

A blue stethoscope is positioned diagonally across the frame, resting on a document with faint, illegible text. The stethoscope's chest piece is prominent in the upper right, and its tubing extends towards the bottom left. The background document appears to be a medical or scientific paper, with some words like 'Treatment' and 'The importance of' visible. The overall lighting is soft and slightly blurred, creating a professional and academic atmosphere.

영문 의학논문 작성요령

의학논문에서 사용하는 시제

[과거시제, 현재시제, 현재완료시제, 과거완료시제]

(1) 연구자의 업적을 언급할 때 **주절**의 동사는 현재완료시제 [또는 과거시제]를 사용하고 **that절** 안에서는 현재시제를 사용한다.

예) McClosky *et al.* [12] **have reported** [reported] that planets **form** first via the coagulation of dust grains into planetesimals, which **are** then assembled into planets with solid cores and in many cases of gaseous atmospheres.

(2) 현재완료를 사용하여 과거의 연구업적을 소개하였다가 같은 연구업적의 내용을 다시 언급할 때는 그 시기가 이미 알려있으므로 **주절**의 동사는 단순과거를 사용한다

예) Kovda *et al.* [3] **have suggested** that there **are** several oxides in this range of the O/U ratio. They **also described** [reported; mentioned; stated] that the limiting composition **is** related to the O/U ratio.

(3) 발생**시기**가 한정적으로 명기되어 있을 때 과거시제로 표현한다 [in 1975, later, ago, (at) first, originally, initially 등]

예) In 1975, Wilm *et al.* [8] **suggested** that CD4+ and CD8+ cells from HIV-I-infected subjects **are** apoptotic after 2 days' incubation.

☞ In 2004, ... 형태의 문장은 1회만 사용할 것

(4) Results부분에 해당하는 내용은 that절 안에서 과거시제를 사용한다

예) • Barber *et al.* [4] **reported** that the unsupported length of photomultiplier tube **was** 130 cm.

논문 Text 안에서 약어를 사용하는 방법

- (1) 어떤 약어는 1개 이상의 **grammatical variants**(명사형, 형용사형, 부사형 등)의 의미를 갖는다. 다시 define할 필요 없다.
약어 **SEM**은 본문에서 **scanning electron microscopy** [명사]와 **scanning electron microscopic** [형용사] **scanning electron microscopically** [부사]를 동시에 의미한다.
- (2) 마찬가지로 복수형일 때는 두 번 expand하지 않고, 어미 (s)를 붙임
wide-shallow beams (WSBs) WSBs versus WSB
cross memory services (CMSs)
☞ 소문자, 숫자는 apostrophe를 찍음: p's 5's and's
- (3) 소유격으로 만든 약어도 주격일 때 다시 약어를 만들지 않음
The National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (**NASA's**)
Implementation Plan for Space Shuttle Return to Space and Beyond
was the **NASA** response to the Columbia disaster in 2003.
▶ 소제목 안에서는 약어를 만들지 않고, 본문에 처음 나올 때 만듦
(예) **National Institutes of Health** [소제목]
The National Institutes of Health (**NIH**) is the steward of medical
and behavioral research for the United States.

비공인 약어(Nonstandard Abbreviation)의 사용법

① 여러 번(5회 ??) 나오는 용어: abstract (3회 이상)와 text (5회 이상)

② 매우 긴 용어:

예) infrastructure for measurements of the European carbon cycle
(IMECC)

complementary and alternative medicine (CAM)

☞ **grouping:**

[the experimental group vs the control group;

group A, B, C > I, II, III > 1, 2, 3]

→ PSR-352 increased the melting point in group 2 3 hours later.

▶ 약어는 full term (abbreviation)의 형태로 만든다

☞ **단축어(Contractions):** isn't→is not didn't→did not can't→**cannot**

숫자와 단위 쓰기

- (1) 숫자와 단위 사이에 full space를 띄운다. 예) 23 mL
[예외] percent, 각도, °C 은 붙여 쓴다: 45% 45° 37.5°C
범위를 표시할 때 단위는 뒷 숫자에만 붙인다
예) **2-8 g** [예외] **2%-8%**
- (2) **부호와 숫자를 함께 표현하는 방법 [필요에 따라 붙여 쓴다]**
27.6 ± 6.8 N = 35
 - The mean concentration (±SD) of TP in group A specimens was 0.59 mg/L (±0.23; range, 0.117-1.44; n = 19).[예외] **면적, 부피, 배율**은 붙여 쓴다.
15x20 cm² 20x13x12 cm² at x400 magnification
- (3) **slash (/), ratio (:), range (-)**는 붙여 쓴다.
예) • 20 mg/kg s.c. daily
 - an average ratio of 13:1
 - 50%-70% of the cases in industrialized countries
 - ▶ range는 전치사 "**to**"를 사용하여 표현할 수도 있다.예) • The kappa coefficient was **-0.201 to -0.103**.
 - The duration of eclipse in XTE J1710-281 is 400 **to** 430 s.

대문자 사용법(Capitalization)

Title과 **Subtitle**에서 단어의 첫 글자를 대문자로 표기하는 학술지가 많다. 이때 다음과 같은 단어는 대문자로 표기하지 않는다.

(1) **관사**(article): the, a, an

(2) **3글자 이하의 전치사**(preposition)

up, on, in, for, at, by, to, of, as, via, per

<cf> **4글자 이상의 전치사**: Upon, Between, Concerning, **Plus**, **After**, Before, During, **With**, Without, Under, Over, Below

☞ 현재 극소수의 학술지가 이 통일양식을 따르지 않고 있다.

(3) **등위 접속사**(coordinating conjunction): and, but, or, for, nor

(4) **접두사와 접미사**

예) Intra-cluster Medium

Anti-slide Piles

Extra-atmospheric Stellar Magnitude

Intra-arc Regions

(5) Single word로 간주되는 복합어

예) X-ray Pulsars

Follow-up Studies

Cost-effectiveness Analyses

Long-term Treatment

[예문] • Dust Formation **Around** Evolved Stars

• Dust Grain-**Size** Distributions and Extinction in the Milky Way

• Time-**Dependent** Atmospheric Structure of 4 M-Type Model Series

• Characterization of Drying-**Induced** Deformation Behavior of Opalinus Clay in No-**Stress** Regime

• Pulse-**like** Character of Blackbody Radiation **From** Neutron Stars

* 관사, 전치사, 등위접속사도 문장 맨 앞에서는 물론 대문자로 쓴다

영문과학논문 작성을 위한 영문분석

👉 과학영어와 일반영어는 다르다

비교문장의 병렬구조(Parallelism in Comparison)

than 다음에 **대명사**, 전치사, 대동사 혹은 조동사를 필요로 할 경우가 있으니 주의해야 한다.

The decrease in A was larger **than that** obtained for B.

Higher concentrations were found **in** substance W **than in** substance T.

Sugar **gave** a lower swelling temperature **than (did)** an equal quantity of compound A.

대비사상을 **simple word**로 ①주어 ②목적어 ③보어의 위치에 놓는다.

예) ① **The breath/length ratio of group A** was greater than that of group C. (X)

→ **The breath/length ratio** was greater in group A than in group C. (O)

② **The correlation between CP and AP** was stronger than that between CP and XP. (X)

→ **CP** more strongly correlated with AP than with XP. (O)

[특수구문] Blood flow to the thyroid gland is about 30% of the renal blood flow.(X)

→ Blood flow **to** the thyroid gland is about 30% of **that to** the kidney.(O)

형용사의 어순

순서	카테고리	예
class 1	관사, 소유격[Article]	a, an, the, this, my
class 2	수량 형용사 [Number]	three, 7, the 12th, many, few, multiple
class 3	대소 [Size]	small, big, little, great, giant, large
class 4	성질, 정도를 나타내는 형용사 [Shape]	careful, dangerous, heavy, rare, strong, useful, weak, healthy, helpful
class 5	신구[Age]	young, old, acute, chronic
class 6	색깔[Color]	white, red, black, gray

these 3 small expensive new black Italian cars

- 예) 1. different 2 systems (X) → 2 different systems (O)
 2. internal multiple foci (X) → **multiple** internal foci (O)
 3. a safe effective treatment (X) → a **safe and effective** treatment (O)
 a safe effective and convenient treatment (X) →
 a **safe, effective, convenient** treatment (O)

[Class가 같은 형용사가 여러 개 있을 때는 **짧은 어구가 앞에 온다**]

☞ 형용사의 **affinity for noun**: asymptotic **giant branch stars**
 new **large Magellanic cloud**

☞ **opinion adjective + fact adjective**: effective and **basic processes**
 delicious and **hot coffee**

불가산명사(Uncountable)/가산명사(Countable Noun)

한국어에 없는 불가산명사(Uncountable Noun): 고유/추상/물질명사

(1) 복수형으로 쓸 수 없다.

(2) few, many 대신에 little, much로 수식한다.

information *n.*[U] 정보, data, literature, knowledge, percent,
research, evidence, permission, childhood 등

예) Little data was available. 2 pieces of evidence (2개의 증거);

plasma *n.*[U] land *n.* [U] eclipse *n.*[C] convection *n.*[U,C]

☞ 단어의 의미에 따라 uncountable noun일 수도 있고, countable noun일 수도 있다. ▶ hair *n.*[U,C] clover *n.*[U,C]

disease *n.*[U,C]

cancer *n.*[U,C]

carcinoma *n.*[C]

영어문장 안에서 명사의 사용법

영어는 한 문장 안에서 같은 명사가 중복하여 두번 사용할 수 없다.

Table 1 and Table 3 → **Tables** 1 and 3

Figure 1 and Figure 2 → **Figures** 1 and 2

Fig. 2 and Fig. 5 → **Figs.** 2 and 5

▶ Fig. 2A Fig. 3, A and C Fig. 4; A, B and E
Fig. 5, A and D to F

- between **the** control and experimental **groups** *n.[C]*
- between **the** first and **the** third **incubation** *n.[U]*

동사(Verb)

- 수동태(Passive Voice)를 잘못 사용한 문장

(1) Similar changes were occurred in other disorders. (X)

[수정] were occurred → **occurred**

(2) Their ages **were ranged** from 25 to 62 (years). (X)

[수정] were ranged → **ranged** [이 문장에서 years는 대개 생략함]

(3) All tissues of the body **are originated** from the germ cell of the female. (X)

[수정] are originated → **originate**

(4) Subjects **were consisted** of 25 healthy mice varying in age from 20 to 29 months. (X)

[수정] were consisted → **consisted**

(5) Of the **remained** 6 rats with papillomas involving the soft palate, 2 rats required multiple excisions. (X)

[수정] remained → **remaining**

- 긴 문장에서 동사를 끝에 놓지 않는다. 동작명사 (**Action in the verb**)를 동사로 표현한다.

Injection of Tris solution was **done** (0점)

Tris solution was **injected**. (100점)

의인법 문장

사물, 사상을 주어로 하는 의인법을 사용하면 세련된 영어 표현이 된다.

(1) By MTT assays, we identified the grade as 61% of NASCETs.

→ MTT assays **revealed** that the grade was identified as 61% of NASCETs.

(2) Recombination of these electrons and holes **produces** thermoluminescence.

(3) Adoption of this average value **introduces** no significant error in the resulting calculated critical mass.

(4) Knowledge of this value **enables** us to calculate the remaining unknowns.

(5) The **necessity** [call] for efficient reactor operation at high temperatures has recently **raised** interest in the study of refractory compounds.

(6) Therefore, complicated competition occurs around 1.0 MeV.

→ This **causes** complicated competition around 1.0 MeV.

(7) Gather et al. have measured this fast neutron spectrum and found the currently well-known 2.3 keV scattering resonance dip.

→ ..., **which led to the finding of** the

부정관사의 용법

『정관사와 부정관사의 사용구분은 (1) (우리 모두가 알고 있는 바로 그) **특정한 것** 인가[the M]? (아무거나 하나) **불특정한 것**인가[a M]?에 따라 (2) **독자들이 이미 알고 있는 것**인가?에 따라 결정된다.』

(1) 대상 사물이 그 논문에 처음 등장

- In **a** previous report, the authors pointed out that
- **An** experimental study was performed on

(2) 저자가 임의로 결정한 사항

- **A** distance of 7.3 cm was maintained between the poles.
[**a/an** + 명사 + **of** + 숫자]

(3) 'one'을 뜻한다.

- The measurements were made at **a single** institution.
a single investigator (D.S.C.) 여기서 **single**은 부정관사를 강조한다.

(4) 배분단수 (distributive singular): 배분적인 뜻을 갖는다.

- All subjects have **a** nose.
- samples with **central defects** vs. samples with **a central defect**

정관사의 용법

- (1) **대개 정관사가 필요한 경우: the+ tech nique, method, maneuver, test, procedure, approach/ scale, score, ratio, rate/ classification, system, assay/theory, hypothesis/ effect, response, process, pathway [독자들이 이미 알고 있는 사상]**

예) Non-contrast and contrast-enhanced T1-weighted images of the orbit were acquired using **the** fat-suppression MR technique.

- (2) **신체의 부분, 장기**(organ) 이름 앞에서 사용합니다.(이 때 두 번째부터 the를 생략)

예) The aforementioned physical factors exert adverse effects in **the** liver, spleen, and stomach

- (3) **잡지이름, 신문이름**

예) **The Nature** *The New England Journal of Astronomy and Astrophysics*

- (4) **형용사** entire, final, last, present, same, whole, only, chief, very, following 앞에 정관사 the를 붙인다.

예) • A combination of tidal shocks and ram pressure swept away **the** entire gas content of such progenitors about 10 billion years ago.

- The primary galaxy can transform rotationally supported systems into those dominated by random motions in **the** same manner as in dwarf spheroidals.

고유명사의 소유격 vs 형용사 역할을 하는 고유명사

인명이 소유격으로 사용될 때는 고유명사로서 무관사가 된다.

The diffusion coefficient is estimated from (—) **Gilliland's** equation.

Valsalva's maneuver the **Toynbee** maneuver

Dalton's law the **Henry** law

[예] In the rationalized MKS system, **the Maxwell** equations
are $y = Ax + B$, $z = Mx - N$ and (—) **Ohm's** law.

여기서 Maxwell은 형용사 역할을 하므로
정관사 the가 붙는다. Ohm's은 인명의 소유격이기
때문에 관사가 붙지 않는다.

☞ 의학논문에서는 **technique, method, maneuver, test, procedure, approach, scale, score, ratio, rate, classification, system, assay/theory, hypothesis, effect, response, process, pathway** 앞에 고유명사가 자주 사용된다



약어(Abbreviation, Acronym) 앞에 사용하는 부정관사 a/an

- 3글자까지는 the first letter 가 발음되는 소리에 따라 a/an을 붙인다

(예) **an** FAC **an** HOT an SCI an MD an MRI
an SBP of 120 mm Hg **a** DBP of 80 mm Hg

- 4 글자 이상 일 때는 단어 (word)로 읽어서 첫소리가 자음으로 발음되면 a를 붙이고, 모음으로 발음되면 an을 붙인다

(예) **a** FACH **a** SCIE

 **There is no general rule without some exceptions.**

예) an FRCT an SPSS

부정문(Negative Sentence)를 만들 때 주의사항

(1) **부분 부정문과 완전부정문**을 구별하여 사용해야 한다.

예) 부분 부정문: **All** fluconazole-susceptible isolates have **no** V404I mutation.

완전 부정문: **None of the** fluconazole-susceptible isolates have V404I mutation

예) 부분 부정문: Immunosuppressant was **not** used in **all** animals.

완전 부정문: Immunosuppressant was **not** used in **any** animals.

예) 부분 부정문: There was **no** class III/III homozygote in **all** subjects.

완전 부정문: There was **no** class III/III homozygote in **any** subjects.

(2) **이중 부정(double negative)**은 가급적 사용하지 않는다.

예) **not abnormal** [→ **normal**].

예) Our result **is not inconsistent** [→ **consistent**] with the previous hypothesis.

예) Rheumatologic symptoms were **not uncommon** [→ **common**].

☞ **이중부정은 한국 연구자와 일본 연구자의 심각한 증상이다. [negative thinking]**

“ABC test를 시행해야 한다. [positive thinking]

(3) 단어 **and**를 부정문에 **사용할 수 없다**.

예) The methylation cycle did not correlate with age and sex. (X)

→ The methylation cycle did not correlate with age or sex. (O)

(4) 단어 **also**는 부정문에 **사용할 수 없다**.

예) **No** expression of IL-8 was **also** detected. (X)

→ **No** expression of IL-8 was detected **either**. (O)

(5) **결과**를 기술할 때 “~할 수 없었다” 대신 “~**하지 못했다**”로 표현한다.

예) We **could not observe** the enzyme.(X)

We **did not [failed to] observe** the enzyme.(O)

숫자 풀어쓰기(Spelling Out Numbers)

의학 논문에서는 모두 **아라비아 숫자**로 표기하는 것이 원칙이나, 다음과 같은 예외에서는 **단어**로 풀어 쓴다

(1) sentence, title, subtitle **의 문두**

Three specimens were identified: 2 were in the oxidized state and 1 was in the reduced state.

(2) **분수** (common fraction)

We require a **two-thirds** majority for consensus.

▶ [예외: mixed fraction (혼합분수)] The experiment lasted for **3½** hours.

(3) **속어, 관용적 표현**(idiomatic expressions)

• Please include **one or two** of the following scales.

• During **one of the** laboratory runs, it was observed that samples from cases 3 and 9 had faint electrophoretic bands due to suboptimal DNA quality.

Cf> in 1 of (the) 17 samples.

(4) first 부터 ninth까지의 서수사: The **third** specimen was not available for reevaluation.

(5) consecutive numerical expressions; 수가 연속될 때 앞의 것을 풀어 쓴다

• The envelope contained 3 copies of the manuscript and **one** 3.5-in diskette.

▶ [예외] 9 이하와 10 이상이 섞여 있을 때

The samples obtained on the **5th** and **11th** days were included in the experimental study. 19

구두점(Punctuation) 사용법

[1] **Semicolon:** 등위접속사(**and, but, for**) 대용으로 쓰인다.

예) For the GAMMA transformation, the default value is $\gamma = 0.7$; for the LOG scaling, the exponent default value is 2.

[2] **Colon:** 앞 내용을 구체적으로 **예시**하는 경우와 논문의 **title과 subtitle사이** **에서** 사용된다.

(1) The conditions for obtaining the maximal production of the enzyme depend on 2 factors: the system and the source of the enzyme.

(2) Weil sequences: A family of binary sequences with good correlation properties.

[3] **Forward slash (Virgule): equivalence 또는 duality**를 표현할 때 사용한다

(1) If the approval process raises concerns among the researchers or the ethics/IRB members, authors may want to explain the resolution of these issues.

(2) This aspiration method technique is one that any investigator can master whether or not **he/she** has technical expertise.

☞ **any investigators ~ ~ they ~ ~.**

(3) relationships between A and **B/C** [← relationships between A and B, and between A and C]

동의어(Synonym)와 유사어(Analogue)의 구별

§ 전치사 Above/Below, Over/Under, Beyond/Within

Above this line, the water level will not rise.

Below 95 °C, the water temperature begins to saturate.

(상하, 고저의 관계를 나타냄)

Over [More than] 7,500 km of railroad have so far been electrified.

Under [Less than] 150 nuclear power reactors are in operation today.

(초과, 미만을 나타냄)

Beyond 4 seconds, the fuel will melt under this condition.

Within 4 seconds, the fuel will not melt under this condition.

(수평으로 그려진 선상에서[시간은 그래프의 가로축의 개념으로 받아들여진다] 한 점을 초과)

§ 장소전치사 at on in

(1)어디에 (2)어디로부터 분리되어 (3)어디로 이동하여

지점: (1) **at** a single institution

(2) **(away) from** the port

(3) A thermometer was attached **to** the flask.

선, 평면: (1) **on** the vessel wall

(2) **off** the bottom of the beaker

(3) **onto** a glass filter paper

공간: (1) **in** a convection oven

(2) **out of** the furnace

(3) The contents of the flask were poured **into** a test tube.

[Quiz 1] KTX trains stop () Daejeon City. We live () Sunwha-Dong.

[Quiz 2] This study was conducted () the biochemistry laboratory
() the Institute of Michigan between January 2011 and
March 2012.

§ Determine, Investigate, Examine, Assess, Evaluate/Rate, Grade

Determine, Investigate, Examine, Assess, Evaluate

사람과 사물의 **특성**이나 성질 또는 **가치**나 **효과**를 평가·조사할 때 사용한다.

- ⊙ The objective of this study is to **determine** the evolution of the binary orbits.
- ⊙ Here we **investigate** how molecular lines can be used to deduce the magnetic and thermal structure of sunspots, starspots, and cool stars.
- ⊙ We exhibit the complexity of the supermembrane ground state and **examine** various truncations of these models.
- ⊙ The U-disequilibrium method was utilized to **evaluate** [**assess**] the alteration of rocks in the Corumbataí River basin, São Paulo state, Brazil.

Rate, Grade

정해진 **척도**에 의해 **평가**하거나 **점수(score)**를 매기는 경우에 사용한다.

- ⊙ We **rated** [**graded**] the distance in the simulation on a 5-point scale.

§ Exist와 Present

Exist: 어떤 **현상, 법칙, 논쟁, 사물**이 우주에 존재한다는 의미이다

- ⊙ Considerable [Continuing] **controversy exists** regarding the usefulness of molecular dynamics simulations in evaluating free energy differences.
- ⊙ We attempted to explain why intrusions, such as stocks and batholiths, **exist**.

Present: 과학연구를 위한 **실험 중에 나타나는 물질, 증상, 징후 같은 data**에 대해서는 present를 사용한다. 명사형 **presence와 existence도 같은 nuance**를 가진다

- ⊙ If **shock** is **present**, suitable measures to combat it should be instituted immediately.
- ☞ **강조**의 정도에 따라 **be present < be situated < be located**
One of the roots is **present [situated; located]** on the imaginary axis, while others are present [situated; located] at symmetrical points on both sides thereof.
- ⊙ The analysis revealed the **presence** of **GM-CSF**.

영문 교정

의학논문에서 사용하지 않는 어휘들[1]

1. a lot of → many, numerous, much
2. about [부사] → approximately
3. and so on, and so forth, etc. → such as, including, and other~
4. any more → further [혹은 redunt하므로 삭제]
5. around → near, in the vicinity [neighborhood] of
6. not anymore → no longer
7. besides → [전치사] in addition to, [부사] in addition

의학논문에서 사용하지 않는 어휘들[2]

8. deal with → treat, apply, analyze, consider, study, investigate
9. have to do with (~와 관계가 있다) → involve, be related to,
have a relation to, have a connection with
10. hint → information
11. just → simply/only/merely, precisely/exactly/identically,
recently
12. nowadays → now, today, at the present time, at this time,
currently, presently
13. maybe → probably, possibly, perhaps
14. really → actually, truly, certainly, undoubtedly, indeed, in fact,
generally, greatly, considerably, extensively,
to a great extent

게르만계 단어[구어체] 보다 라틴계 단어[문어체]가 더 좋다

ask	inquire	묻다
build	construct	세우다
buy	purchase	구매하다
dead	deceased	사망한
give	provide	주다
last	final	최후의
live	inhabit	서식하다
try	attempt	시도하다
say	state	언급하다
seem	appear	...같다
way	method	방법
write	describe	기술하다

의학논문에서 단어수(Word Count) 규정

[1] Manuscript word count: 3500-5000 words

Introduction부터 Conclusion까지 count한다.

⇒ title, abstract, acknowledgments, references, tables, figure legends는 포함하지 않는다.

[2] Abstract:

200-350 words for Original Article, Review Article, and Meta-analysis.

Objective, Methods, Results, Conclusion을 count한다.

⇒ Key word는 포함하지 않는다..

☞ Title: 150 characters for Original Article and Review Article

100 characters for Editorias, Commentary,

and Letter to Editor

(1) The symptoms of syringomyelia **were similar to the** myofascial pain syndrome with referred pain of extensor digitorum longus m..
⇒ The symptoms of syringomyelia **are similar to those of** the myofascial pain syndrome with referred pain **to the** extensor digitorum longus m.
[주: [시제], 비교구문, 대명사, 관사, 전치사, 마침표]

(2) 6 of **particular 17** items in STR recommendation were described **at table 3**.
⇒ **Six of the 17 particular** items in STR recommendation **are** described **in** Table 3.
[주: 두음법칙, 형용사의 어순, 시제, 영문 의학 논문의 format]

(3) **In** the other hand, there was **significant** difference **with** the average JAD score **among** studies in the journals **registered in** SCI (**p=0.0360**).
⇒ **On** the other hand, there was **a** significant difference **in** the average JAD score **between the** studies **published in the SCI journals** (**P= 0.036**).
[주: 전치사, 관사, 동사, P value 표기]

(4) After we **checked for no leakage** of the balloon, the suction line was inserted to **a 11-Fr** Foley catheter.

⇒ After we **checked for leakage** of the balloon, the suction line was inserted to **an 11-Fr** Foley catheter. [주: positive thinking; 발음을 해볼 것, an 11-Fr]

(5) Of the 8 peaks, **7 peaks** were identified; **remained peaks** were very low.

⇒ Of the 8 peaks, **7** have been identified; **the remaining** was very low.

[주: remain은 자동사이다. “나머지”의 표현; 남아 있는 수가 몇 개인지 확인해야 한다]

(6) **Any** unsafe condition was **not** detected throughout the experiment.

⇒ **No** unsafe condition was (**ever**) detected throughout the experiment.

[주: any + not의 어순은 문법에 어긋난다.]

(7) **Photograph 2 and 3** show the microstructures in the **region** of the large and small particles, located near the cladding of the irradiated specimen.

⇒ **Photographs** 2 and 3 show the microstructures in **the regions** of the large and small particles, located near the cladding of the irradiated specimen, **respectively**.

[주: 복수형 어미 -s, 1:1의 대응관계에는 respectively가 필요]

(8) Data are analyzed using **the SPSS 10.5** for Windows(**SPSS Inc. U.S.A**) by **the Student's t-test**.

⇒ Data **were** analyzed using **SPSS 10.5** for Windows (**SPSS Inc, Chicago, IL, USA**) with **Student's t** test.

[주: 시제, **괄호** 앞 띄어쓰기, 통계검사명, 재료·시약의 표기법, 정관사의 용법]

(9) **Despite of many** countries such as China **performed many** acupuncture clinical trials, **little western medical doctors trusted in** the effect of traditional Chinese medicine.

⇒ **Despite the fact that** many countries such as China **have** performed **[many삭제]** acupuncture clinical trials, **few Western physicians have trusted** the **efficacy** of traditional Chinese medicine.

[주: 종속절, 시제, 형용사, 철자법, 단수·복수형, 타동사, 의학논문 영어]

(10) We divided the subjects **to** 3 groups **such as** no treatment **group**, muscle packing **group &** fibrin adhesion **group**.

⇒ We divided the subjects **into** 3 groups: **the** no treatment, muscle packing **and** fibrin adhesion **groups**.

[주: 전치사, such as의 용법, 기호, 중복명사의 표현]

English-Language Editing for Non-English Speaking Researchers

[1차 교정] Linguistic Editing

Corrections for grammar, spelling, and typographical errors (문장, 문단)

[2차 교정] Scientific Editing

Manuscript preparation according to the biomedical manuscript format (논문의 내용과 구성): **의학논문은 format과 문법이 문과논문과 다르다.**

▶ Manuscripts to be edited:

- (1) Manuscripts submitted **SCI journals**
- (2) **Thesis**
- (3) Abstracts and **Posters** for international congresses
- (4) **English presentation** at international congresses (**presentation script**)

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