



**Baishideng
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Guidelines for editing original articles in the editor

1 PREPARATORY WORK FOR REVISING YOUR MANUSCRIPT

1.1 Take the manuscript writing seriously: Every section, from title to references, including tables and figures, must be carefully checked and revised, as this is an important part of scientific research. Author(s) should embrace the spirit of writing, rewriting, and repeatedly re-rewriting the manuscript, as this is key to producing a high-quality publication that will support the authors' careers and professional reputations as well as the overall development and advancement of their fields.

1.2 Appreciate the significance of publishing an original article: As we all know, the value of an academic article lies in its presentation of new findings, conclusions, methods, or ideas; moreover, this content embodies substantial research content, comprehensive methods, and reliable conclusions organized in a logical, systematic and clear manner that facilitates the recognition of its significance by peer reviewers. In short, there is a need for new contributions to the field of study which will provide significant academic value or which have potential application value. Journals can quickly disseminate innovative results, help author(s) gain more expansive recognition from peers around the world, and provide readers with open access to high-quality academic contents.

1.3 Rethink the manuscript: In order to write a high-quality original article, author(s) first need(s) to think about the following questions: (1) Are high quality data available? (2) Is there potential for further research? (3) Have new theories and views been put forward on a process or mechanism? (4) Have new methods and techniques for



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observing, analyzing, and processing data been proposed for the research process?

1.4 Biostatistical analysis: Biostatistical methods often require close scrutiny, and many results often require re-statistical analysis. Only by selecting a reasonable statistical method can reliable and meaningful conclusions be drawn.

1.5 Answer the peer-review report with a rational and open-minded perspective: Author(s) should be able to answer all reasonable queries and revise the manuscript in accordance with the comments and advice of peer reviewers.

1.6 Manuscript writing skills: For the whole manuscript: (1) Do not introduce new information at the beginning of a sentence. Start with old information and gradually move on to new information; (2) Avoid using undefined non-public terms, and explain or define them when they first appear to help editors, reviewers, and readers to understand them; and (3) Use transition sentences wisely. At the beginning of a paragraph, there should be a sentence illustrating the main topic of the whole paragraph. At the end of the paragraph, there should be a transitional sentence leading to the next paragraph. Make sure that both the transitional sentence and involved paragraphs are logically connected.

1.7 Academic misconduct: It is unethical to copy text (*i.e.* descriptive phrasing, sentences) from any previously published document. Author(s) should cite the published literature correctly. BPG will subject the final manuscript to CrossCheck screening, which will detect any such academic misconduct.

2 TEXT STRUCTURE

The structure of an original article includes: (1) INTRODUCTION: Introduce the



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research background, propose research questions, and elaborate the research purpose; (2) MATERIALS AND METHODS: Describe the materials and methods used in the study or experiments, so that others can reasonably repeat the methods used; (3) RESULTS: Describe the study or experimental results (*i.e.* data), which can be presented as a combination of text with tables and figures to help readers understand the results better; (4) DISCUSSION: Analyze the significance of the results, including the interpretation and inference of the results, whether the results support or oppose a certain viewpoint, and the evidence of agreements/disagreements in and pros/cons related to the existing literature; and (5) CONCLUSION: Summarize the application prospect(s) of the research results, limitations of the research itself, and problems that need to be further studied^[2].

3 TEXT WRITING

The text should be grammatically correct, succinct, and logical. The main points of writing in each section include: (1) INTRODUCTION: Explain clearly and concisely why you are choosing this topic and why this topic is important; (2) MATERIALS AND METHODS: Introduce the research subjects and their selection, the equipment used, laboratory or field procedures, and statistical analysis (write out the blinding method of data processing, measurement indicators, criteria for judging the difference in results, *etc.*); (3) RESULTS: Introduce the research results (present the research findings or experimental data in the form of graphs, photos, and tables when necessary), and describe and briefly comment on the important research results (explain and compare the findings with others' results); (4) DISCUSSION: Questions for you to consider while writing this section are: Why is the topic important? What knowledge gap or controversy exists? How did I undertake the study? What did I find? What do the results mean? What can I conclude from the results? What recommendations can I make?^[1]. Please note that the Discussion section is not for presenting data (results) but presenting the findings (what the data, presented in the Results section, indicates); and (5)



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CONCLUSION: Summarize the application prospects and limitations of the research results, and suggest topics or directions for further research. The writing points of the conclusion section include: Pointing out what has been done and what has been found, summarizing similarities and differences between your and others' findings, pointing out innovation points and problems, and giving future perspectives^[3]. It should be noted that the conclusion should not involve new facts that have not been mentioned earlier, nor should it simply repeat sentences from other sections, such as the Abstract, Introduction, Results, or Discussion.

4 ABBREVIATIONS

It is necessary to standardize the use of non-public abbreviations and explain or define them when they first appear to help editors, reviewers, and readers to understand them.

5 BIOSTATISTICS

Any manuscript describing a study (basic research and clinical research) that used biostatistics must include a statement in the Materials and Methods section affirming that the statistical review of the study was performed by a biomedical statistician. Statistical review is performed before the submission or after peer-review. The author(s) will invite(s) an expert in Biomedical Statistics to evaluate the statistical method(s) used in the study, including but not limited to the *t*-test (group or paired comparisons), chi-squared test, riddit, probit, logit and regression (linear, curvilinear, or stepwise) modeling, correlation, analysis of variance, and analysis of covariance. The review by the biomedical statistician is conducted with respect to the following points: (1) Statistical methods are adequately and appropriately described when they are used to verify the results; (2) Statistical techniques are suitable or correct, and in compliance with the following BPG directives; (3) Only homogeneous data can be averaged. Standard deviations (SDs) are preferred to standard errors (SEs). The number of observations and



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subjects (n) is given. Losses in observations, such as drop-outs from the study, are reported; (4) Values, such as ED50, LD50, and IC50, have the 95% confidence limits calculated and have been compared by weighted probit modeling (using the functions described by Bliss and Finney); and (5) The word “significantly” is replaced by its synonyms (if it indicates extent) or the P value (if it indicates statistical significance). Statistical data should be expressed as mean \pm SD or mean \pm SE. Common statistical expressions are identified as: t -test as t ; F -test as F ; chi-square test as χ^2 ; relative coefficient as r ; degree of freedom as df ; number of samples as n ; and probability as P .

Sample wording for biostatistics statement: The statistical methods of this study were reviewed by [name(s) of individual(s)] from [name(s) of organization(s)]...

If a biostatistics editor is employed by the authors, the person’s name (first name and family (sur) name), qualifications, and contact information must be submitted to the editorial office in the form of a letter of confirmation of service. If the biostatistics editing was performed by a commercial service provider, the company’s name and contact information, including URL and E-mail or phone number, must be submitted to the editorial office in the form of a letter of confirmation of service. The letters of confirmation of service must include the corresponding author’s name (first name and family (sur) name) and contact information (E-mail and phone number), and the manuscript title.

6 FIGURES AND TABLES

The figure legends, figures, tables, and table notes should be presented on separate pages at the end of the manuscript. The authors should create vector graphics and images using Microsoft PowerPoint to ensure that all graphs or text portions can be reprocessed by the journal’s editor. The most common issues encountered on reference citation, types, and content presentation for figures and tables are as follows:



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Issues raised 1: Figures and tables should be cited in ascending numeric order at first appearance in the manuscript file. Please verify the number and order of in-text citations of figures and tables to avoid out-of-order or missing citations.

Issues raised 2: Please check the text format in the figures and tables. Capitalize the first letter of a sentence and lowercase the rest, except for special phrases.

Issues raised 3: Prepare Microsoft Excel or Word tables as three-line tables. Carriage returns or spaces are not allowed to be used for replacing lines. Only top/bottom lines and column line are displayed, and other lines should be hidden. Sub-tables are not allowed within tables, *e.g.*, Table 1A and Table 1B. Tables in picture format are unacceptable.

Issues raised 4: Uniform presentation should be used for figures showing the same or similar contents (using uppercase lettered panels); for example: “**Figure 1 Pathological changes of atrophic gastritis after treatment.** A: ...; B: ...; C: ...; D: ...; E: ...; F: ...; G: ...”

Issues raised 5: Note the correct use of spaces; for example, there is no space before or after a hyphen. Please change 3(1 - 5) to 3 (1-5). Otherwise, spaces are required before numbers. Please change ≥ 20 to ≥ 20 .

Issues raised 6: Please use the decimal point, counting symbol, *etc.* correctly; for example, please change 30,25% to 30.25%, and 12,000 or 12 000 patients to 12000 patients.

Issues raised 7: Please use n (%) correctly. For example, for data presented in the cells of a column or row denoting n (%), please change 55 (10.3%) to 55 (10.3).



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Issues raised 8: For notes in illustrations and tables, data with statistical significance in a figure or table should be denoted using superscripted alphabetical lettering, such as $^aP < 0.05$ and $^bP < 0.01$. If there are other series of P values, the alphabetical subscripted denotation format is continued, such as $^cP < 0.05$ *vs* control, $^dP < 0.01$ *vs* control, $^eP < 0.05$ *vs* group A, and $^fP < 0.01$ *vs* group B. Data that are not statistically significant should not be denoted, *i.e.* $P > 0.05$ is not an allowed denotation. In statistical processing, mean \pm standard deviation is expressed as mean \pm SD and mean \pm standard error as mean \pm SE. Special symbols, such as #, *, &, and ¥, are not permitted to be present in tables.

Issues raised 9: Please verify the abbreviations used in figures and tables and define them (in alphabetical order, separated by semicolons, with first letter capitalized) at the end of the figure legend or table, *e.g.*, BMI: Body mass index; CT: Computed tomography.

Issues raised 10: Please address the following special requirements for figures. Figures must be presented in the order that they appear in the main text of the manuscript (numbered as Figure 1, Figure 2, Figure 3, *etc.*). Please verify that each of the figures are referred to in the text by their respective Roman numerals and that the numbering order is correct and the format is correct. The requirements for the figures and figure legends include: (A) All submitted figures, including the text contained within the figures, must be editable. Please provide the text in your figure(s) in text boxes; (B) For line drawings that were automatically generated with software, please provide the labels/values of the ordinate and abscissa in text boxes; (C) Please prepare and arrange the figures using PowerPoint to ensure that all graphs or text portions can be reprocessed by the journal's editor; and (D) In consideration of color-blind readers, please avoid using red and green for contrast in vector graphics or images.



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Issues raised 11: Please address the following special requirements for tables. Tables must be presented in the order that they appear in the main text of the manuscript (numbered as Table 1, Table 2, Table 3, *etc.*). Please verify that each of the tables is referred to in the text by their respective Roman numerals and that the numbering order is correct and the format is correct. Please verify that that spacing is correct, with no missing or multiple spaces, *e.g.*, before or after parentheses, between words, or before or after symbols like +, ×, ±, <, >, ≥, and ≤. Please verify that the special words or letters are correct, *e.g.*, *P* (uppercase), *n* (lowercase), *via*, *vs* (lowercase, no punctuation), *in vivo*, *in vitro*, and *et al* (no punctuation) are italicized.

Issues raised 12: Please ensure the figures and tables in the supplemental materials are placed together to make a separate document, and cited in the text in the correct order. The preparation of supplementary figures and tables should follow the same standard as the preparation of figures and tables in the manuscript.

7 REFERENCE CITATION

The authors are responsible for accuracy and completeness of their references and for correct in-text citation. The in-text citation of references should occur in ascending numerical order upon first appearance in the Main Text of the manuscript file. No references should be present in the Abstract, Core tip, or Article Highlights. The most common issues encountered on reference citation format and reference list format are as follows:

Issues raised 1: The "reference numbering system" should be adopted; that is, the Arabic number of references will be arranged in ascending order according to the order they appear in the text, and the reference number will be indicated with square brackets, superscripted, inside the punctuation of the content-appropriate text where it is cited.

Example 1: In "Other studies have reported lower hospital mortalities and intubation



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complication rates for helmet-based NIV than for oronasal mask-based NIV in cases of acute respiratory failure⁷⁻⁹ or (7-9)", the "7-9" or "(7-9)" citation should be changed to "...failure^[7-9]" with superscript format.

Example 2: "Length, diameter and radial expansive force after deployment was modeled^[1,18,22-25]."

Issues raised 2: There is no space after a comma "," in a reference citation. For [1, 2] reference citation, please delete all spaces after "," and format ^[1,2] as superscript.

Issues raised 3: It is incorrect if the reference numbers in a reference citation are not numbered in ascending order. For [1,4,2] reference citation, please change to ^[1,2,4] and format as superscript.

Issues raised 4: For in-text citations including authors' names, please use the first author's name followed by *et al* when there are more than two authors, e.g., Larssen *et al*^[28].

Issues raised 5: There is no need to use a hyphen between two consecutive references. Please change [1-2] to ^[1,2] and format as superscript.

Issues raised 6: A hyphen is required when three or more references are cited in succession. Please change ^[1,2,3,4] to ^[1-4].

Issues raised 7: No space is allowed between a textual word and the reference number. Please change "world ^[1,2]" to "world^[1,2]".

Issues raised 8: Please verify that each in-text reference number is arranged in ascending



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order and delete any duplicate reference citations.

Issues raised 9: Please ensure the PubMed identification numbers and DOI citation numbers are present in the reference list and all authors of each referenced paper are listed for it. Please revise throughout. The PMID is required, and NOT the PMCID; the PMID number can be found at <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>. (The information should begin with "PMID: ") The DOI number can be found at <http://www.crossref.org/SimpleTextQuery/>. (The information should begin with "DOI: 10.**").

Issues raised 10: For PMID and DOI numbers of references from English-language journals, please ensure there is a space between the PMID and DOI numbers in the square brackets. Do not add [] to the numbering of references or add any symbol at the end of PMID and DOI numbers.

Example: Antoniou SA, Kohler G, Antoniou GA, Muysoms FE, Pointner R, Grandrath FA. Meta-analysis of randomized trials comparing nonpenetrating vs mechanical mesh fixation in laparoscopic inguinal hernia repair. *Am J Surg* 2016; **211**: 239-249 [PMID: 26316363 DOI: 10.1016/j.amjsurg.2015.06.008]

Issues raised 11: Please avoid references without PMID or DOI number, except for WHO guidelines and book references. When such a reference must be cited, please provide the full web address.

Example: Cannon R. Riloncept to improve artery function in patients with atherosclerosis. [accessed 2015 Apr 25]. In: ClinicalTrials.gov [Internet]. Bethesda (MD): U.S. National Library of Medicine. ClinicalTrials.gov Identifier: NCT00417417. Available from: <http://clinicaltrials.gov/show/NCT00417417>.



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Issues raised 12: For PMID and DOI numbers of references from Chinese-language journals, please add a space between the PMID and DOI numbers in the square brackets. The name of the Chinese-language journal cited should be written in Chinese Pinyin according to each word, with the first letter of each word capitalized and all words italicized.

Example: Zhang ZM, Deng H, Zhang C, Yu HW, Liu Z, Liu LM, Wan BJ, Zhu MW. Strategies for diagnosis and treatment of benign and malignant colorectal obstruction. *Shijie Huaren Xiaohua Zazhi* 2017; 25: 2597-2604 [DOI: 10.11569/wcjd.v25.i29.2597]

8 REFERENCES

- 1 Derish PA, Annesley TM. How to write a rave review. *Clin Chem* 2011; 57: 388-391
- 2 Ren SL. Writing and submitting scientific papers in English. 1st edition. Science Press, 2004: 1-256
- 3 Dr. Liang's Lecture Hall, public account. 2018-11-09