

Peer review 잘하기

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어떤 논문을 심사하시겠습니까?

동시에 여러 저널에서 심사 의뢰 이메일을 받았을 때

1. 초록 내용이 가장 흥미로운 저널
2. Impact factor가 가장 높은 저널
3. 저자로서 자주 투고하는 저널
4. Continuing Medical Education 등 보상이 있는 저널
5. 다른 심사위원들의 심사평을 제공하는 저널



심사평 작성 순서

Summary (요약)

- 주요 내용에 대한 요약

Major comments (주심사평)

- 수정 후 **재심사가 필요**한 중요한 내용

Minor comments (부심사평)

- 심사자가 재심사하지 않아도 되는 내용

편집장에게 보내는 심사평

- 논문 **채택**에 대한 의견과 그 이유



바람직한 심사자의 자세

1. 장점을 찾고자 하는 **긍정적인 자세**로 심사한다.
2. 새롭고 중요한 내용에 대해 **칭찬**한다.
3. 비판할 때는 **해결책과 근거자료**를 제안한다.
4. 수정요망사항은 **번호**를 붙여서 구체적으로 적는다.
5. 저자들에게 **정중**하게 요구한다.
6. 시간과 비밀을 지킨다.
7. 심사 논문에 대한 **논평**을 작성한다.



강의내용

1. 저자들에게 보내는 심사평

- 1) Summary – 심사평 요약
- 2) Major comments – 주심사평
- 3) Minor comments – 부심사평

2. 편집장에게 보내는 심사평

3. 논평 (editorial) 작성법



심사평 요약 (summary)

Summary (요약)

- 저자들에게 그대로 전달되는 내용
- 채택 여부에 대한 언급은 **금지**
- **칭찬**을 위주로 2~3문장으로 작성

Major comments (주심사평)

Minor comments (부심사평)



Reviewer A:

This is a **well-written study** which deals with important data. **I have few suggestions to improve it.**

Reviewer B:

This study **presents qualified data** with a detailed report. **Here are my suggestions for revision:**

Reviewer C:

The study is **well done with solid statistical analysis** and with relevant findings to clinicians.

Reviewer D:

This is an **impressive study** for its magnitude scale of data collection. It provides **novel and meaningful messages.**

Reviewer E:

The **strength** of this study is ~, and the **weakness** is ~.



주심사평 (major comments)

Summary

Major comments

- 수정 후 재심사가 필요한 중요한 내용들을 논문의 순서대로 지적
- 각 항목에 대한 수정요망사항을 각각 숫자를 붙여서 페이지와 함께 기술

Minor comments

1. Abstract (**line 3, page 2**) -
2. Introduction (**line 2, 3rd paragraph, p4**) -



1. 제목과 초록에 대한 심사

ABC Classification Is Less Useful for Older Koreans Born before 1960.

제목에 새로운 내용

Kwon H¹, Lee SY¹, Kim JH¹, Lee SP¹, Kim JH¹, Sung IK¹, Park HS¹, Shim CS¹.

연구배경만 현재형, 목적부터 과거형

BACKGROUND/AIMS: In the ABC classification system, group A consists of seronegative subjects without gastric corpus atrophy. This study aimed to determine the prevalence and characteristics of pseudo group A subjects.

METHODS: Group A subjects were identified among consecutive Korean adults who underwent a serum anti-*Helicobacter pylori* and pepsinogen (PG) assay on the day of endoscopy. Past infection was defined as the presence of either endoscopic findings suggesting past infection (i.e., gastric xanthoma, metaplastic gastritis, or advanced atrophy).

연구대상 확인

RESULTS: Among 2,620 group A subjects, 448 (17.1%) had eradication history, and 133 (5.1%) showed endoscopic findings suggesting past infection. The risk of past infection was higher in subjects older than 50 years (OR, 1.067 to 1.236) and earlier year of birth (OR, 1.086; 95% CI, 1.009 to 1.236) among pseudo group A, with cutoff points at 50.5 years and birth year of 1959.5, respectively. Positive *H. pylori* test findings were found in 22 subjects (3.1%) among the 715 subjects who underwent the urea breath test or Giemsa staining on the same day. Current infection was positively correlated with PG I and PG II levels ($p < 0.001$) but not with age, anti-*H. pylori* IgG titer, or classification into pseudo group A.

구체적인 수치와 통계학적 증거

CONCLUSIONS: Among the group A subjects, 22.2% had past infection. The risk was higher in subjects older than 50 years, especially those older than 50 years.

결론의 근거가 결과에 기재되었는지, 연구목적에 대한 답이 되는지 확인

KEYWORDS: Age; *Helicobacter pylori*; Pepsinogen; Serology



초록에 대한 심사평의 예시

Background /Aims

- Study aim is **unclear**.
- **Do not** start an abstract with “Although”.

Methods

- **Mention about** the study subjects.
- Write only in past tense.

Results

- **Show** quantitative data with p -values.
- **Provide data** that justify the conclusions.

Conclusions

- Conclusions are not supported by results.
- Conclusions do not answer the question.
- **Use** tentative words (**may, could, might**).
- Delete “Further studies are required~”.
- **Summarize** in 1~3 sentences.



2. 서론에 대한 심사

첫 문단

- 최소한 2~3문단으로 기술했는지
 - The introduction is rather short.
 - Avoid lengthy and detailed review.

중간 문단

- 최근의 중요한 논문들을 인용했는지
 - References are out of date.
 - Add recent studies including PMID** ~.

마지막 문단

- 연구에 대한 **가설**이 있는지
- **연구목적**을 자세히 기술했는지 확인



서론의 내용에 대한 지적

- I **disagree** with the statement that *** is unknown.
 - **Do not state that** ~.
- **Explain why** it is important to look into.
 - **Describe why** this study is important and timely.
- Introduction does not lay out the **rationale** for the study.
 - Introduction **must be revised** for research justification.
- Introduction is **confusing** in terms of why this study is being done.



연구목적에 대한 지적

In the introduction, **it is described that**

(1) existing knowledge is **limited**;

(2) **little is known** about the disorders; and

(3) available data are **meaningless**.

Unfortunately, these do not achieve the study objectives.

- Authors have not given the objectives of the study, **hence, it is difficult to follow**.
- In the last paragraph, **mention about** the study aims.
- The key issue for investigation **is not clearly stated**.



3. 방법에 대한 심사

첫 문단

- 연구대상의 선정기준과 제외기준
- IRB 승인 등 연구윤리

중간 문단

- 각 소제목 아래에 구체적인 방법 기술
- 연구결과물의 정의와 측정법
(study endpoint and outcome)

마지막 문단

- 사용한 통계방법



연구대상 및 윤리에 대한 지적

- **Methods (3rd paragraph, page 6)** – Add **inclusion and exclusion criteria** under the subtitles.
- Mention about **patient selection** and study design.
- How was the controls selected? **Was it ethical?**
- **List** all of the screened subjects from the beginning.
- Was **informed consent** taken before the study?
- Describe about IRB approval.



방법의 내용에 대한 지적

- Authors have not followed a typical method section (subtitles), hence **it is difficult to follow**.
- Mention about **primary study endpoints** and **outcome measures** under subheadings.
- **Provide more about** the instructions.
- Authors **need to clarify how** ~ was measured.
- Add references for ~ , **if any**.
- The authors place a premium on their methods. **Ironically**, none of their method differs from existing ones.



통계방법에 대한 지적

- The statistical analyses are **inappropriate**.
- **Ask to a statistician** and add comments.
- Additional statistical analyses are required.
- It is **unclear what authors mean by** using statistical analysis described in Ref 17. **So please explain**.
- What program was used?
- There are odds ratio in the Results; **however**, there is no information beforehand in the Methods.
- How did authors calculate the sample size?



4. 결과에 대한 심사

- 부제목 밑에 방법 순서대로 나열
- 구체적인 수치 확인
- 그림1은 study flow, 표1는 demographic data

문장의 내용을 그림이나 표로 바꾸도록 권할 때:

- Some of the text may be **eliminated by use of tables.**
- Lines 3~9 in page 14 can be **condensed into a figure.**
- A flow diagram with numbers of invited, enrolled, and excluded subjects **would be helpful to the readers.**



결과의 내용에 대한 지적

- Provide **numeric data** and **p-values**.
- The numbers in figures appear incorrect. **Be consistent**.
- **I note that** ~ . Please check the numbers in Table 2.
- **It is written that** ~ (L17, P19). Was there any difference? **If so**, was it statistically significant?
- How many people responded to the survey? **In other words**, what was the response rate?
- Did the study outcomes vary by age and gender?
- **If available, please consider** reanalyzing according to ~



기술방식에 대한 지적

- The results are scattered over, **hence difficult to follow.**
- **Revise** the numbered list of subtitles.
- I would prefer ~.
- To strengthen the study, please add ~ .

그림에 대한 충고:

- I was **disappointed** by the figures provided.
- This is an **opportunity to produce a good figure** that can be **downloaded and used** by others in their conference presentations.
- **Be more careful** in determining **what data to provide** in the figures, and **how to present** them.



5. 고찰에 대한 심사

첫 문단

- 연구결과내용에 대한 요약

- Summarize the study findings first.

중간 문단

- 모든 문단에 연구에 대한 언급과 해석

- Document and analyze the study findings in all paragraphs.

마지막 문단

- 임상적 유용성과 중요성 강조

- Emphasize what is new and important.
- Make a point to persuade readers.



고찰의 내용에 대한 지적

- I **disagree with** the authors' interpretation that ~,
 - Although I agree that ~ , I disagree that ~.
- Regarding A, **is it possible that** ~ ?
 - **I would be interested to know why** authors think that ~.
- The differences seem small, yet are statistically significant due to the huge number of subjects.
Do the authors think that the differences are significant?
- A recent study which supports this study **is missing**.
- The study that authors reference to support their findings does not apply the same criteria used in this study.



결과 해석과 결론에 대한 지적

- Explain why ~ .
- Highlight and **discuss about** ~ .
- Mention about the arguments on ~.
- Authors **did not compare** the findings with prior study.
- Prove the thesis by comparing with relevant studies.
- **With regard to** ~ , I would suggest mentioning this in the **limitations**.
- Authors concluded that ~ ; **however**, it is not ~ .
- Authors state that ~ , but this cannot be the conclusion.
- I'm concerned that ~. **Please change** the conclusions.



부심사평 (minor comments)

Summary

**Major
comments**

**Minor
comments**

- 주심사평과 반드시 나눠서 기입해야 하는 것은 아님
- 논문 수정 후 심사위원들이 재심사하지 않아도 확인할 수 있는 내용만 언급



부심사평의 예시

- **12th and 13th paragraphs, Discussion (page 20)** - These two paragraphs **could be amalgamated**, because all deal with limitations.
- **7th paragraph, Discussion** - **Consider moving it** in front of 5th paragraph.

- Add study subjects and study design in the title.
- Include the Clinical Trial Guideline checklist.

- English language corrections are needed.
- The manuscript is **difficult to read** in its current form.



그림에 대한 지적:

- Do the figure legends stand alone (**self-explanatory**)?
- Endoscopic images are **unclear**.
- Figure 1 is **not cited** in the main body.

표에 대한 지적:

- Table 1 **do not provide** added value, **so please delete it**.
- **Change** Table 3 to Supplementary files.
- **Move** Table 2 to the Results section.
- **Add** p -values and odds ratio.
- **Highlight the values** that are statistically significant.



강의내용

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- 3) Minor comments – 부심사평

2. 편집장에게 보내는 심사평

3. 논평 (editorial) 작성법



편집장에게 보내는 심사평

- 채택여부와 그 이유
- 논평 (editorial) 작성 의향
- 저자들 몰래 알려야 하는 비밀내용

There are significant **ethical doubts** in this study.

There are concerns regarding publication ethics (duplicated content, plagiarism of ~, salami of ~ ..)

There is an **undisclosed conflict of interest**.

- **Additional statistical review** is required by an expert.
- This manuscript should to be reviewed by a statistician.



채택하고 싶은 논문일 때

- My recommendation is to accept after revision.
- It is acceptable after revision.
- I would like to give a high priority for publication.

- The data presented in this manuscript is quite original.
- There is a great novelty in this study.



탈락시키고 싶은 논문일 때

- This study is not suitable for publication.
- My recommendation is rejection unless it is extensively edited.
- Concerns were raised with regard to the lack of novelty.
- It may be difficult to replicate the study findings.
- The nature of this study creates a potential for bias due to
 - ① poorly justified rationale
 - ② flawed study design
 - ③ sparse data
 - ④ poorly chosen controls
 - ⑤ flawed statistical analysis



강의내용

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논평 작성 이유와 순서

작성 이유:

- 원저에 대한 칭찬과 지지
- “변호인”이 된 입장에서 독자들을 적극적으로 설득
- 임상적으로 유용한 구체적인 활용안, 지침 등을 제시

작성 순서:

1. 앞부분: 특정 주제에 대해 언급하고 중요성 강조
2. 중간부분: 원저를 지지하는 증거물들을 제시
3. 끝에서 두번째 문단: 원저에 대한 반대의견과 그에 대한 저자들의 해석
4. 마지막부분: 본인의 의견이 포함된 결론



논평의 제목

- 원저내 특정 주제를 강조
- 매력적인 용어를 사용
- 제목은 특이할수록 유리

EDITORIAL

Established and Emerging Eosinophilic Gastrointestinal Diseases (EGIDs): Seeing Red and Looking Ahead



논평의 앞 문단

In patients with unexplained gastrointestinal (GI) symptoms, eosinophilic GI disease, including eosinophilic gastroenteritis (EG), can be missed unless actively considered [1, 2]. Eosinophils, as part of normal host defence, migrate from the bone marrow to the lamina propria of the GI tract

References

1. Alhmoud T, Hanson JA, Parasher G. Eosinophilic gastroenteritis: an underdiagnosed condition. *Dig Dis Sci*. (Epub ahead of print). doi:[10.1007/s10620-016-4203-5](https://doi.org/10.1007/s10620-016-4203-5).
2. Powell N, Walker MM, Talley NJ. Gastrointestinal eosinophils in health, disease and functional disorders. *Nat Rev Gastroenterol Hepatol*. 2010;7:146–156.



논평의 중간 문단

- 원저를 지지하는 문헌들을 소개

Eosinophilic gastroenteritis (EG) although rare is a disease with which all gastroenterologists should be familiar as it is treatable and may be misdiagnosed, as pointed out in this issue of *Digestive Diseases and Sciences* by Alhmod et al. [1]. A landmark Mayo Clinic study

cases with EG, 52 had mucosal disease [4]. Combined, these studies suggest that the number of reported cases of EG, especially mucosal disease, has increased, which may reflect better detection, a rising incidence, or both factors, although EG remains very rare despite its clinical importance.



질문과 답을 통해서 설명

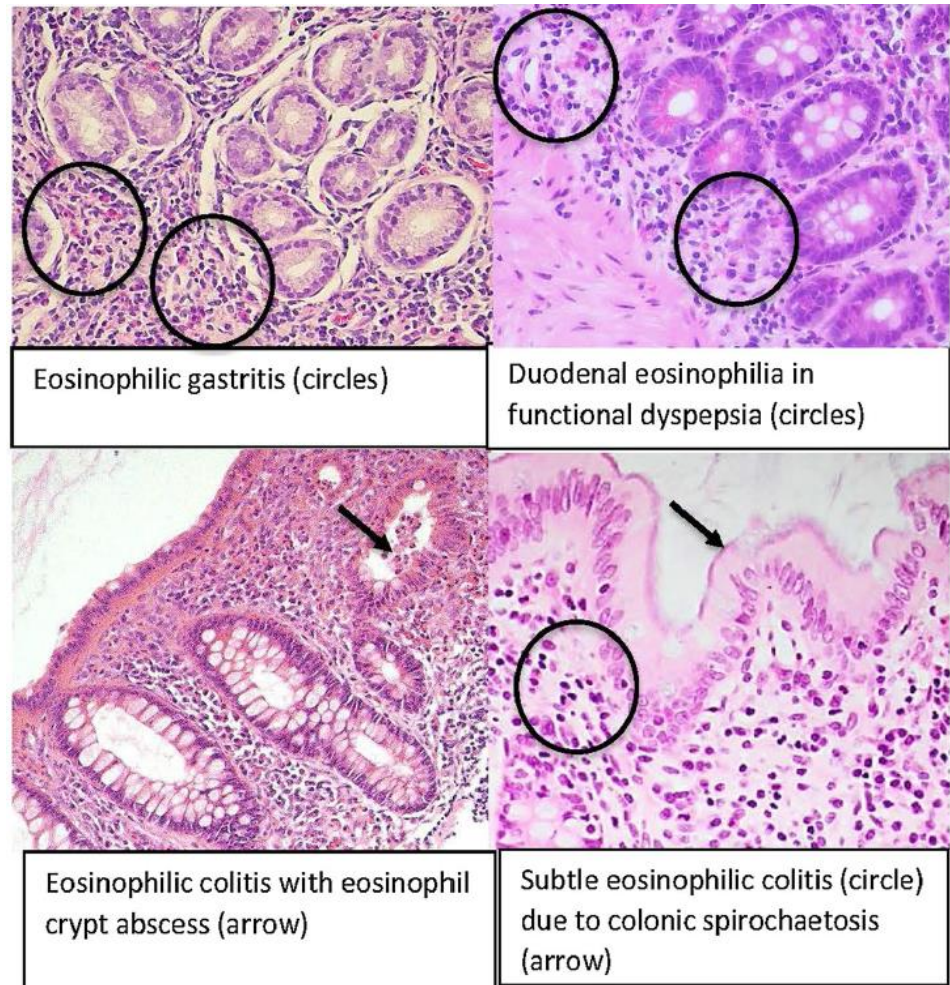
- 누가, 언제, 어디서, 무엇을, 어떻게, 왜 했는가를 질문

As eosinophils are normal residents of the stomach and intestine, what defines an abnormal biopsy? Sheets of eosinophils infiltrating the mucosa, muscularis, or serosal layers of the GI tract should be recognized as abnormal by every pathologist [3, 4]. Since in the esophagus any eosinophil is abnormal, no confusion should exist. What then are the normal thresholds that separate normal from pathological for eosinophilic infiltration? In the esophagus, ≥ 15 eosinophils in a single high-power field (HPF) has been arbitrarily used to define EoE, although any esopha-



직접 경험한 증례를 활용

Figure 1.
Images of histological eosinophilic GI diseases



논평의 뒤에서 두번째 문단

- 원저에 대한 반대 문헌, 비판, 논쟁거리, 문제점, 의문점 등에 대해 나열
- 원저에서 이를 어떻게 해석했는지 언급

Although Alhmoud et al. [1] report eosinophilic colitis is even less common than proximal gut disease, the eosinophil is also important in the colon. Another new distinct colonic EGID has recently been described linked to chronic bacterial infection and the irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) [13]. In a Swedish population-based colonoscopy study, colonic spirochetes were histologically identified in 2 % of



논평의 마지막 문단

- 원저를 해석한 내용을 통합한 뒤, 해결책을 제시
- 본인 의견으로 결론내리면서 독자들을 설득

In conclusion, exciting emerging evidence has identified EGIDs as clinically important. While EG can be missed, it is rare, but the new entity duodenal eosinophilia in FD is common at a subset of sites and are being

suggest that increased awareness and recognition of EGIDs in patients with unexplained GI symptoms should encourage pathologists to quantitate eosinophils in the GI tract more frequently, since only a few more than normal may herald disease, and may not actually be “normal.”



논평 작성에 대한 요약

제목: 원저의 특정 주제를 강조



앞 문단: 원저의 특정 주제에 대한 설명



중간 문단: 원저를 지지하는 증거 나열



뒤에서 두번째 문단: 원저에 대한 반론과 해석



마지막 문단: 본인 의견을 포함한 결론

