结构式摘要及在本刊的应用

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(中国动脉硬化杂志)投稿须知中规定:"为便于对外交流,ABSTRACT采用4项层次结构式摘要来写",要将其"写成全文的'压缩饼干',应比中文摘要详细"。按照这个规定,作者首先要明确什么是结构式摘要,然后才能写好ABSTRACT,为此,本文对其作简单介绍。

1 结构式摘要的产生和变迁

1987 年 《Annals of Internal Medicine》在 Haynes RB 倡导下规定 ABSTRACT 要按照固定格式来书写,包括8个项目: Study Objective, Design, Setting, Subjects (Patients), Intervention, Outcome measure, Results, Conclusion, 分段排列,并且规定了各个项目的写作要求[1]。这种分项目、分段写作的ABSTRACT 国内称之为结构式摘要。它一出现,就受到一些学术期刊注意,逐渐得到推广应用。至今有50余种生物医学期刊采用,如 Br Med J, N Engl J Med, Heart Lung, Stroke, Gastroenterol;《新乡医学院学报》、《第四军医大学学报》、《实用儿科临床杂志》和《新消化病学杂志》等。它的结构格式已列入温哥华格式 1991 年第 4 版[2]。

8个项目的结构式摘要有许多优点,如:项目分层、内容明确,逐项撰写、信息量大,结构固定、便于模仿,层次分明、编审方便,如例---[3]。

Reliability and validity of spirometry measurements in a paperless home monitoring diary program for lung transplantation

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Objective: To demonstrate that home spirometry measurements are reliable and valid and can be used as part of a home measurement monitoring system by lung transplant recipients.

Design: Longitudinal, observational.

Setting: University medical center.

Subjects: Eighteen patients who have undergone lung transplantation; age range was 24 to 63 years (mean of 49.5) years).

Outcome Measures: Riliabitity and validity of forced expiratory volume at 1 second (FEV₁) and forced vital capacity (FVC).

Intervention: Recording of spirometry, vital signs, and symptom measures at home each day by use of a paperless electronic diary ispirometer instrument.

Results: Day-to-day variability as measured by the standard deviation ranged from 0. 013 L to 0. 202 L for FVC and 0. 015 L to 0. 117 L for FEV₁. The correlation between the two best forced expiratory maneurers on any given day was 0. 98 for both FVC and FEV₁, with percent differences between the measurements of 2% for FVC and 3% for FEV₁.

Conclusions: This evaluation demonstrated that home measurements are both reliable (i. e., repeatable) and valid when compared with the "gold standard" of the pulmonary (下转第 22 页)