

성공적인 SCI 학술지 투고 전략

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About Me

- **Education**
 - 성균관대학교 문헌정보학과 박사
- **Experience**
 - **Bharathidasan University, Alagappa University**
 - 박사학위논문심사위원: 2011- 현재
 - **Journal of Gastric Cancer (대한위암학회)**
 - 2005-2007 논문 투고 전 논문형식 리뷰
 - **한양대학교 교육대학원 강의**
 - 논문작성법과 통계: 2002-2006
 - **한양대학교 도서관**
 - 부관장 역임

A Brief Snapshot of Editage

EDITAGE™ – the flagship brand of Cactus Communications

Editage is one of the world's largest provider of specialist English-language editing and publication support services to researchers, publishers, institutions, libraries, and corporations worldwide.



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198,000+ authors,
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1,200+ subjects,
15+ years experience



Vision: We are **Trusted Advisors** who help make research more accessible, accelerating global science and human development, through a combination of **Inspired People** and **Great Technology**



- **ISO-certified** processes and information security management systems system
- **106 BELS and 8 CMPP-certified** writers/editors in-house

목차

1. Rejection by editor
2. Reviewer Check Points
3. Scientific Writing
4. Supplement

Rejection by editor



Rejection without External Review. 1

- 편집장이 바로 거절하는 경우
- Reviewer가 수준 낮은 원고를 평가하고 피드백을 작성하는데 시간을 빼앗기지 않기 위해
 - 원고가 저널의 목표에 부합하지 않는 경우
 - 독창성 부족(Lack of originality, novelty, or significance)
 - 빈약한 영어작문과 논문구조(Poor writing and organization)

Rejection without External Review. 2

- 연구 디자인이 잘못되어 있는 경우
- 과학적 타당성이 명백하게 뒷받침 되지 않을 경우(poor statistical power..)
- 명백한 출판윤리 위반인 경우

Mismatch with the journal

- 투고 하기 전에 논문과 저널의 주제가 일치하는지 확인
- 저널의 관심
 - 이론에 중점을 두는지? (예: Acta Biotheoretica)
 - 응용에 중점을 두는지? (예: Annals of Applied Biology)
- 저널의 원고 범위가 광범위 or 협소?
 - 예: Histopathology: 조직병리학자의 실용적 가치에 초점
 - 예: The Journal of Pathology : 병리생리학과 병인론(病因論)
- 논문 형태에 제한?
 - 증례 보고만을 출판하는 경우

Editor's comments

- 저널의 출판 관점을 파악하지 못하고 투고하면
➔ The relevance to the Journal should be enhanced with the considerations of scope and readership of the Journal.



저널 선택 Check Points

- 발행목표와 범위
- 투고원고 형태(reviews, primary data)
- 독자층
- 편집진 구성현황
- 출판비용
- 최근 관심 주제
 - 최근 발행된 저널 이슈의 목차 확인
- 심사기간 ?
- 투고성공율 ?

Journal 선택 도구

- 연구 토픽, 연구 방법이 정해진 경우
 - Journal guide: <http://www.journalguide.com>
 - Directory of Open Access Journals(DOAJ): <https://doaj.org>
- 타이틀과 초록을 완성했을 경우
 - Journal/author name estimator: <http://jane.biosemantics.org>
- 출판사 웹사이트 이용
 - <https://journalsuggester.springer.com/>
 - <http://journalfinder.elsevier.com>
- 가능한 IF값을 기준으로 : Lab Journal list

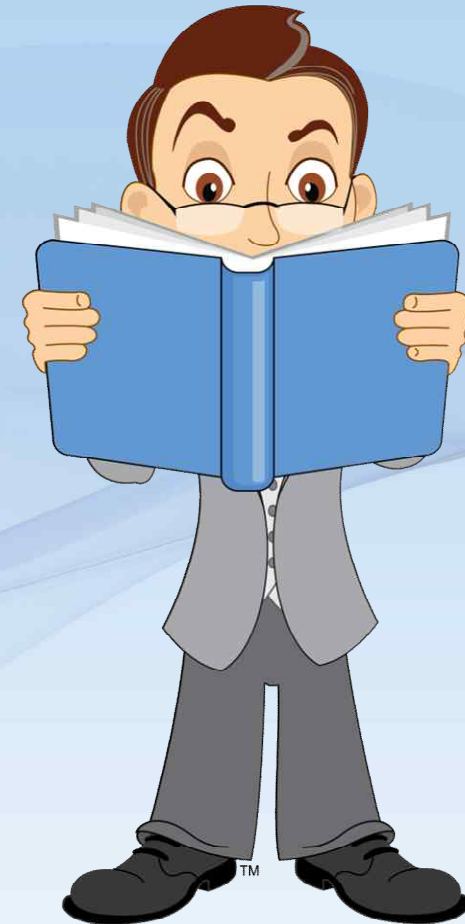
투고요청 이메일이 오면: Beall's 권고사항

- PubMed, Scopus, DOAJ, OASPA, JCR, Springer, Elsevier, Wiley....에서 검색되는지?
- 저널 웹사이트에 주소?
- 편집위원이 알려진 전문가인가?
- Article processing charges (APCs) 정책이 명확한가?
 - 약탈저널 : 논문 처리 비용 불명확
- 편집위원 제안 요구?
- 저널에 게재된 논문을 읽은 적이 있는가?

저널명으로 Check

- 출판물윤리위원회에서
 - <https://publicationethics.org/>
- Open Access Journal Directory에서
 - <https://doaj.org/>
- Open Access Scholarly Publisher 협회에서
 - <https://oaspa.org/>
- 저개발국 발행저널인 경우
 - <https://www.inasp.info/project/journals-online-project>
 - <https://www.ajol.info/>

Reviewer Check Points



Reviewer's checklist

Good to know: reviewer checklist – For the editor

Reviewer's Recommendation Accept / Minor Revision / Major Revision / Reject
Overall manuscript rating 1 → 100 (poor → perfect)

1. Is the subject matter **suitable** for publication in JCR? Y/N
2. Is the paper acceptable in its present **form**? Y/N
3. Is the paper better suited for another journal? Y/N
If "Yes", which other journal?
4. Does it contain **material** that might well be omitted? Y/N
5. Does it give adequate **references** to related work? Y/N
6. Is the **English** satisfactory? Y/N
7. Is the presentation of the work well organized? Y/N
8. Rate the paper using the following scale
(4 = Very good, 3 = Good, 2 = Marginal, 1 = Poor)
 - a. Originality 1 2 3 4
 - b. Scientific quality 1 2 3 4
 - c. Significance of findings 1 2 3 4



Checklist에 나타난 error 유형

Figure 3. Correlation between error categories and manuscript sections

| Error category | Title | Abstract | Introduction | Methods | Results | Discussion | Figures & tables | References | Overall | Total |
|------------------------------|----------|-----------|--------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| Inappropriate title | 5* | | | | | | | | | 5 |
| Inadequate literature review | | | 15* | 1 | 1 | 3 | | 4 | 4 | 28 |
| Inaccurate reporting | 1 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 41 |
| Incomplete reporting | | 9 | 10 | 33 | 22 | 6 | 38* | | 4 | 122 |
| Inconsistent reporting | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 10* | 2 | 7 | 31 |
| Unclear reporting | | 3 | 7 | 24* | 21* | 5 | 10 | | 2 | 72 |
| Redundancy and wordiness | | | 7 | 8 | 10 | 5 | 13* | | 3 | 43 |
| Structural organization | | | | 2 | 8* | 7* | | | 5 | 22 |
| Inadequate discussion | | | | | | 7* | | | | 7 |
| Stylistic conventions | | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | | 3 | 1 | 9* | 20 |
| Grammar and writing quality | 2 | 6 | 12 | 22 | 12 | 11 | 3 | | 16* | 84 |
| Total | 8 | 24 | 57 | 100 | 89 | 49 | 81 | 9 | 58 | 475 |

Note: Numbers indicate the number of comments; asterisks indicate significance at $p < 0.05$.

Title: Reviewer Check Points

- 논문이 어떤 내용이라 것을 명확히 표현하는가?
- 제목이 저널의 목적과 범위와 일치하는가?
- 제목에 연구목적을 언급하였는가?
- 제목에 연구 방법이 언급되었는가?
- 제목에 연구대상이 언급되었는가?
- 불필요한 단어들이 포함되었는가?
 - Notes, approach, aspect, novel, effect, study of, investigates..

Keyword 선정시 유의사항

- 검색엔진이나 데이터베이스는 키워드로 논문 분류
- 본문에서 주요 Keyword를 반복해서 사용
- 다양하게 표현된 동의어 모두 사용
 - 예) kidney : renal
- Google Scholar에서 키워드를 직접 입력해서 비슷한 검색결과가 나오는지 확인
- PubMed의 MeSH Term 사용

검색엔진과 친해지기

- 검색엔진이 색인 하는 항목
 - Title and subtitles
 - Keywords section
 - Abstract
 - Image and video descriptions


저자명 표시 유의사항

- 제 1 저자(First Author)
- 교신저자(Corresponding author)
- 주의 사항
 - 유령저자(Ghost Authorship): 연구 기여자를 저자에서 제외
 - 선물저자(Gift Authorship): 연구에 기여하지 않은 사람을 저자에 포함

연구자 ID 등록

- ResearcherID
 - Web of Science DB
 - Endnote와 연계
 - <http://www.researcherid.com/>
- ORCID(Open Researcher and Contributor ID)
 - <https://orcid.org/>
- Scopus Author Identifier
 - Scopus에 등재한 논문 대상
 - https://service.elsevier.com/app/answers/detail/a_id/11212/supporthub/scopus/
- Google Scholar Citations: 프로필 작성
 - h-index 제공

Google 프로필 Sample



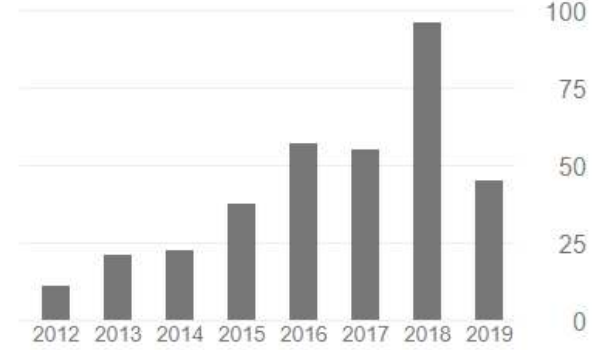
R Jeyshankar
 Assistant Professor, Library and Information Science,
Alagappa University
 alagappauniversity.ac.in의 이메일 확인됨

ICT User Studies Webometrics User studies Scientometric

팔로우

인용 모두 보기

| | 전체 | 2014년 이후 |
|-----------|-----|----------|
| 서지정보 | 377 | 317 |
| h-index | 8 | 8 |
| i10-index | 7 | 7 |



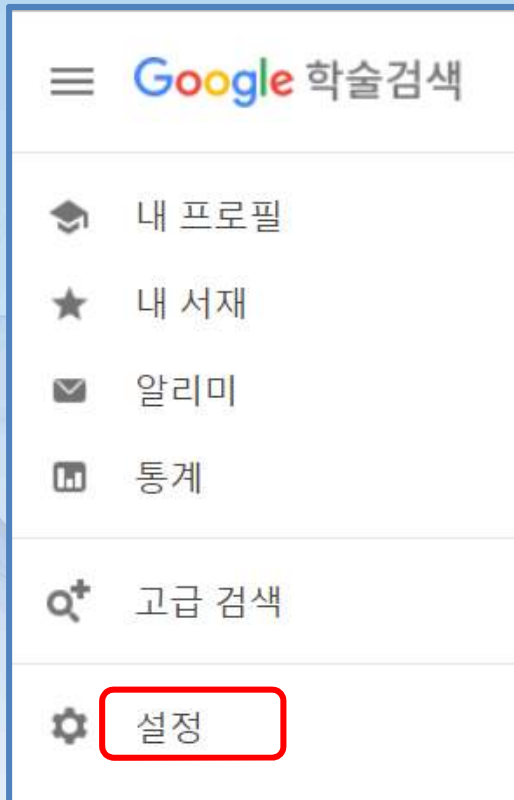
공동 저자

- P Nageswara Rao
Society for Electronic Transactio...
- Dr. B. Elango
Librarian, IFET College of Engin...

| 제목 | 인용 | 연도 |
|---|----|------|
| Websites of universities in Tamil Nadu: A webometric study R Jeyshankar, BR Babu CSIR | 58 | 2009 |
| Websites of Central Universities in India: A webometric analysis BR Babu, R Jeyshankar, PN Rao DESIDOC Journal of Library & Information Technology 30 (4), 33-43 | 55 | 2010 |
| Scientometric analysis of contributions to journal of scientific and industrial research P Rajendran, R Jeyshankar, B Elango International Journal of Digital Library Services 1 (2), 79-89 | 38 | 2011 |
| Research output of CSIR-central electro chemical research institute (CECRI): A study R Jeyshankar, BR Babu, P Rajendran NISCAIR-CSIR, India | 34 | 2011 |

Google Scholar 기능

- 내가 쓴 논문 등록하기
- 내가 읽은 논문 저장하기
- 최신 논문 받아 보기
- 분야별 상위 저널 리스트
- 인용문헌관리하기
- 도서관 구독자료 원문보기



Abstract : Reviewer 설득

Neurogastroenterol Motil. 2016 Sep;28(9):1401-8. doi: 10.1111/nmo.12841. Epub 2016 Apr 19.

A prospective study on symptom generation according to spicy food intake and TRPV1 genotypes in functional dyspepsia patients.

Lee SY¹, Masaoka T², Han HS³, Matsuzaki J², Hong MJ¹, Fukuhara S², Choi HS¹, Suzuki H^{2,4}.

Author information

Abstract

BACKGROUND: Capsaicin is an ingredient of red peppers that binds to transient receptor potential vanilloid subtype 1 (TRPV1), and Koreans eat more capsaicin-rich food than do Japanese. This study aimed to compare symptom generation according to TRPV1 genotypes and the intake of spicy foods.

METHODS: Consecutive functional dyspepsia (FD) patients who were evaluated at Konkuk University Medical Centre (Korea) and Keio University Hospital (Japan) were included. Questionnaires on spicy food intake, patient assessment of gastrointestinal symptoms (PAGI-SYM), patient assessment of quality of life, and hospital anxiety and depression scale were provided. Blood was sampled for the detection of TRPV1 polymorphisms, and upper gastrointestinal endoscopy was performed with biopsies.

KEY RESULTS: Of 121 included subjects, 35 and 28 carried the TRPV1 CC and GG genotypes, respectively, with the prevalence rates not differing between Japan and Korea. The prevalence of FD subtypes did not differ with the spicy food intake, TRPV1 genotypes, or *Helicobacter pylori* infection. Neither TRPV1 polymorphisms nor *H. pylori* infections were related to scores on the PAGI-SYM questionnaires, but spicy food intake was positively correlated with the scores for stomach fullness ($p = 0.001$) and retching ($p = 0.001$). Using the linear regression analysis, stomach fullness was associated with spicy food intake ($p = 0.007$), whereas retching was related to younger age ($p < 0.001$) and female gender ($p = 0.014$).

CONCLUSIONS & INFERENCES: Upper gastrointestinal symptoms are more common in subjects with a higher consumption of spicy foods, younger age and female gender, regardless of TRPV1 genotypes and the *H. pylori* infection status. Capsaicin-rich foods may induce stomach fullness.

피해야 할 사항

- 장황한 배경정보
- 참고문헌
- 잘 사용하지 않는 약어
- 본문을 복사해서 사용
- 본문 내용과 다른 수치
- 본문에 없는 내용

Graphic Abstract

- 논문의 내용을 한 눈에 파악하는 목적
- 온라인 용도: 검색결과 보기, SNS 홍보...

Targeting the lymphatics using dendritic polymers (dendrimers) ✦

Lisa M. Kaminskas, Christopher J.H. Porter ✦

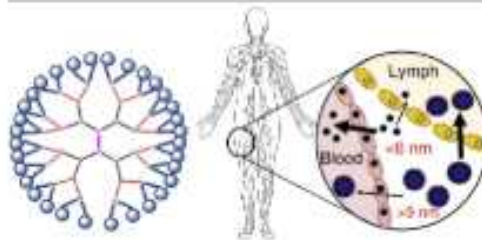
Show more

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.addr.2011.05.016>
Get rights and content

Abstract

Dendrimers are unique biomaterials that are constructed by the stepwise addition of layers (generations) of polymer around a central core. They can be constructed with a range of molecular weights and have a polyfunctional surface that facilitates the attachment of drugs and pharmacokinetic modifiers such as PEG or targeting moieties. These properties have led to considerable interest in the development of dendrimers for a range of biomedical applications. After subcutaneous administration, larger dendrimers in particular (> 8 nm), preferentially drain from the injection site into the peripheral lymphatic capillaries and therefore have potential as lymphatic imaging agents for magnetic resonance and optical fluorescence lymphangiography and as vectors for drug-targeting to lymphatic sites of disease progression. In general, lymphatic targeting of dendrimers is enhanced by increasing size although ultimately larger constructs may be incompletely absorbed from the injection site. Increasing hydrophilicity and reducing surface charge enhances drainage from subcutaneous injection sites, but the reverse is true of uptake into lymph nodes where charge and hydrophobicity promote retention. Larger hydrophobic dendrimers are also capable of extravasation from the systemic circulation, absorption into the lymphatic system and recirculation into the blood. Lymphatic recirculation may therefore be a characteristic of PEGylated dendrimers with long systemic circulation times.

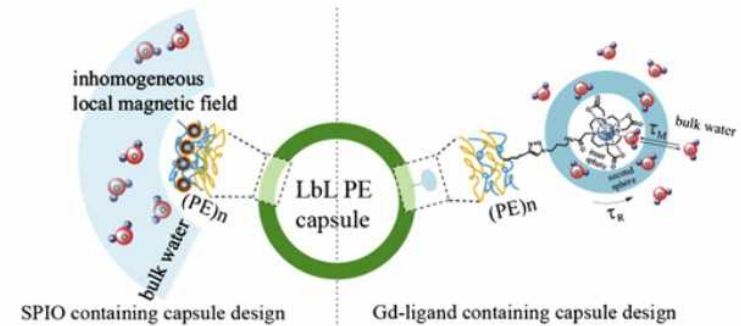
Graphical abstract



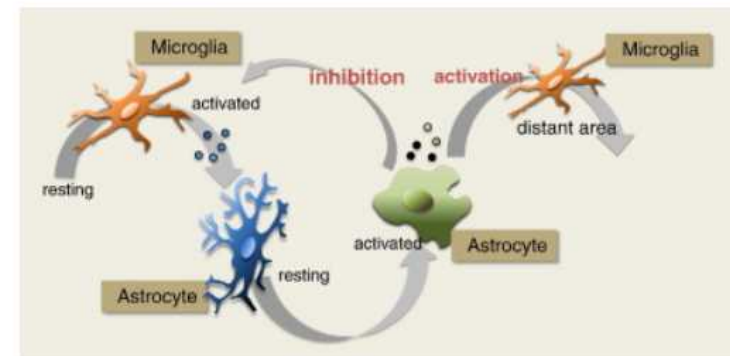
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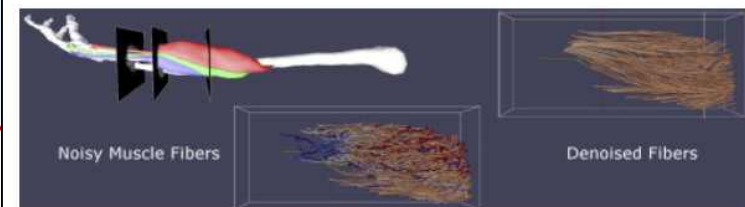
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.addr.2011.03.013>



<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.lfs.2011.05.011>



<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.media.2011.01.005>



Introduction: Reviewer Check Point

- 과거 연구결과에 비추어 이 연구가 가치 있는가?
- 배경 정보가 충분히 제공하는가?
- 목적과 가설을 명백히 기술하였는가?
- 중요 선행연구 중에서 누락된 것은 없는가?
- 다양한 관점을 제시하는 문헌이 균형 있게 인용되었는가?

Reviewer's Comments

- 문헌 고찰이 잘못된 경우
 - ➔ An Updated and complete literature review should be conducted.



Methods : Reviewer Check Point

- 사용된 방법론이 연구질문에 적합한가?
- 다른 연구자가 이 연구를 재현할 수 있도록 상세한 정보를 제공하였는가?
- 표본 추출 과정을 상세하게 기술하였는가?
- 장비와 재료, 측정 방법 등을 기술하였는가?
- 연구가 언제 어디서 수행되었는가?
- 연구 대상 혹은 참가자는 누구인가?
- 필요한 윤리적 승인을 얻었는가?

Reviewer's Comments

- 연구방법을 제대로 선정하지 못한 경우
➔ Paper relies on simulation and needs closer link to laboratory or field measurement.



Results : Reviewer Check Point

- 모든 연구 도구와 분석의 결과물을 보고하였는가?
- 통계치는 정확한가?
- 주요 결과를 시각 자료로 잘 표현하였는가?
- Figures/Tables은 저널 규정에 맞게 작성되었는가?
- Figures/Tables에는 한 가지 주제만을 명확하게 담아냈는가?

Reviewer's Comments

- 결과가 부정확하면
 - ➔ The results should be further elaborated to show how they could be used for the real applications.



Discussion : Reviewer Check Point 1

- 서론에서 제시한 연구질문에 답을 제시하였는가?
- 답의 근거는 연구데이터에 근거하는가?
- 논리적으로 의견이 정리되어 있는가?
- 선행연구와 차이점이나 혹은 지지하는지를 기술하였는가?

Discussion : Reviewer Check Point 2

- 결과물이 일반화될 수 있는 다른 상황을 고려하였는가?
- 결과물이 어떤 영향을 미칠 것인지 제시하였는가?
- 미래의 연구방향이나 미래 연구에서 나올 수 있는 질문들을 고려하였는가?
- 한계점과 한계점이 결론에 미치는 영향에 대해 논의하였는가?

Reviewer's Comments

- 연구질문과 연구결과가 제대로 연결이 되지 못하면
➔ The originality of the paper needs to be further clarified.
The present form does not have sufficient results to justify the novelty of a high quality journal paper.



References : Reviewer Check Point

- 본문에 언급되어 있는 문헌들이 참고문헌 리스트에 있는가?
- 투고할 저널의 논문들을 참조하였는가?
- 저널이 제시하는 스타일을 따랐는가?
- 연구와 관련이 있는 참고문헌만을 인용하였는가?
- 참고문헌 수가 적절한가?
- 자기 인용이 너무 많지 않은가?
- 대륙별로 골고루 인용하였는가?

Scientific Writing



Reviewer들이 싫어하는 표현

- 오만해 보일 수 있는 표현
 - This is the **first** study to ~
 - This drug(or intervention) is **safe and effective** ~
 - Physicians **should** ~
 - This study **increased awareness** of ~
 - Further studies are **required** to~

Non-quantitative words는 ?

- low/high
- extreme
- enormous
- rapid/slow
- dramatic,
- massive
- considerable
- exceedingly
- major/minor
- hot/cool
- ...

Quantitative descriptions are always preferred

Do not start sentences with these words

- And (In addition/ Also)
- But (However)
- So (For that reason)
- Actually (In fact)
- After all (In conclusion)
- At Last (Lastly / Finally / In conclusion)
- Besides (In addition / Moreover / Furthermore)
- Especially (In particular / Specifically)
- First of all (First)
- Nowadays (Currently / Recently)

학술 논문에 부적당한 표현

- 축약어는 잘 사용하지 않는다.
 - don't → do not
 - can't → cannot
- There are /there is라는 말은 초점을 흐린다.
 - There are many issues... → Students face many issues at....
- Really, very, a lot, so라는 말은 문장을 약하게 만든다.
 - A lot of the students → many students
- 명사를 사용하면 문장이 약해진다. 동사를 사용해라.
 - He gave assistance to my friend → he assisted my friend

시제를 맞추어야

- 출판된 연구결과를 인용하는 경우 : 현재 시제
- 자신의 연구결과 : 과거 시제
- 표나 그림을 설명할 때 : 현재 시제
- 초록 : 과거(검증되지 않은 저자의 연구결과를 언급)
서론 : 현재(무엇을 하려고 하는가?)
- 연구방법 : 과거(어떤 방법을 사용하였는가?)
- 결과: 과거(무엇을 발견하였는가?)
- 고찰 : 현재(연구결과가 무엇을 의미하는가?)

Reviewer's Comments

- 영어 표현이 부족하면
→ A proof reading by a native English speaker should be conducted to improve both language and organization quality.

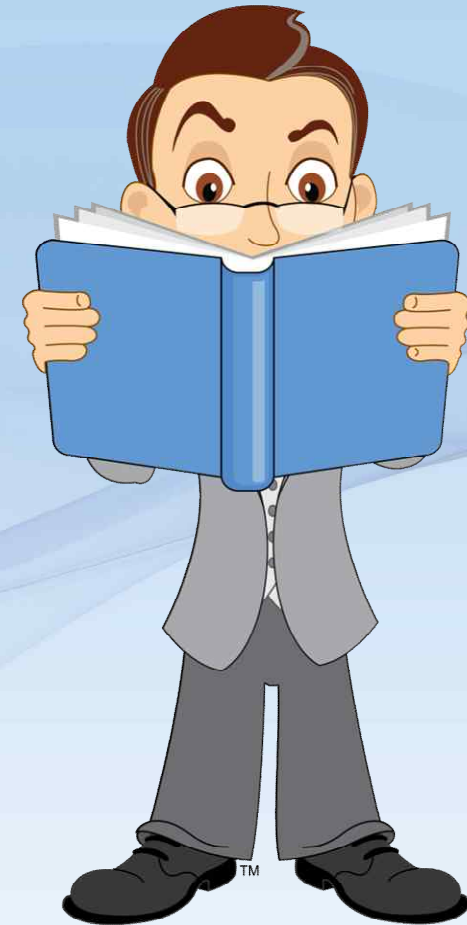


전체: Reviewer Check Points

- 흥미로운 주제?
- 학술지 기준?
- 표절이나 데이터 조작?
- References?

훌륭한 논문을 기대합니다

Supplement



부록 : Reviewer's Checklist 1

- The objective of the paper is presented clearly (definition and justification)
- The paper is relevant to the journal (scientific relevance)
- The paper contributes significantly to the field of research (originality)
- You should present something new (review, tool, statistical analysis, optimization of process or model, methodology, novel model, decision making framework...)

부록 : Reviewer's Checklist 2

- The title is informative and concise
- The abstract is informative and to the point
- The structure of the submission is clear
- The structure of the submission is logical (doubtful or controversial arguments)

부록 : Reviewer's Checklist 3

- The distinction between main and secondary issues is clear
- The literature is up to date and pertinent (adequacy of acknowledgment of the past related work by others, in the reference list)
- The methodology is appropriate to the research question
- The data are appropriate and relevant

부록 : Reviewer's Checklist 4

- The interpretation of the findings is justified
- The tables and figures are used effectively (clarity and good expression of table and illustrations)
- References are complete and correct (spelling ...)
- Article respect the journal length requirement (appropriate length)
- Clarity and good expression in English

부록 : Elsevier 심사 가이드라인. 1

- Originality
 - 논문이 새롭고 흥미로워 출판할 만한가?
 - 논문이 학술지의 기준에 맞는가?
 - 논문의 구조는 명확하게 작성하였나 ?

부록 : Elsevier 심사 가이드라인. 2

- 논문의 구조
 - Title : 논문 내용을 명확하게 표현하는가 ?
 - Abstract: 논문의 주제를 반영하였는가 ?
 - Introduction
 - 연구목적을 구체적으로 기술하였는가 ?
 - Method
 - 연구 디자인, 자료 수집, 장비와 재료, 분석방법 등을 상세히 기술하였는가 ?
 - Results
 - 발견한 사실을 논리적으로 기술하였는가 ?

부록 : Elsevier 심사 가이드라인. 3

- Discussion/Conclusion
 - 기존 업적과 결과의 관계 설명
 - 연구 결과를 바탕으로 합리적인 근거를 제시
 - 결과가 과학지식 진전에 미치는 영향에 대한 설명

<https://www.elsevier.com/reviewers/how-to-conduct-a-review>

부록 : Elsevier 심사 가이드라인. 4

- Language : 영문이 읽을 만한가 ?
- Figures and Tables
 - 주요 발견사항을 함축해서 시각자료로 잘 표현했는가 ?

<https://www.elsevier.com/reviewers/how-to-conduct-a-review>

부록 : Elsevier 심사 가이드라인. 5

- References
 - 중요 선행연구임에도 누락된 것은 없는가 ?
 - References가 정확한가 ?
- Ethical Issues
 - 표절이나 데이터 조작이 의심되지 않는가 ?

<https://www.elsevier.com/reviewers/how-to-conduct-a-review>