者为重点在孕期或婴儿期就开始的预防肥胖行为干预，对 2 岁时儿童的体重有什么影响？

人群 (P)： 父母或照护者（包括孕妇），0-12 个月的婴儿（基线期）。

干预 (I)：针对父母或照护者的行为干预，主要目的是预防其子女发生肥胖。

对照 (C)：常规照护、无干预或注意控制训练。

结局 (O)：试验需采集至少一个与儿童体重相关的结局指标，例如 BMI、超重或肥胖率、脂肪含量百分比等。

研究类型 (S)：随机对照试验。

Step2: 确定检索平台

有很多临床试验注册网站可以去检索，如何最大限度地检索相关研究且不造成过多负担，这是一个挑战。建议**至少要检索 ClinicalTrials.gov 和 WHO ICTRP**。

虽然 ICTRP 包括了 ClinicalTrials.gov 的数据，但 **Cochrane 规定要对两个平台分别检索**。由于技术原因，ICTRP 并不总是可以访问，可能也不是最新的数据，例如，2021 年 10 月 11 日，ICTRP 网站上显示最后一个 ClinicalTrials.gov 数据文件是在 2021 年 7 月 5 日导入的。

ICTRP 汇总了 18 个注册中心的数据，在某些情况下，如果资源允许，可以单独在其中的某个注册中心进行检索。例如，关注药物试验的系统评价，研究者可以考虑检索 CTIS，该数据库主要针对在欧盟进行的药物干预性临床试验。

对于有地域性差异的研究问题，除了 ClinicalTrials.gov 和 ICTRP 之外，还可以检索特定地区的注册中心。例如，如果感兴趣的主题是中医药，可以单独检索中国临床试验注册中心网站。

案例：对于 TOPCHILD 研究，可以在 ClinicalTrials.gov 和 ICTRP 上检索注册试验。所关注的干预措施是行为干预，搜索以药物干预为主的 CTIS 数据库就不合适；肥胖是一个全球性健康问题，在区域性平台上检索也没必要。

Step3: 确定检索主题并提炼检索术语

可以从 PICOS 尤其是**人群和干预措施**中确认一或两个关键检索主题，针对每个检索主题，可以列出**同义词或类似意思的术语**。

思维导图对于检索 PICO 各要素有帮助。也可以参考类似主题的其他 Meta 分析的检索策略、医学主题词（MeSH）或其他研究使用的术语。ClinicalTrials.gov 和 ICTRP 使用了统一医学术语系统可以进行同义词检索。例如，如果在 ClinicalTrials.gov 中搜索“obesity”一词，同义词 “obese”和 “adiposity”也会被自动检索到。

案例：针对上述儿童肥胖预防的案例，下表显示了检索主题以及同义词。

表. 检索主题以及同义词

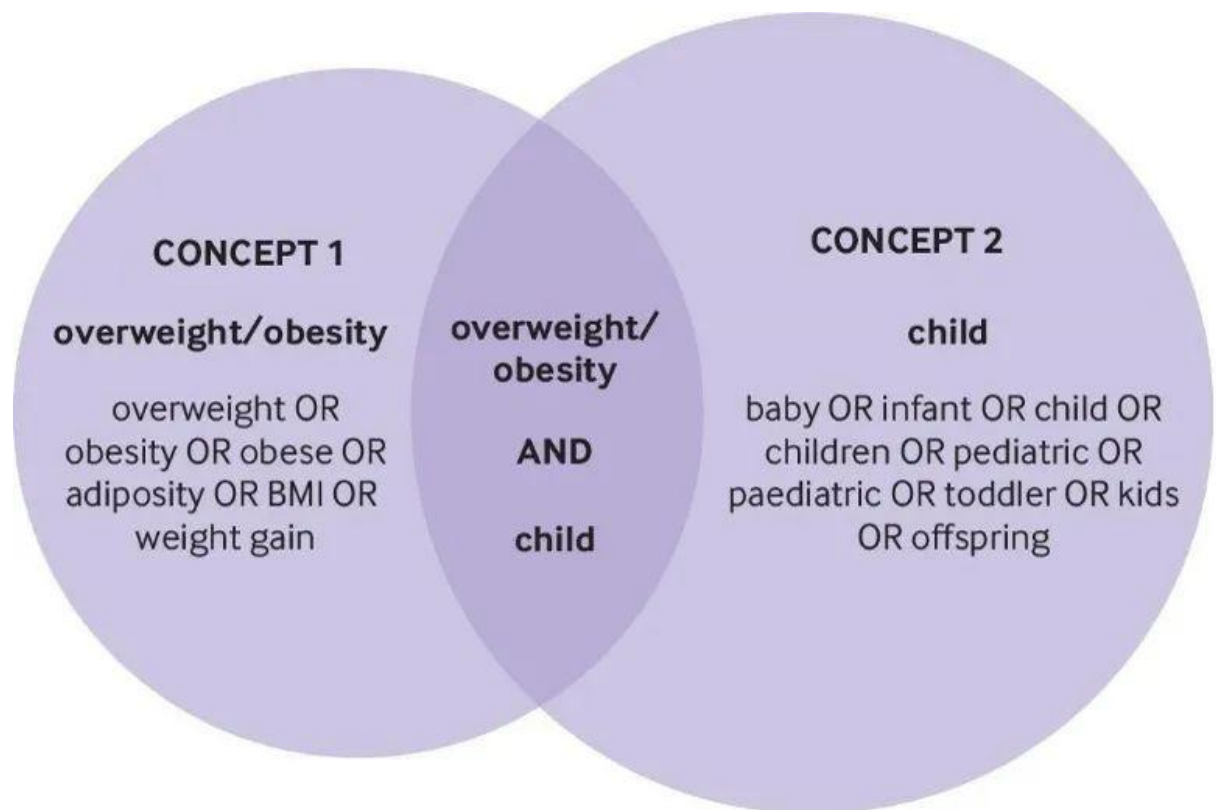
Concept	Synonyms or alternative terms
Participants	
Pregnant women	Pregnant, pregnancy, perinatal, prenatal, antenatal, postnatal
Child	Baby, babies, infant, infants, boy, girl, children, kid, kids, neonate, newborn, childhood, paediatric, pediatric, toddler, offspring
Family/parents	Mother, father, maternal, paternal, caregiver, guardian
Outcome/health condition	
Overweight/obesity	Overweight, obese, weight gain, adiposity, body weight, body weight changes, body mass index, BMI, bodyweight trajectory, skinfold thickness, waist-to-hip ratio, weight change, waist circumference

Step4: 制定检索策略

这一步的目的在于尽可能多地找到相关试验，同时也要平衡精确性，以便后续筛选试验。检索策略可集中在 Step3 已确定的一个或两个关键主题上。

可以从基本检索开始，**先重点检索单一主题，通常是 P（人群）或 I（干预措施）**。使用布尔逻辑运算符“OR”将各种同义词和相关术语连起来，例如：“overweight OR obesity OR obese OR adiposity”。

如果检索到的结果数量太多，导致筛选太难，则应增加第二个主题，用布尔逻辑运算符“AND”来组合，例如：“(overweight OR obesity OR obese OR adiposity) AND (baby OR infant OR child OR toddler)”。



近期更新后的 ICTRP，允许在基本检索中使用括号和布尔逻辑运算符，但是，较长的搜索字符串可能导致系统超时或出现错误，如果遇到这种问题，**可以单独检索每个组合**，例如“overweight AND baby”，然后是“overweight AND infant”。每次检索之后下载结果，合并后并删除重复的记录。

注意事项：

1、仅在特殊情况下使用筛选过滤器（filters）

大多数注册平台提供了过滤器（例如，按研究类型或参与者年龄筛选试验）。尽管过滤器是提高检索精度的有力工具，但建议仅在特殊情况下使用，如资源有限或只需进行粗略检索时。提出这一建议的理由是，过滤器要发挥最佳作用，依赖于注册平台中准确的数据分类，而对于注册试验来说，信息分类并不总是准确。

例如，在 ClinicalTrials.gov 上检索，测试过滤器中勾选不勾选“Interventional Studies (Clinical Trials)”的情况，结果发现 57 项

试验中有 3 项 (5%) 属于随机对照试验，但被错误地归类为观察性研究，如果用了过滤器，这 3 项试验就不会检索出来。

2、避免通过试验招募状态来过滤研究，因为这个字段可能不是最新的，有可能会错过符合条件的试验。

一些人可能通过将招募状态限定在“已完成 (completed)”来检索试验，但应该避免这种做法。这种限制有可能遗漏一部分已经完成或已经公布结果的研究，注册平台上显示的招募状态很可能是过时或是不准确的。截至 2021 年 12 月 23 日，ClinicalTrials.gov 上的 399 046 条记录中有 46 406 条 (12%) 的招募状态标记为“未知”。这一发现也强调了有必要针对性检索某试验是否已发表成果，无论其招募状态如何。

案例：针对上述儿童肥胖预防的案例，选择“overweight/obesity”作为主要检索的主题，不使用过滤器或做过多限制（如限制研究开始结束日期或招募状态），因为输出结果有太多无关试验，又增加了“child”这个检索主题来提高精确度。

下表显示了 TOPCHILD 研究在 WHO ICTRP 上的检索策略。

Table 3 | TOPCHILD (Transforming Obesity Prevention for CHILDren) search strategy for the World Health Organization's International Clinical Trials Registry Platform basic interface

Search string	Records retrieved March 2021 (before update of search interface)	Records retrieved September 2021 (after update of search interface)
babies AND obesity	144	22
babies AND obese	136	6
babies AND overweight	45	10
infant AND obesity	96	76
infant AND obese	91	16
infant AND overweight	30	27
infants AND obesity	132	64
infants AND obese	125	17
infants AND overweight	40	25
child AND obesity	377	388
child AND obese	357	56
child AND overweight	133	159
children AND obesity	1196	1021
children AND obese	1128	345
children AND overweight	428	449
childhood AND obesity	671	756
childhood AND obese	667	104
childhood AND overweight	144	161
pediatric AND obesity	316	371
paediatric AND obesity	32	22
pediatric AND obese	313	79
paediatric AND obese	32	6
pediatric AND overweight	60	77
paediatric AND overweight	8	5
toddler AND obesity	9	12
toddler AND obese	9	0
toddler AND overweight	3	5
toddlers AND obesity	29	23
toddlers AND obese	26	0
toddlers AND overweight	9	11
kids AND obesity	432	79
kids AND obese	409	6
kids AND overweight	143	21
Total	7770	4419
After removing duplicates	1783	1826

下面是 TOPCHILD 研究在 ClinicalTrials.gov 上的检索策略：

--Condition or disease: overweight OR obesity OR obese OR adiposity OR BMI OR weight gain

--Other terms: baby OR infant OR child OR paediatric OR pediatric OR toddler OR offspring

最后共得到了 2756 条记录。

Step5: 删除重复试验

建议详细记录在所有注册平台上的检索情况，包括检索的准确日期，检索平台的名称，使用的是基础检索或高级检索，完整的检索式，以及从每个平台中检索得到的试验数量。

有很多方法可以导出并去重检索记录，取决于检索者常用的参考文献管理或筛选软件，例如 Excel、Endnote、Refworks、Abstrackr、Mendeley、Covidence、DistillerSR、EPPI-Reviewer、Zotero 和 Rayyan。

例如，要将检索结果下载到 Excel，可使用 ICTRP 和 ClinicalTrials.gov 的 CSV 或 TSV 选项。对于 Endnote，可从 ClinicalTrials.gov 下载纯文本格式的结果，从 ICTRP 下载 XML 格式的结果，然后使用 Endnote 过滤器导入 (<https://endnote.com/downloads/filters/>)。

请注意，注册试验的信息与 Endnote 字段的映射有些困难，因此许多信息只能导入到“Notes”字段或被忽略。Cochrane 合作组织的首选软件 Covidence，允许以 EndNote XML 格式导入，也与 Zotero、Refworks、Mendeley 或其他支持 RIS、CSV 或 PubMed XML 格式的工具兼容。

所有记录被导入软件后，需要识别和删除重复的记录。**重复的记录定义为具有完全相同的注册号和标题**。但是，有些研究人员会在两个注册平台上注册同一项研究，这样就会产生两个注册号，尽管都与同一项研究有关，但不认为是重复记录，因为可能包含不同的信息，尤其是其中一个可能比另一个更新快。**这种情况下，两个记录都应该保留，但归到同一项研究。**

文献检索中提供了很多关于删除重复数据的建议，但许多方法并不适用于注册试验，因为前者依赖的数据字段在注册平台中无法收集，例如，发表期刊、卷期或页码。建议在 Excel 中使用唯一的试验注册号来进行删除，**可以使用“条件格式”功能，突出显示重复记录并做手动删除，或者在重复数量较多时使用“删除重复值”功能。**

回顾一下前 5 个步骤：定义研究问题；确定检索平台；确定检索主题并提炼检索术语；制定检索策略；删除重复试验。我们接着讲 Step6 到 Step12 的内容，依然**以针对儿童肥胖预防的 TOPCHILD 研究^[2]为例**。

Step6: 基于标题进行筛选

目的是**删除明显不相关的试验**，以便减少后续工作量。对于已发表研究，一般都有结构化摘要便于快速筛选，但从注册试验获取的信息，可能**只**

有标题和含有所有数据字段的链接。一些人可能会选择跳过这一步骤，直接基于试验的完整注册信息进行筛选。

如果考虑先进行标题筛选，应尽量放宽标准，只排除明显不相关的研究，因为标题有时候不能充分代表研究内容。

案例：两名研究者使用独立的 Excel 副本，筛选所有注册试验的标题。在标题旁边新增一列，针对每个试验填入“可能符合”（即可继续进行全文筛选）或“不符合”（直接排除）。两者之间的差异可通过第三个人来评定。之后将所有标有“可能符合”的试验复制到一个新的 Excel 中。基于标题排除的试验，是因为研究对象明显不相关（例如，患有肝硬化的青少年），干预措施明显不相关，或疾病明显不相关（例如“登革热”、“子宫内膜癌”）。

Step7: 基于完整注册信息进行筛选

完整的注册信息应该直接到注册网站上查看，确保能获得最详细和最新的信息。下载、导入或上传记录到各种软件时，可能会丢失一些信息。例如，从 ClinicalTrials.gov 导入到 Covidence 的记录，往往只包括标题和链接。

系统评价要纳入研究时，最佳做法是两个人独立进行筛选，以确保不遗漏符合标准的研究。但是，如果资源有限，一个有经验的研究者也足以筛选注册试验。

在筛选临床试验时，建议建立一个简单的排除层级，首先基于研究设计排除，之后是参与者、干预措施和结局。注册试验记录通常以结构化格式显示，每一列代表一个数据字段，可利用这种结构化来加速筛选。例如，在 Excel 中按研究设计（干预性研究 vs 观察性研究）进行排序。

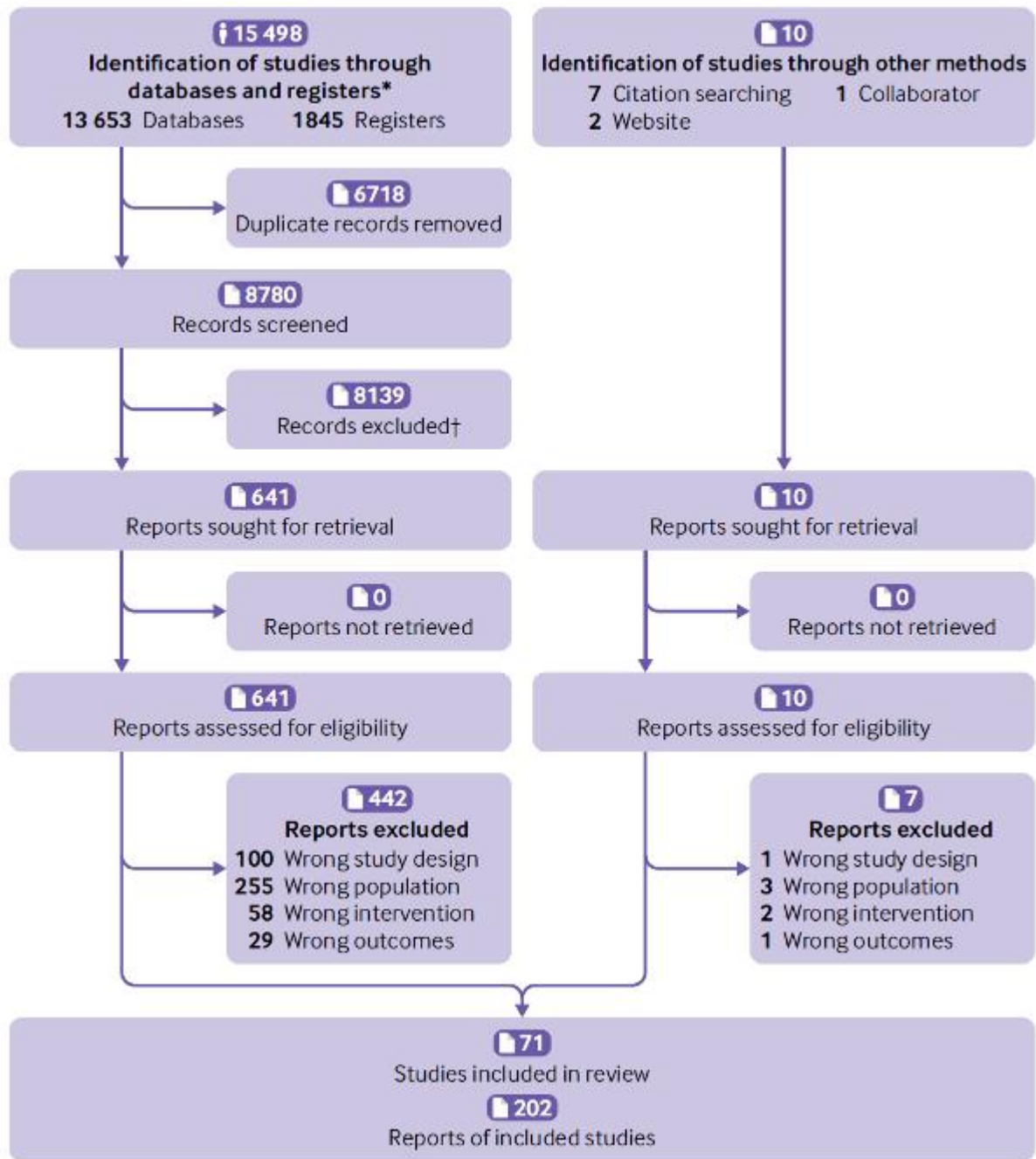
案例：两位研究者独立筛选所有试验记录。首先，通过“研究类型 (Study type)”一列（干预性研究 vs 观察性研究）进行排序，并将标有“观察性”的试验与注册网站上的信息进行核对。如果核实为“观察性研究”，在相邻列中选择“否”（即排除掉该研究），因为只有随机对照试验才有资格进入 TOPCHILD 研究。干预性试验标记为“是”，并将其复制到一个新的 Excel 表中。

为所有关键的标准分别创建列，一一到注册网站上进行核对，并标记为“是”或“否”，关键标准包括：随机对照试验、干预开始时间为 1 年内、生活方式干预、怀孕后干预继续、以预防为主、有婴儿体重相关结局。

一旦有“否”出现，该条试验就会被归到“排除”类别中，没有必要对其余标准进行审查。另外还增加“排除原因”一列，如：研究设计不符合（非随机对照试验），人群不符合（年龄大于 12 个月），干预措施不符合（无生活方式干预，只有产前干预），没有婴儿体重相关结局。

Step8: 完成 PRISMA 流程图

PRISMA 流程图清晰透明地总结了从试验检索到筛选的情况，包括检索到的试验数量，以及筛选、纳入和排除的数量（并写明原因）。下图是 TOPCHILD 研究的 PRISMA 流程图。



Step9: 确定最终符合要求的试验

有时，注册试验中的信息不足以确定是否符合纳入标准，例如参与者的纳排标准可能比较模糊。如果有不确定的地方，**在可行的情况下，可以联系研究注册者进行确认。**

为了研究者之间的沟通，注册信息里显示了注册者的联系方式。一些前瞻性试验的特殊问题在于要**确定研究是否还在继续做**，特别是当试验记录已过期时。

有些研究者认为，在得到资助之前注册试验会增加获得资助的机会，这种早期注册可能导致许多僵尸试验记录。在这种情况下，可查看是否存在伦理批准或相关发表物，该研究是否被列在机构或研究者的网页上。

案例：我们向 19 项试验的研究者发送了电子邮件确认信息，大多数是与干预时间或具体措施、干预后是否评估儿童体重以及研究设计有关。结果被告知，**有 3 项试验由于无资金而从未开始过。**

Step10：提取数据，进行合并分析

确定了符合标准的研究后，应该尝试获取数据以纳入系统评价，获取数据的过程取决于系统评价的类型。对于标准的系统评价（如回顾性系统评价），在注册平台、其他系统评价或其他地方可能会有简要结果，但通常也需要联系试验注册者获取数据。

对于个体参与者数据的 Meta 分析、前瞻性 Meta 分析，可邀请研究者加入合作并分享原始数据，或共同整合结果以促进证据合并。尽管数据共享的概念原则上得到了强有力的支持，但**从研究者那里获得个体参与者的数据仍是很大的挑战，主要在于对参与者知情同意、保密性和数据滥用的担忧。**

通常情况下，可能无法获得所有研究和所有结果的数据或个体参与者数据。在数据缺失的情况下，**应讨论发表偏倚、选择性结果报告和数据可用性偏倚的影响。**

Step11：报告检索细节

清晰而全面地报告检索细节对研究透明度和可重复性至关重要。可根据 PRISMA 2020 声明和“PRISMA-Search”报告检索细节。PRISMA 2020 中的第 6 条和第 7 条说明了如何报告检索情况，**第 6 条（信息来源）要求说明检索过的所有平台以及对应的检索日期；第 7 条（检索策略）要求介绍在每个平台上的检索策略。**

案例：在即将发表的文章中，我们会根据 PRISMA 2020 声明和“PRISMA-Search”报告检索细节，包括检索的平台名称、检索日期和检索策略，并整理到 PRISMA 流程图中。

Step12：更新检索

根据可用资源、研究问题（该领域发展快或慢）和 Meta 分析类型，以适当的频率更新检索。

通常情况下，**更新检索包括重复最初的检索策略，可以对注册日期进行限制，以避免重复劳动**。注意，不要按研究开始或完成日期进行限制，因为很大一部分试验是回顾性的。ClinicalTrials.gov 和 ICTRP 在高级检索中都有按注册日期限制检索的功能，在 ClinicalTrials.gov 为 “**首次发布 (First posted)**”，在 ICTRP 为 “**注册日期 (Date of registration)**”。

研究者可以按注册日期对检索到的试验进行排序，可选择自上次检索后注册的试验。无论使用哪种方法，都应相对宽松一些（即允许检索日期有一些重叠），以防遗漏。

如果研究者发现**以前的检索策略有缺陷，例如遗漏了符合标准的研究，也可以改进检索策略进行更新（即不仅仅是限制注册日期）**。也可以检查既往被纳入的试验的注册信息是否有更新，比如有成果发表或招募状态发生变化。

参考文献：

1. BMJ. 2022;377:e068791.
2. BMJ Open. 2022;12:e048166.



SCI 投稿中需要注意的 84 个小细节



投稿前选刊

1. 明确文章适合发表在哪些杂志？专业期刊是综合期刊？
2. 明确文章的类型？包括 Original article, Clinical Trial, Reviews, Case reports, Letter to editor, Correspondence 等。
3. 下载最新版的投稿须知 (Instruction for authors)，严格地按照要求逐一审查。
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5. 为投稿和以后的交流准备了一个国际通用邮箱，建议 gmail, yahoo, hotmai 等，或使用所在单位的邮箱。



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6. 用 Dear editor 不太礼貌，正确的写法是“Dear Dr. + 主编姓名”或者“Dear Prof. + 编辑名字”。杂志主页一般会有主编介绍，查阅 Editorial board 就可以找到。

7. 不要用“your journal”的说法，请写明杂志的全称，杂志名要用斜体。

8. 作者在自称时一定要用 I，不要用 We。虽然一篇文章的作者可能有很多位，但 cover letter 是通讯作者写给杂志主编的投稿信，如果通讯作者只有一位，那么在自称和落款时只需要写一个人，不必把所有作者都写进去。

9. 写明文章的标题、类型。

10. 用四、五句话高度概括研究的成果和亮点。如：课题的总体背景、研究目标、主要的研究成果（新颖性、亮点）、研究的影响。

11. 声明论文没有被出版，没有被任何杂志社接收过，也未考虑在其他杂志出版，没有一稿多投。（Neither the entire study nor any part of it has been published, accepted for publication, or under consideration for publication elsewhere. ）。

12. 声明没有利益冲突。（All authors declare no conflict of interest. ）。

13. 声明所有作者都已阅读论文并批准提交论文。

14. 如果杂志要求推荐三个审稿人，请附上他们的个人信息，包括姓名，单位，邮箱等。

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致谢/acknowledgment

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- 51. 声明资助的基金，项目的编号。



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SCI 论文写作万能句型收藏版

摘要：描述观点的重要性

1. One of the most significant current discussions in legal and moral philosophy is
2. It is becoming increasingly difficult to ignore the
3. X is the leading cause of death in western industrialised countries.
4. X is a common disorder characterised by
5. Xs are one of the most widely used groups of antibacterial agents and
6. Xs are the most potent anti-inflammatory agents known.
7. X is an important component in the climate system, and plays a key role in Y.
8. In the new global economy, X has become a central issue for
9. In the history of development economics, X has been thought of as a key factor in
10. The issue of X has received considerable critical attention.

11. X is a major public health problem, and the cause of about 4% of the global burden of disease.
12. X is an increasingly important area in applied linguistics. 13. Central to the entire discipline of X is the concept of
14. X is at the heart of our understanding of

摘要：强调该研究领域的一个重要问题

1. However, these rapid changes are having a serious effect
2. However, a major problem with this kind of application is
3. Lack of X has existed as a health problem for many years.
4. Despite its safety and efficacy, X suffers from several major drawbacks:
5. However, research has consistently shown that first year students have not attained an adequate understanding of There is increasing concern that some Xs are being disadvantaged
6. Despite its long clinical success, X has a number of problems in use.
7. Questions have been raised about the safety of prolonged use of

描述方法：描述不同的方法

1. To date various methods have been developed and introduced to measure X:
2. In most recent studies, X is measured in four different ways.
3. Radiographic techniques are the main non-invasive method used to determine
4. Different authors have measured X in a variety of ways.
5. Previous studies have based their criteria for selection on
6. A variety of methods are used to assess X. Each has its advantages and drawbacks.
7. Data were gathered from multiple sources at various time points during the 2007 - 2008 academic year.

解释为何采用一个特殊的方法

1. The semi-structured approach was chosen because

2. Smith et al (1994) identify several advantages of the case study,
3. It was decided that the best method to adopt for this investigation was to
4. A case study approach was chosen to allow a
5. The design of the questionnaires was based on
6. The X method is one of the more practical ways of
7. It was considered that quantitative measures would usefully supplement and extend the qualitative analysis.
8. Many of the distributions were not normal so non-parametric signed rank tests were run.
9. The X approach has a number of attractive features:

讨论：背景信息

1. A strong relationship between X and Y has been reported in the literature.
2. Prior studies that have noted the importance of
3. In reviewing the literature, no data was found on the association between X and Y.
4. As mentioned in the literature review,
5. Very little was found in the literature on the question of
6. This study set out with the aim of assessing the importance of X in
7. The third question in this research was
8. It was hypothesized that participants with a history of
9. The present study was designed to determine the effect of

讨论：陈述结果

1. The results of this study show/indicate that
2. This experiment did not detect any evidence for
3. On the question of X, this study found that
4. The current study found that
5. The most interesting finding was that

6. Another important finding was that
7. The results of this study did not show that/did not show any
8. significant increase in
9. In the current study, comparing X with Y showed that the mean degree of
10. In this study, Xs were found to cause
11. X provided the largest set of significant clusters of
12. It is interesting to note that in all seven cases of this study.....

结论：概括内容

1. This paper has given an account of and the reasons for the widespread use of X
2. This essay has argued that X is the best instrument to
3. This assignment has explained the central importance of X in Y.
4. This dissertation has investigated

结论：重申研究目的

1. This study set out to determine
2. The present study was designed to determine the effect of
3. In this investigation, the aim was to assess
4. The purpose of the current study was to determine
5. This project was undertaken to design and evaluate
6. Returning to the hypothesis/question posed at the beginning of this study, it is now possible to state that

参考文献：相关文献概览

1. A considerable amount of literature has been published on X. These studies
2. There is a large volume of published studies describing the role of
3. The first serious discussions and analyses of X emerged during the 1970s with
4. The generalisability of much published research on this issue is problematic.

5. What we know about X is largely based upon empirical studies that investigate how
6. During the past 30 years much more information has become available on
7. In recent years, there has been an increasing amount of literature on
8. A large and growing body of literature has investigated

参考文献：以往研究或学术活动相关文献

1. Many historians have argued that (eg. Jones, 1987; Johnson, 1990; Smith, 1994)
2. Numerous studies have attempted to explain (for example, Smith, 1996; Kelly, 1998; Johnson, 2002)
3. Recent evidence suggests that (Smith, 1996; Jones 1999; Johnson, 2001)
4. Recently, in vitro studies have shown that *T. thermophilus* EFTu can (Patel et al., 1997; Jones et al., 1998).
5. Surveys such as that conducted by Smith (1988) have shown that
6. Several attempts have been made to (Smith, 1996; Jones 1999; Johnson, 2001)
7. Several studies have revealed that it is not just X that acts on (Smith, 1996; Jones
8. Several biographies of Harris have been published. Smith presents an account, whilst Jones
9. Several studies investigating X have been carried out on
10. Data from several sources have identified the increased morbidity and mortality associated with obesity
11. Previous studies have reported (Smith, 1985; Jones, 1987; Johnson, 1992).
12. Previous research findings into X have been inconsistent and contradictory (Smith, 1996; Jones 1999,
13. A number of studies have found that (Smith, 2003; Jones, 2004).

14. Twenty cohort study analyses have examined the relationship between
15. At least 152 case-control studies worldwide have examined the relationship between.....
16. Other studies have considered the relationship
17. The relationship between X and Y has been widely investigated (Smith, 1985; Jones, 1987,
18. The causes of X have been widely investigated (Jones, 1987; Johnson, 1990; Smith, 1994).
19. The geology of X has been addressed in several smallscale investigations and
20. Xs have been identified as major contributing factors for the decline of many species (1).
21. X has also been shown to reverse the anti-inflammatory effects of glucocorticoids in murine- induced arthritis (11).
22. It has been suggested that levels of X are independent of the size of the Y (Smith et al., 1995) It has conclusively been shown that X and Y increase Z (Smith et al., 1999; Jones, 2001
23. It has been demonstrated that a high intake of X results in damage to

文章重点：当前理论存在的问题、局限性

1. One question that needs to be asked, however, is whether
2. A serious weakness with this argument, however, is that
3. One of the limitations with this explanation is that it does not explain why...4. One criticism of much of the literature on X is that
5. The key problem with this explanation is that
6. The existing accounts fail to resolve the contradiction between X and Y.
7. However, there is an inconsistency with this argument.
8. Smith's argument relies too heavily on qualitative analysis of

9. It seems that Jones' understanding of the X framework is questionable. Smith's interpretation overlooks much of the historical research
10. One major criticism of Smith's work is that
11. Many writers have challenged Jones' claim on the grounds that
12. X's analysis does not take account of

文章重点：研究方法存在的问题、局限性

1. Another problem with this approach is that it fails to take X into account.
2. Perhaps the most serious disadvantage of this method is that
3. Difficulties arise, however, when an attempt is made to implement the policy.
4. Nevertheless, the strategy has not escaped criticism from governments, agencies and academics.
5. One major drawback of this approach is that
6. The main limitation of biosynthetic incorporation, however, is
7. However, this method of analysis has a number of limitations.
8. However, approaches of this kind carry with them various well known limitations.
9. All the studies reviewed so far, however, suffer from the fact that
10. However, there are limits to how far the idea of/concept of X can be taken.
11. However, such explanations tend to overlook the fact that.....
12. However, one of the problems with the instrument the researchers used to measure X was

<p>However, all the previously mentioned methods suffer from some serious</p>	<p>limitations</p> <p>weaknesses</p> <p>disadvantages</p> <p>drawbacks.</p>
---	---

描述实验方法：强调一个特殊的方法

1. Article references were searched further for additional relevant publications. Articles were searched from January 1965 until April 2008.
2. Publications were only included if
3. X was prepared according to the procedure used by Patel et al. (1957).
4. The synthesis of X was done according to the procedure of Smith (1973).
5. X was synthesised using the same method that was detailed for Y, using
6. This compound was prepared by adapting the procedure used by Zhao et al. (1990).
7. For this study the X was used to explore the subsurface
8. An alternative method for making scales homogenous is by using

描述实验方法：描述样品的特性

1. The initial sample consisted of 200 students of whom 13 did not complete all of the interviews
2. All studies described as using some sort of X procedure were included in the analysis.
3. A systematic literature review was conducted of studies that
4. All of the participants were aged between 18 and 19 at the beginning of the study.....
5. Two groups of subjects were interviewed, namely X and Y. The first group were
6. A random sample of patients with, was recruited from
7. Forty-seven students studying X were recruited for this study.
8. The students were divided into two groups based on their performance on
9. The project used a convenience sample of 32 first year modern languages students.
10. Just over half the sample (53%) was female, of whom 69% were
11. Participants were recruited from 15 clinics across, covering urban and rural areas
12. Eligibility criteria required individuals to have received

13. Five individuals were excluded from the study on the basis of
14. Eligible women who matched the selection criteria were identified by
15. Semi structured interviews were conducted with 17 male offenders with a mean age of 38 years
16. A comparison group of 12 male subjects without any history of X was drawn from a pool of

描述实验过程：目的不明确

1. In order to identify the T10 and T11 spinous processes, the subjects were asked to
2. In order to understand how X regulates Y, a series of transfections was performed.
3. To enable the subjects to see the computer screen clearly, the laptop was configured with
4. To see if the two methods gave the same measurement, the data was plotted and
5. To control for bias, measurements were carried out by another person.
6. To measure X, a question asking was used.
7. To determine whether, KG-1 cells were incubated for
8. To establish whether,
9. To increase the reliability of measures, each X was tested twice with a 4-min break between
10. To compare the scores three weeks after initial screening, a global ANOVA F-test was used The vials were capped with to prevent volatisation.
11. In an attempt to make each interviewee feel as comfortable as possible, the interviewer

描述实验过程：其他描绘实验过程的句型

1. For the purpose of height measurement, subjects were asked to stand
2. For the purpose of analysis, 2 segments were extracted from each

3. For the estimation of protein concentration, 100 μ L of protein sample was mixed with

文献简介

01. Recently investigators have examined the effects of X on Y.
 2. In the past two decades a number of researchers have sought to determine
 3. Previous studies have reported
 4. A considerable amount of literature has been published on X. These studies
 5. Smith (1984: 217) shows how, in the past, research into X was mainly concerned with
 6. Surveys such as that conducted by Smith (1988) showed that
 7. The first serious discussions and analyses of X emerged during the 1970s with
 8. Recent evidence suggests that
 9. Several attempts have been made to
 10. A number of researchers have reported
 11. Xs were reported in the first models of Y (e.g., Smith, 1977; Smith, & Patel, 1977).
 12. What we know about X is largely based upon empirical studies that investigate how
- Studies of X show the importance of

强调研究领域存在的问题

1. However, these rapid changes are having a serious effect
2. However, a major problem with this kind of application is
3. Lack of X has existed as a health problem for many years. Despite its safety and efficacy, X suffers from several major drawbacks:
4. However, research has consistently shown that first year students have not attained an adequate understanding of
5. There is increasing concern that some Xs are being disadvantaged
6. Despite its long clinical success, X has a number of problems in use.
7. Questions have been raised about the safety of prolonged use of

强调研究领域存在的争议

1. To date there has been little agreement on what
2. More recently, literature has emerged that offers contradictory findings about
3. One observer has already drawn attention to the paradox in
4. In many Xs a debate is taking place between Ys and Zs concerning
5. The controversy about scientific evidence for X has raged unabated for over a century.
6. Debate continues about the best strategies for the management of
7. This concept has recently been challenged by studies demonstrating

强调研究领域的知识差距

1. So far, however, there has been little discussion about
2. Little is known about X and it is not clear what factors
3. However, far too little attention has been paid to
4. In addition, no research has been found that surveyed
5. So far this method has only been applied to
6. This indicates a need to understand the various perceptions of poverty that exist among
7. However, the evidence for this relationship is inconclusive
8. What is not yet clear is the impact of X on
9. The neurobiological basis of this X is poorly understood.
10. However, much uncertainty still exists about the relation between
11. Until recently, there has been no reliable evidence that
12. However, there have been no controlled studies which compare differences in
13. Several studies have produced estimates of X (Smith, 2002; Jones, 2003), but there is still insufficient data for
14. No previous study has investigated X
15. Although extensive research has been carried out on, no single study exists which

强调前人研究的不足之处

1. Most studies in the field of X have only focussed on
2. Most studies in X have only been carried out in a small number of areas.
3. The generalisability of much published research on this issue is problematic.
4. The experimental data are rather controversial, and there is no general agreement about
5. Such expositions are unsatisfactory because they
6. However, few writers have been able to draw on any structured research into the opinions and attitudes of
7. The research to date has tended to focus on X rather than Y.
8. The existing accounts fail to resolve the contradiction between X and Y.
9. Researchers have not treated X in much detail.
10. Previous studies of X have not dealt with
11. Half of the studies evaluated failed to specify whether
12. However, much of the research up to now has been descriptive in nature
13. Although extensive research has been carried out on X, no single study exists which adequately covers
14. However, these results were based upon data from over 30 years ago and it is unclear if these differences still persist.
15. X's analysis does not take account of nor does he examine

重申研究目的

1. Part of the aim of this project is to develop software that is compatible with X operating system.
2. The main purpose of this study is to develop an understanding of
3. There are two primary aims of this study: 1. To investigate 2. To ascertain
4. The aim of this research project has therefore been to try and establish what
5. The aim of this study is to investigate the differences between

6. The main aim of this investigation is to assess the doses and risks associated with
7. This thesis intends to determine the extent to which and whether
8. This thesis will examine the way in which the
9. This research examines the emerging role of X in the context of
10. This dissertation seeks to explain the development of
11. This case study seeks to examine the changing nature of
12. Drawing upon two stands of research into X, this study attempts to
13. The aim of this study is to shine new light on these debates through an examination of
14. The major objective of this study was to investigate
15. One purpose of this study was to assess the extent to which these factors were
16. The objectives of this research are to determine
17. This study therefore set out to assess the effect of management by, and the effect of
18. This study systematically reviews the data for....., aiming to provide clarity surrounding the role of

研究问题/假设

1. The central question in this dissertation asks how
2. In particular, this dissertation will examine six main research questions:
3. The hypothesis that will be tested is that
4. The key research question of this study was thus whether or not
5. This study aimed to address the following research questions:
6. Another question is whether

介绍方法、数据的来源

1. This dissertation follows a case-study design, with in-depth analysis of
 2. This study was exploratory and interpretative in nature.
 3. The approach to empirical research adopted for this study was one of a qualitative, semi- structured interview methodology.
 4. By employing qualitative modes of enquiry, I attempt to illuminate the
- This work takes the form of a case-study of the
5. Both qualitative and quantitative methods were used in this investigation.
 6. Qualitative and quantitative research designs were adopted to provide both descriptive, interpretive and empirical data.
 7. A holistic approach is utilised, integrating literary, numanistic and archeological material to establish
 8. The research data in this thesis is drawn from four main sources:
 9. The study was conducted in the form of a survey, with data being gathered via
 10. Five works will be examined, all of which

表明局限性

1. Due to practical constraints, this paper cannot provide a comprehensive review of
- It is beyond the scope of this study to examine theThe reader should bear in mind that the study is based on a small sample of
2. Another potential problem is that the scope of my thesis may be too broad. A full discussion of X lies beyond the scope of this study.

概况研究框架

1. The overall structure of the study takes the form of six chapters, including this introductory chapter.
2. My thesis is composed of four themed chapters.
3. Chapter Two begins by laying out the theoretical dimensions of the research, and looks at how

4. The third chapter is concerned with the methodology used for this study.
5. The fourth section presents the findings of the research, focusing on the three key themes that have been identified in analysis.
6. Chapter 6 analyses the results of interviews and focus group discussions undertaken during the course of this research,
7. The final chapter draws upon the entire thesis, tying up the various theoretical and empirical strands in order to
8. Finally, the conclusion gives a brief summary and critique of the findings,
9.and includes a discussion of the implication of the findings to future research into this area.
10. Finally, areas for further research are identified.

解释关键术语

1. While a variety of definitions of the term X have been suggested, this dissertation will use the definition first suggested by Smith (1968) who saw it as
2. Throughout this paper the term X will refer to/will be used to refer to
3. In this dissertation the acronym/abbreviation XYZ will be used.
4. According to (2000) X can be defined as follows; " X is one of" "
5. The term X is a relatively new name for commonly referred to as



“非法”期刊的基本特征

一、概 念

非法期刊 (Illegal Journal) 违反中华人民共和国新闻出版法规、擅自印发的期刊, 具体包括以下几种: 未经新闻出版部门批准, 擅自印刷的出版物; 伪

造假冒别人名称印刷的出版物；没经过国家新闻出版总署批准，非法进口的境外出版物；买卖书号、刊号、版号的出版物等等。

二、非法期刊鉴别

01 初步辨认鉴别

首先看其是否有书号、出版社以及印刷单位；其次，印刷品是否质量粗糙，错别字特别多，图片模糊；将出版物拿到新闻出版部门，确认其是否合法。

02 官方网站查询

中国扫黄打非网：www.shdf.gov.cn

国家新闻出版署：

<https://www.nppa.gov.cn/nppa/publishing/magazine.shtml>

期刊/期刊社查询

注：若查询显示结果较多，可通过同时输入期刊名称和CN号后4位数字查询。

期刊名称： <input type="text" value="临床肝胆杂志"/>	刊号： <input type="text" value="刊号"/>	验证码： <input type="text" value="f3ew"/>	<input type="button" value="F3EW 点击获取"/>	<input type="button" value="Q 搜索"/>
期刊名称	刊号	类别	操作	
临床肝胆杂志	22-1108/R	期刊	吉大一院图书档案	

三大中文全文数据库查询：

中国知网：www.cnki.net

万方数据：www.wanfangdata.com.cn

重庆维普：<http://www.cqvip.com/>

三、非法刊物的特征

01

期刊的“名头”都很大，具有诱惑性。很多期刊基本上都是“国”字号的，例如，有的叫《中国教育××》，还有的在封面上注着“国际中文核心期刊”、“世界××期刊”、“××统计源期刊”等。刊物主办、协办、支持单位都是“中国××研究院”、“中国××研究中心”、“香港现代××研究会”、“亚太××交流中心”等。有的还邀请了一大批名人、专家做顾问、特邀编辑。

02

期刊都标有标准刊号或统一刊号，具有欺骗性。一般非法期刊，绝大多数都是既有国际标准期刊刊号即 ISSN 号，也有国内统一刊号即 CN 号。但仔细研究就会发现，有些刊号根本就不符合正规刊号的结构式，有些国内统一刊号 CN 后面，大多都缀有 NR 或者 HK 即香港刊号的标识。

03

期刊基本上都是自办发行，具有隐蔽性。自办发行即不通过邮局，没有邮发代号。没有邮发代号的期刊从邮局或国家报刊发行网上是查不到他们任何信息的。也有少数非法期刊会编上一个邮发代号，但这些邮发代号要么根本不存在，要么是盗用其它期刊的邮发代号。

04

大多数非法期刊，社址、编辑部地址或注册地址都在香港、深圳、北京、广州等大城市，通信地址一般只注明“××信箱”、“××大厦××室”或“××楼××座”，也常常在异地设办事机构。所以，社址、编辑部地址、注册地址与办公地址分离，是这类非法期刊的另一个重要特点。

05

从网上查询，常常发现这类非法期刊同名现象很多，同一名称的期刊甚至还有多个不同的刊号。例如同是《×国教育》就有3家，同是《中国教育××研究杂志》就有北京、广州2家，又如《中国××教育研究》1个期刊，就有4个不同的刊号。

06

非法期刊都以盈利为目的，所有要发表的文章，都要缴纳为数不菲的版面费。可以说，“拿钱发文章”是这类期刊最重要的特点。一般来说，这类期刊基本上是“来稿就登”，没有严格的审稿程序，版面费的多少视文章的长短而定，多则上千元，少则几百元。

07

非法期刊的内容繁杂，版面混乱。

另外，有一部分期刊是合法的，但是口碑很差，被一些高校和单位列入“负面清单”，一般通过中介发的都在此列，这种期刊论文很容易出现学术不端问题，建议有学术追求的同学避开。



检索技巧知多少？——布尔逻辑 图情小知识

一、布尔逻辑

布尔逻辑检索是指利用布尔运算符连接各个检索词，然后由计算机进行相应逻辑运算，以找出所需信息的方法。它在计算机信息检索中，使用面最广、使用频率最高。

布尔逻辑运算符为：

与——AND；或——OR；非——NOT

布尔逻辑算符再不同数据库的使用符号略有不同，如有时数据库用 *、+、- 来表示表示。

逻辑与

表示概念的相交（也即交集部分），限定，缩小检索范围，提高检准率。表示同时含有 A 和 B 这两个检索词才能被命中。

运算符：用 AND 或 * 连接检索词。

如果用 AND 连接检索词 A 和检索词 B 则检索式为 A AND B（或 A*B）表示让系统检索同时包含检索词 A 和检索词 B 的信息集合。

例如：“胰岛素治疗糖尿病”

检索式为 insulin（胰岛素）AND diabetes（糖尿病）。

逻辑或

表示概念的平行、并列，用于扩大检索范围，提高查全率，表示只要含有其中一个检索词或同时含有这两个检索词的文献都将被命中。

运算符：“OR”或“+”连接两检索词

其意义为检索记录中凡含有检索词 A 或检索词 B，用于连接并列关系的检索词。检索式为 A OR B 或 A+B，表示让系统查找含有检索词 A、B 之一，或同时包括检索词 A 和检索词 B 的信息。因同一主题概念往往有较多的同义词和近义词，同类文献会分散。

例如：查找“肿瘤”

检索式为：

cancer（癌）OR tumor（瘤）OR carcinoma（癌）OR neoplasm（新生物）。

逻辑非

(1)表示含有检索词 A 而不含有检索词 B 的文献才能被命中文献。

(2)去掉一个主题中某一部分的主题，用于缩小检索范围，提高查准率

运算符：“NOT”或“-”连接

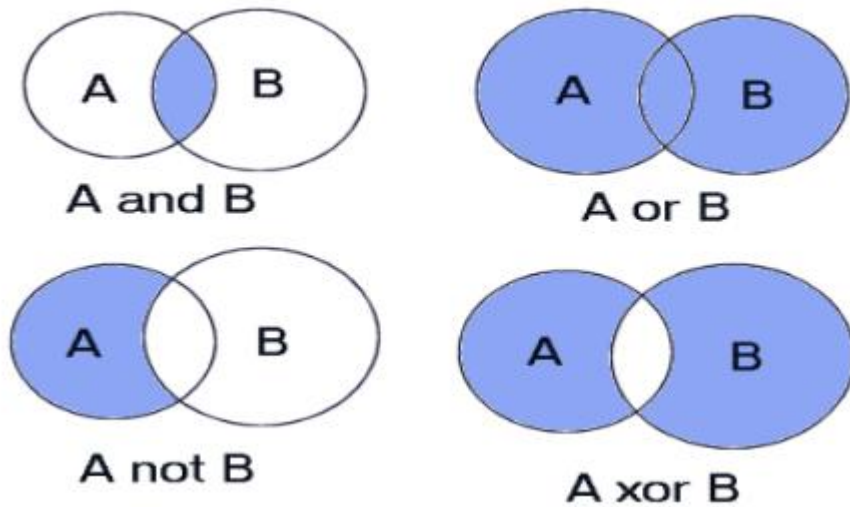
用 NOT 连接检索词 A 和检索词 B 检索式为 A NOT B（或 A-B）。表示检索含有检索词 A 而不含检索词 B 的信息，即将包含检索词 B 的信息集合排除掉。

例如：

查找“动物的乙肝病毒（不要人的）”的文献的检索式为

hepatitis B virus（乙肝病毒）NOT human（人类）。

图解：



布尔逻辑的四种表达式（前三种常用，第四种罕见）：

1. A 与 B: A and B ; $A \times B$; $A * B$
2. A 或 B: A or B ; $A + B$
3. A 非 B: A not B ; $A - B$
4. A 异或 B: A andor B ; $A \times or B$; $(A + B) - A \times B$

二、总结

布尔逻辑算符主要用于把能表达题目概念的检索词，按照查全率和查准率的要求连接起来，形成检索提问式。但它对算符两侧的检索词没有位置限定，文献中只要出现这些词的文献，都可以按照算符要求的规则检索出来，有时难免造成误检。



检索技巧知多少——如何编制科学的检索式

截词检索

所谓截词是指在检索词的某个局部截断，利用某些检索词的词干或不完整词形加上截词符进行检索。截词检索目的是查找某一词干的不同变化形式，防止漏检，提高查全率。在英语词汇中，一个词可能有多种形态，如词的单、复数形式的不同，英美拼写方法不同、词性不同等。如果检索时将这类词全部输入进去，会增加检索时间和费用，采用截词法可解决这一问题。截词符一般使用“？”、“*”、“\$”、“%”等，常用的是“？”、“*”，具体采用什么形式，各个系统都有明确规定。

截断技术可以作为扩大检索范围的手段，具有方便用户、增强检索效果的特点，但一定要合理使用，否则会造成误检。

按截断位置：后截断、前截断、中间截断

按截断字符：有限截词、无限截词

一、后截断

后截断，又称右截断、前方一致。当某些英语检索词词干相同、词义相近，但词尾有变化时（多数英语单词的单复数变化和英文不同拼写形式），可用采用后截断截词符。

例如：输入 manag* 可检出 manage、manager、managing、management

二、前截断

将截词符号放在检索字符串的左方，以表示其左边不管截去有限或无限个字符，只要数据库中具有与截词符后面部分字符相同的检索词的文献，即为命中文献。这种方式也称为后方一致。用以解决检索词的前缀变化产生的漏检问题。

例如：输入*computer 可检出 computer、minicomputer、microcomputer。

三、中间截断

又称作“通用字符法”或“内嵌字符截断”。在检索词中间加一个或几个？号，主要解决一些英美拼写不同，单复数形式不同的词的输入，可简化输入。

例如：输入 wom? 可检出 woman, women 输入 defen? e 可检出 defence、defense

四、有限截词

即在检索词后截几个有限的字母，如名词的单复数，动词的词尾变化等。在检索词的词干后连续加一个或一个以上的（最多不超过 4 个）“？”。

例如：输入 computer??表示有 0-1 个字母变化，可检出 computer 和 computers。

输入 stud??? 表示截断处有 0-3 个字母变化，可检出 study, studies, studied, studing.

无限截词是在检索词的词干后加一个“？”或者“*”，表示不限定词尾字符的变化位数，可查找词干相同的所有词。

例如：输入 transport? 可检出 transport、transporter、transportation 等所有以 transport 开头、以任意数量字符结尾的词。

无限截词也可用于出版年 PY 字段，如 PY=199? 可检出 90 年代出版的文献。

总 结

在中文数据库中截的是文字，例：西北? 分别检出了：西北农林科技大学学报、西北园艺、西北纺织学院学报等。在外文数据库中截的是单词的后缀，截断

派生出的词汇和原来的词义基本一致。利用截词检索时，注意截词的部位，一定不能截的太深，否则误检率会很大。

不同数据库截词检索使用方法略有不同，因此你要在检索不同数据库时对检索截词进行相应的调整。