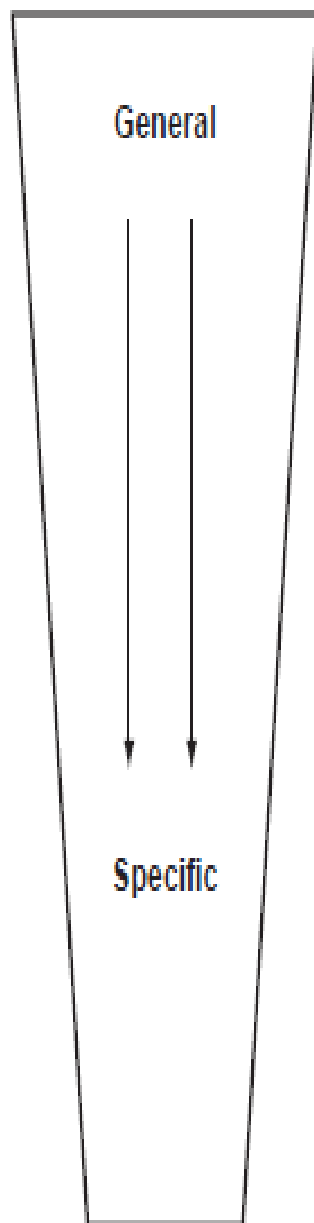


نگارش مقدمه

Introduction



Writing the Introduction

What am I going to say?

- **Introduce a specific topic.**
- **Provide background information about what has already been done by others, supported by a limited number of relevant references.**
- **Inform about the purpose of the paper, what it will address, and how it relates to previous work.**

Writing the Introduction

- **What is the problem?**
- **Why is it important?**
 - - Review relevant research to provide rationale;
 - - Show the gap
- **What solution do you propose?**
 - - Briefly describe your ideas: hypothesis(es), aim; research question(s)...

مقدمه

۱- زمینه و حیطه پژوهش

- آمار نشان دهنده **وسعت** و شدت مشکل (جهانی، ملی، منطقه ای)
- دامنه و حوزه مشکل

۲- تحقیقات موجود که بطور اختصاصی مشکل را تبیین می کند:

بیان خلاصه نتیجه ۳-۵ تحقیق قبلی مرتبط با این پژوهش نشان دهنده:

- قابلیت اجرایی تحقیق
- کمبود تحقیقات قبلی در این موضوع خاص
- مناقشه نتایج تحقیقات قبلی

۳- گپ (فضای خالی) موجود در موضوع تحقیق

مثال مقدمه: تاثیر آرامسازی بر اضطراب قبل از عمل جراحی

روش
موجود

معایب روش
موجود

روش مورد
نظر

مکانیسم اثر
احتمالی

مزایای روش
مورد نظر

در حال حاضر برای تسکین اضطراب قبل از عمل بیماران از داروهای ضد اضطراب استفاده می شود. این داروها با عوارضی همچون خواب آلودگی (۳) و خطر وابستگی (۴) همراه هستند و تداخلاتی نیز با داروهای بیهوشی دارند (۵). اما آرامسازی یک مداخله غیر دارویی (۶) است. این روش با شل کردن عضلات، تنش جسمانی را بر طرف کرده و ممکن است بر اضطراب اثر بگذارد. آرامسازی فاقد عارضه (۷) است که تداخلی با بیهوشی ندارد (۸). این روش به سادگی توسط خود بیمار قابل انجام است (۶) و هزینه ای در بر ندارد.

Writing the Introduction

- The **first paragraph** is crucial for catching the attention of the audience and for conveying to them the importance of the questions that you have addressed in the paper.
- If you don't catch the attention of the audience in the first few sentences the chances are high that they won't continue reading.

بطور کلی ساختار مقدمه از توالی زیر پیروی می کند:

- ارائه زمینه و دیدگاه درباره موضوع و اهمیت
- مروری کوتاه بر متون علمی موجود
- بیان منطق منجر به انجام پژوهش
- بیان هدف و کاربرد نتایج مطالعه در آینده

Writing the Introduction

Common errors:

- **Overlong introduction section**
- **Extensive listing of references**
- **Extensive critique of others' work**
- **Important previous work missing**
- **Objectives not clearly stated**
- **Inclusion of data or conclusions from the work being reported**

“The Basics” for writing a paper

- **IMRAD (Introduction)**
 - you have to say why you did it
- What has done before? Any review of previous articles?
- Why was this study needed?
- Clarify what your work adds
- Be sure that readers understand the importance of the study (do not overdo)

“The Basics” for writing a paper

Introduction (continued)

- Don't try to show readers that you have read everything (keep it short and essential)
- It is not a place for presenting textbook knowledge
- It is a reverse triangle

The general context of your work

What is already known

What is still unknown

What are the remaining problems

State your hypothesis

And what you decided to do



• کار گروهی

METHODS روش پژوهش



Writings The Methods

Also known as:

- Subjects and methods
- Patients and methods
- Methodology
- Materials & Methods

Subjects and methods

This study included 27 infants with extrahepatic biliary atresia who were studied prospectively starting at the time of initial diagnosis. They were attendants of the Hepatology Clinic of the New Children's Hospital, Cairo University. Parents of the participating infants gave their consent to the trial. The study commenced by May 2001 and ended by January 2004.

Method

The study design was reviewed and approved by the local regional ethics committee. 20 infants (9 male, 11 female) were recruited into this pilot study. They were all under 6 weeks old (range 35–41 days, mean 40 days) and were attending the ultrasound department for routine ultrasound screening of their hips for the usual clinical indications (e.g. breech delivery, a family history of

Patients and methods

Design of the Thousand Families Study

Details of the original Newcastle Thousand Families study have been described elsewhere [6, 11–13], but will be outlined briefly. A total of 967 of these children were

Materials and Methods

We retrospectively reviewed 33 patients (15 males, 18 females) with HPR treated between 1978 and 2005. The patients were on average 13 years of age (range, 3–48 years) at the time of presentation. Of these 33 patients, 10 children with XHPR had been treated and followed for a minimum of 10 years, were older than 15 years at the last followup, and were skeletally mature as evidenced by a closed physis on radiographic examination. These 10 children, eight girls and a pair of fraternal twin

CORR

METHODS

The adolescent dietary practices survey was conducted in both Singapore and Malaysia. A sample of 100 adolescents aged 11 to 21 years both from Singapore and Malaysia (200 subjects in total) were randomly-selected for participation in the survey. Subjects were obtained from schools and colleges in Singapore and Malaysia through personal

BJR

SMJ

- Most important part of research
- Errors in this section will lead to rejection

Components of Methods

- **What was done?**
- **How was it done?**
- **How was the data analyzed?**
- **Do not include data obtained during course of study (Results)**

روش

شامل توضیح دقیق در مورد:

- نوع مطالعه
- طرح مطالعه
- نمونه، روش نمونه‌گیری و حجم نمونه
- ابزار و روش گردآوری داده‌ها
- روایی و پایایی ابزار
- نحوه انجام آزمایش‌ها
- روش تجزیه و تحلیل داده‌ها
- مجوز کمیته اخلاق و ملاحظات اخلاقی

WRITING THE Method

Statistical evaluation

- Which test used?
- Why it was chosen
- On what data?
- To determine what?
- Ideally: use standard statistical methods

WRITING THE Method

Common problems

- **Inappropriate subject population**
- **Bias not controlled...**
- **Insufficient number of subjects**
- **No inclusion/exclusion criteria**
- **Insufficient details of methodology**
- **Wrong statistical test used**



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