

ANTIOCH FROM THE WEST.

EARTHQUAKE IN ANTIOCH

One of the most devastating earthquakes of the last 100 years hit the southeast of Türkiye and the north of Syria on February 6, 2023 with over 50,000 death toll. Among the severely destroyed cities was Antioch (now Antakya), a crossroads of civilizations and a modern tourist and religious pilgrimage destination in southern Turkey. Antakya was built

around 300 BCE, had survived several previous calamitous earthquakes, in 115 and 526.

Reference: Carne J. Syria, The Holy Land, Asia Minor, &c. Illustrated. In a series of views, drawn from nature by W.H. Bartlett, William Purser, &c. First [... Second... Third]. London, Fisher, Son & Co., 1836-1838. Available from: <http://eng.traveldogues...>

İngilizce Yazılarda Sık Yapılan Hatalar ve Öneriler

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İçindekiler

- Giriş
- “Title”
- “Highlights”
- “Abstract”
- “Introduction”
- “Materials and Methods”
- “Results”
- “Discussion”
- Türkçe vs. İngilizce
- İngilizce Paragraflar
- Etkileyici Bir Yazı İçin Öneriler
- Hangisi?

Giriş

- Derginin yazı kuralları genellikle okunmaz veya yüzeysel bakılır, oysa en baştan okunması süreci kolaylaştırır ve hızlandırır.

IDCM INFECTIOUS DISEASES & CLINICAL MICROBIOLOGY

ISSUES TOPICS COVID-19 **AUTHOR CENTER** ABOUT US EDITORIAL BOARD CONTACT US Q

INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS
EDITORIAL EVALUATION PROCESS
SUBMISSIONS

Instructions for Authors

Context

Infectious Diseases and Clinical Microbiology (Infect Dis Clin Microbiol) is an international, scientific, open-access periodical published in accordance with independent, unbiased, and double-blinded peer-review principles. The journal is the official online publication of the Turkish Society of Clinical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases (KLİMİK) launched in 2019 and is published four times per year, in March, June, September, and December.

Infectious Diseases and Clinical Microbiology aims to contribute to the literature by publishing manuscripts at the highest scientific level on all fields

Manuscript Submission and Evaluation

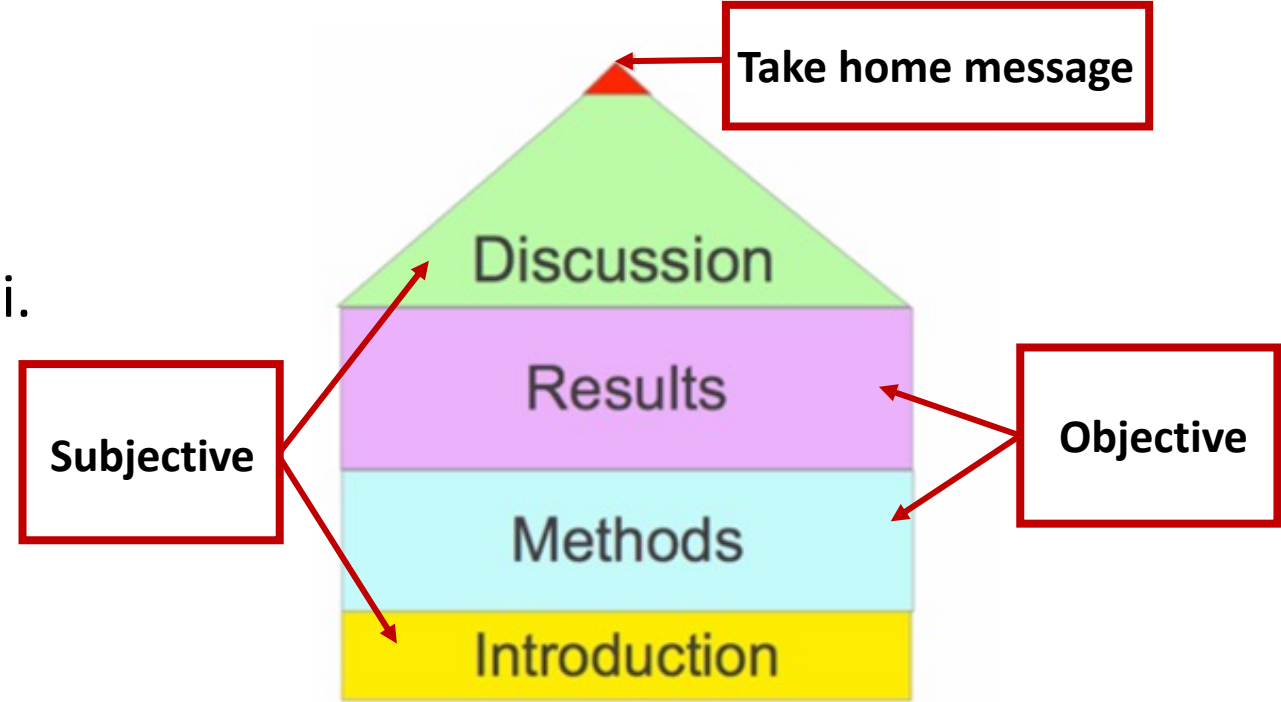
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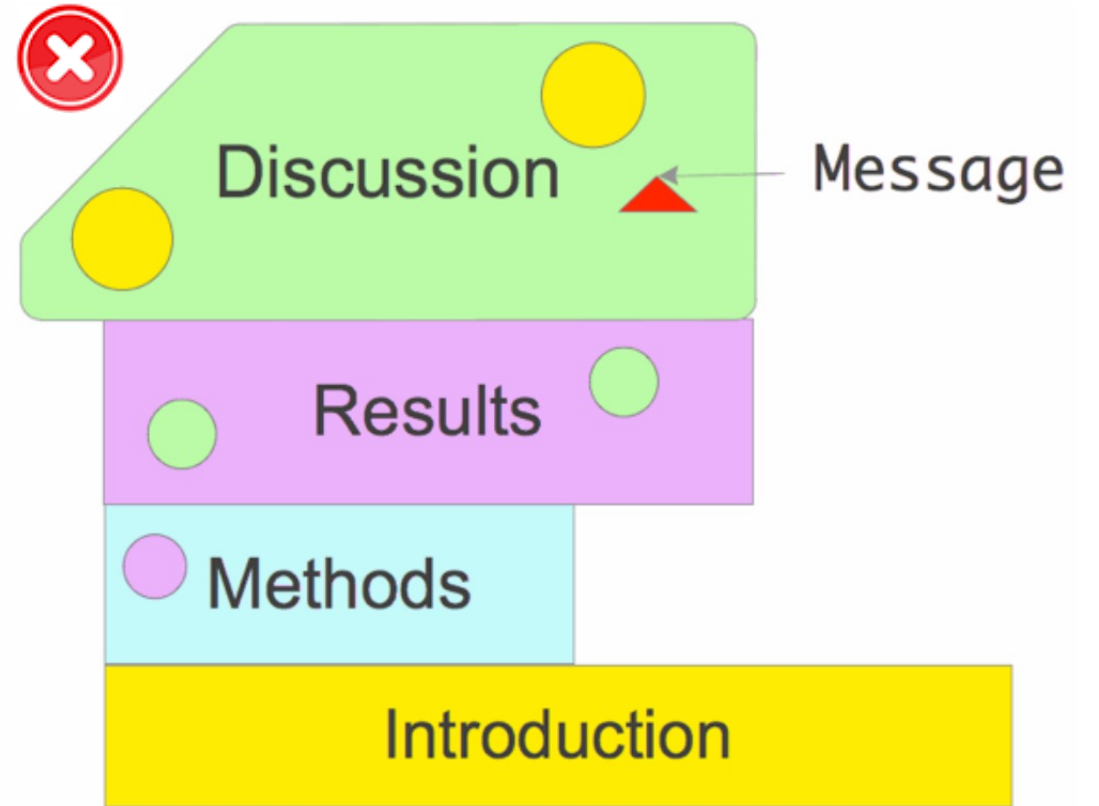
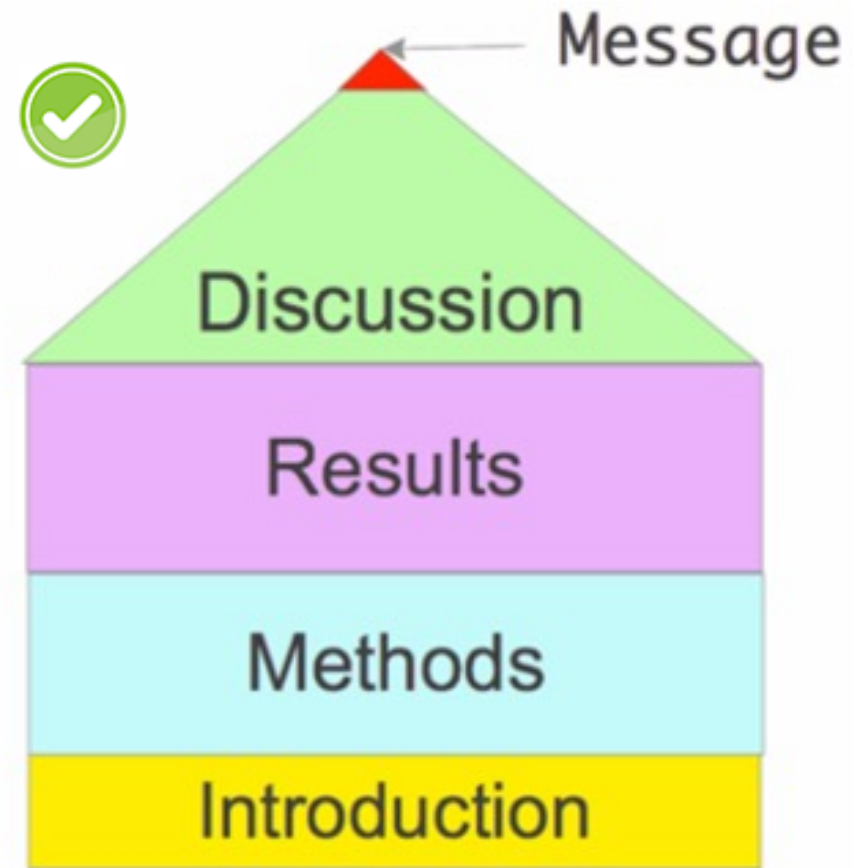
instructions-to-authors

Giriş

- Bilimsel yazı = İyi yapılandırılmış ev
- Nesnel gözlemlerinize dayanarak en baştan yazınızın ana mesaj belirlenmeli. Böylece yazının “Introduction” ve “Discussion” bölümlerinin nasıl yazılacağı belirlenir.
- Mesaj= ana bulgular + çıkarımlar



Giriş



Title

- Başlık kısa ve dikkat çekici olmalı, gereksiz ifadeler içermemeli.
- “Keywords”e uygun sözcükler seçilmesi aramalarda bulunmasını kolaylaştırır.

Evaluation of SARS-CoV-2 IgG Antibody Responses After Inactivated Vaccine in the Elderly Group

SARS-CoV-2 IgG Antibody Levels After Inactivated Vaccine (CoronaVac) among Elderly 

Keywords: COVID-19, SARS-CoV-2, inactivated vaccine, CoronaVac, antibody

Highlights

- Yazının en önemli sonuçları ve ana mesajı
- Yazının sonuç (conclusion) bölümünden farklı
- Kısa ve net cümleler
- 3-5 madde

What is the main message?

Highlights



- It was designed to examine the general seroprevalence of West Nile Virus in the population and its relationship with social determinants.
- The universe of the study consists of a whole province. Participants in the study were selected by a simple random sampling method.
- Seroprevalence of WNV IgG was found to be 3.8% in Manisa Province. Advanced age, low income and living in low altitude areas have a significant effect on seropositivity.

- İlk iki madde yazının ana mesajı veya önemli bulgularını değil, amacını ve yöntemini vurguluyor.
- Son maddede iki önemli bilgi bir arada verilmiş, iki ayrı madde olabilir.

Highlights



Highlights

- Seroprevalence of WNV IgG was found to be 3.8% in Manisa Province.
- Advanced age, low income and living in low altitude areas have a significant effect on seropositivity.
- Underlying disease, living in a rural area or population density were not found to be associated with seropositivity.

Abstract

Structured

Abstract

Objective: Interleukin-6 inhibitor Tocilizumab (TCZ) is effective to prevent the mortality of severe COVID-19 by suppressing the cytokine storm, however, its appropriate use needs to be detailed. We aimed to describe the appropriate use of TCZ in severe to critical cases with COVID-19 pneumonia in the early phase of the pandemic.

Materials and Methods: This single-center, retrospective, observational study was conducted in a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) positive COVID-19 patients who received TCZ between April 01, 2020 and June 30, 2020, in Ümraniye Research and Training Hospital İstanbul, Turkey. The factors affecting mortality were compared.

Results: A total of 67 patients met the inclusion criteria during the study period. Overall, 76% of those patients were male, with a median age of 61 years. The 28-day mortality rate was 51% among all patients who were hospitalised for COVID-19 pneumonia. A logistic regression model identified the predictors of 28-day fatality; the number of comorbidities, high levels of C-reactive protein (CRP) before initiation of TCZ, initiation of TCZ in the intensive care unit (ICU) and not receiving an additional dose of TCZ.

Conclusion: The number of comorbidities, high levels of CRP, initiation of TCZ in the ICU and not receiving the additional dose of TCZ were significant risk factors for fatality among patients with COVID-19 who received TCZ. Early initiation of TCZ when cytokine storm is suspected is appropriate for the prevention of fatality.

Keywords: COVID-19, tocilizumab, cytokine storm, treatment, mortality

Unstructured

Abstract

We aimed to describe the antibody response against SARS-CoV-2 after inactivated COVID-19 vaccine in elderly individuals. SARS-CoV-2 IgG levels were measured in the blood samples of 126 volunteers over the age of 60. The antibody positivity rate was 42.8% after the first dose and 96.8% after the second dose of the vaccine. The median antibody titers after two vaccine doses were 561.3AU/mL and 43AU/mL, respectively ($p < 0.001$). After vaccination, 22.2% of the participants had antibodies equivalent to 1:80 dilutions in plaque reduction neutralization test (PNRT). We believe that the booster dose is needed to continue the protective immune response in especially elderly groups.

Keywords: COVID-19, SARS-CoV-2, inactivated vaccine, CoronaVac, antibody

Introduction

Birinci bölüm: Var olan durumu ortaya koyulur. Ortak bir başlangıç noktası ve bakış açısı oluşturulur. Genel arka plan anlatılır.

İkinci bölüm: Alanın durumu ortaya koyulur (önceki araştırmaların özeti, mevcut varsayımlar, yanıtlanmamış sorular). Yazının ana mesajına katkı sunan çalışmalara atıfta bulunulur.

Üçüncü bölüm: Sorun ortaya koyulur. Makalenin çözeceği sorunun gerekçesi ve açıklaması anlatılır.

Dördüncü bölüm: Amaç ortaya koyulur. Varsa hipotez sunulur. Ne, nasıl ölçülecek?

Materials and Methods

- Kesin ve nesnel olmalı.
- Kavramlar, bağımlı ve bağımsız değişkenler açık ifade edilmeli.
- “Past tense” kullanılır.

Materials and Methods

Within the scope of the study, medical records of HIV and SARS-CoV-2 co-infected patients diagnosed between March 2020 to June 2021 were analyzed retrospectively.

The diagnosis of COVID-19 was made by detecting SARS-CoV-2 ribonucleic acid (RNA) by real-time polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) testing of nasopharyngeal and/or oropharyngeal swab samples individuals suspected of COVID-19 using Biospeedy® SARS CoV-2 Triple Gene RT-qPCR (Bioeksen R&D Technologies Inc., İstanbul, Turkey) kits.

Results

➤ Tabloları ve şekilleri tekrar ederek açıklamak yerine kısa bir özet verilmeli.

➤ “Past tense” kullanılır.

At the time of COVID-19 diagnosis, five patients had a history of comorbidity. Two patients had arterial hypertension, two had diabetes mellitus (DM), and one had chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Except for one of these patients (Patient No: 6), who was ART-naïve and had an uncontrolled DM, the other four patients were both on ART and medication for comorbidities (Table 1).

Patient No.	Age (years)	Gender	BMI (kg/m ²)	HIV diagnosis date	COVID-19 diagnosis date	Comorbidity	CD4 (cells/mm ³)	HIV RNA (copies/mL)	Clinical spectrum	ART	Follow-up/ Survival
1	53	Male	26.5	2020	2020-05-26	None	49	77,000	Mild	Naïve	Ambulatory / Alive
2	37	Female	29.2	2020	2020-05-31	None	45	883,000	Mild	Naïve	Ambulatory / Alive
3	30	Male	25.6	2016	2020-07-27	None	684	<20	Mild	E/C/F/TAF	Ambulatory / Alive
4	42	Male	24.4	2019	2020-08-20	None	713	<20	Mild	DTG/ABC/3TC	Ambulatory / Alive
5	51	Male	24.5	2020	2020-08-25	None	10	221,000	Mild	Naïve	Ambulatory / Alive
6	65	Male	30.1	2020	2020-10-21	DM	108	19,900	Severe	Naïve	Hospitalized/ Alive
7	33	Female	31.6	2015	2020-10-22	None	928	<20	Mild	FTC + TDF+ DTG	Ambulatory / Alive
8	40	Male	27.8	2017	2020-11-12	None	370	<20	Mild	DTG/ABC/3TC	Ambulatory / Alive
9	49	Female	24.5	2014	2020-11-14	None	486	<20	Mild	DTG/ABC/3TC	Ambulatory / Alive
10	46	Male	26.8	2011	2020-11-14	HT	525	<20	Mild	FTC + TDF+ DTG	Ambulatory / Alive
11	31	Male	23.3	2017	2020-11-24	None	898	<20	Mild	DTG/ABC/3TC	Ambulatory / Alive
12	47	Male	29.7	2012	2020-11-26	None	837	<20	Mild	E/C/F/TAF	Ambulatory / Alive
13	54	Male	21.8	2015	2020-11-27	COPD	636	<20	Mild	3TC+ DTG	Ambulatory / Alive
14	54	Male	25.9	2017	2020-11-27	HT	1088	<20	Mild	FTC + TDF+ DTG	Ambulatory / Alive
15	43	Male	24.5	2020	2020-12-08	None	3	246,000	Mild	Naïve	Ambulatory / Alive
16	31	Male	27.1	2017	2020-12-14	None	347	<20	Mild	RTV+DTG+ DRV+ CBV	Ambulatory / Alive
17	32	Male	23	2017	2020-12-23	None	765	<20	Mild	E/C/F/TAF	Ambulatory / Alive
18	39	Female	24.7	2019	2021-01-01	None	594	<20	Mild	DTG/ABC/3TC	Ambulatory / Alive
19	50	Male	27.2	2020	2021-01-01	None	868	<20	Mild	FTC + TDF+ DTG	Ambulatory / Alive
20	44	Female	30.5	2018	2021-02-28	None	89	<20	Mild	DTG/ABC/3TC	Ambulatory / Alive
21	49	Male	31.4	2018	2021-02-28	None	333	<20	Mild	E/C/F/TAF	Ambulatory / Alive
22	51	Male	30.5	2019	2021-02-28	None	922	<20	Mild	DTG/ABC/3TC	Ambulatory / Alive
23	67	Male	29	2014	2021-03-21	DM	483	<20	Mild	FTC + TDF+ DTG	Ambulatory / Alive
24	36	Male	29.4	2020	2021-03-28	None	231	<20	Mild	3TC+ DTG	Ambulatory / Alive
25	28	Male	20.8	2019	2021-03-29	None	210	<20	Mild	DTG/ABC/3TC	Ambulatory / Alive
26	37	Male	26.0	2013	2021-04-01	None	1206	<21	Mild	E/C/F/TAF	Ambulatory / Alive
27	50	Male	23.7	2015	2021-04-03	None	1021	<20	Mild	E/C/F/TAF	Ambulatory / Alive
28	58	Male	26.1	2014	2021-04-04	None	359	<20	Mild	DTG/ABC/3TC	Ambulatory / Alive
29	45	Male	25.4	2021	2021-05-03	None	29	173,000	Severe	Naïve	Hospitalized/Exitus
30	50	Male	-	2021	2021-05-18	None	22	38,600	Severe	Naïve	Hospitalized/Exitus

BMI: Body mass index, HIV: Human immunodeficiency virus, ART: Antiretroviral treatment, FTC: Emtricitabine, TDF: Tenofovir disoproxil fumarate, DTG: Dolutegravir, 3TC: Lamivudine, E/C: Efavirenz/cobicistat, ABC: Abacavir, FTC: Emtricitabine, TAF: Tenofovir alafenamide, DRV: Darunavir, RTV: Ritonavir, CBV: Combivir, COPD: Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, HT: Hypertension, DM: Diabetes mellitus.

Table 1. Basic laboratory and clinical characteristics of COVID-19 patients with HIV infection.

Discussion

➤ Yazıyı ana bulgulardan mesaja taşır.

Birinci bölüm: En çarpıcı bulgular özetlenir.

İkinci bölüm: Bulgular "Introduction" bölümünde değinilen diğer çalışmaların bulgularıyla karşılaştırılır.

Üçüncü bölüm: Çalışmanın sınırlılıkları (limitations) ve güçlü yönleri (strengths) açıklanır.

Dördüncü bölüm: Bulgulara dayanarak yapılan çıkarımlar açıklanır. Tartışırken "present tense" kullanılır.

Beşinci bölüm: "**Conclusion**" paragrafıdır. Ana bulgularla birlikte çıkarımlar kısaca ifade edilip "take home message" verilir.

Conclusion

➤ Take home message: Bu yazıdan neler öğrenmeliyiz?

⊗ "Our observations indicate that HIV infection or the immune status alone is not an indicator of severe course or mortality for COVID-19. Comorbid conditions like uncontrolled diabetes mellitus (DM) may be more effective in poor prognosis. Some genetic factors that have not been fully defined, regardless of the patient's immune status, age and gender, may influence mortality. The medical centers following HIV-positive patients should share clinical experiences to bring a more comprehensive approach to the medical literature, and multicenter trials with more patients may improve our understanding and optimal management of HIV and COVID-19 co- infection."

✔ In conclusion, HIV infection or the immune status alone does not increase the severity of the COVID-19 course and does not increase the mortality of COVID-19. The comorbidities of the patients, such as uncontrolled diabetes, have an impact on the disease course.

Conclusion

- “Conclusion” paragrafını yazarken belirsiz ve genel ifadeler kullanmaktan kaçınılmalı.
- Mesaj direkt ve net verilmeli.

Health care workers should pay attention to this issue.

- ✔ We do not recommend health-care workers using...

Türkçe vs. İngilizce

Türkçe

- Türkçe'de cümleler çok uzun ve halen okuyucu için anlaşılır olabilir.
- Temel cümle yapısı Özne-Nesne-Yüklem şeklindedir ama vurguya göre cümle yapısı değişebilir.
- Türkçe'de ana anlam birimi cümledir ve paragraf yapıları katı kurallara bağlı değildir.

İngilizce

- İngilizce'de cümleler kısa ve net olmalıdır.
- Temel cümle yapısı Özne-Yüklem-Nesne şeklindedir ve bu kural kesindir, esnemez.
- İngilizce'de ana anlam birimi paragraftır ve kuralları katıdır.

İngilizce Paragraflar

İngilizce paragraf yapısı

- Her paragraf, ilk cümlede özetlenmesi gereken tek bir fikri açıklar: One-topic paragraph
- Sonraki cümleler konu cümlesini destekleyen detaylardır.
- Bir geçiş cümlesi bir sonraki paragrafa yönlendirir.

Topic Sentence: general summary of the idea

Detail

Detail

Detail

Transition to the next paragraph...

İngilizce Paragraflar

- One-topic paragraph
- Transition paragraph

One-topic paragraph

Topic sentence

One Health is an innovative global approach aiming to tighten the collaboration and communication in all aspects of human, animal and environmental health. The areas of One Health approach include food safety, the control of zoonoses and combatting antibiotic resistance (1). The term “one health” was first introduced to the scientific community at an Expert Consultation in Canada in 2009, but the concept has been well known since 1800s (2). Dr. Rudolf Virchow (1821-1902) coined the term “zoonosis” to indicate an infectious disease that is passed between humans and animals (3).

Details

Transition sentence

Transition paragraph

- Geçiş paragraflarında bir önceki cümlenin nesnesi, bir sonraki cümlenin konusu olur.

Technology often drives science. Among the most impressive technological advances is DNA sequencing. More efficient sequencing has reduced the cost of generating sequence data significantly. Cheaper data in turn enables more researchers to do data-intensive experiments that release huge amounts of data into the public domain. To handle such large quantities of data, we must develop new tools and methods.

Etkileyici Bir Yazı için Öneriler

➤ Active or Passive

- ✔ We performed statistical analysis... 🙅 Statistical analysis were performed...
- ✔ We described clinical features... 🙅 Clinical features were described...
- ✔ We observed an increase in heart rate. 🙅 An increase was observed in heart rate.
- ✔ Heart rate increased.

**Pasif cümleler, geçiş paragraflarında (transition paragraph) öznenizi ve nesnenizi doğru yere yerleştirmenize yardımcı olabilir.*

Etkileyici Bir Yazı için Öneriler

Active or Passive

I will always remember my first visit to İstanbul. 😊 (direkt)

My first visit to İstanbul will always be remembered by me. 🙄 (dolambaçlı)

My first visit to İstanbul will always be remembered. 🤔 (kim tarafından?)

Etkileyici Bir Yazı için Öneriler

➤ Pozitif cümle yapısı tercih edilmeli

She thought the study of Latin a waste of time. 


She did not think that studying Latin was a sensible way to use one's time. 


Etkileyici Bir Yazı için Öneriler

➤ Kesin, spesifik ve somut bir dil kullanılmalı. Gereksiz sözcükler kullanılmamalı.

 Gentamicin was given for one week, 80 mg once a day.

 Antibiotherapy was applied.

 Antibiotic use was improved significantly.

 There was a meaningful change in antibiotic policy.

 Statistical significance was set as $p < 0.05$.

 The $p < 0.05$ was considered as statistical significance.

Etkileyici Bir Yazı için Öneriler

➤ İlişki sözcükler birbirine yakın olmalı

👎 She wrote two articles about COVID-19, which were published in IDCM journal.

✅ She published two articles in IDCM journal about COVID-19.

Hangisi?

➤ **case** or **patient**

A **case** is an occurrence of a clinical condition. A case is **presented** or **reported**.

A **patient** is an individual with a clinical condition. A patient is **described**.

In our study, 10 **cases** out of 50 had evidence of co-infection. 

In our study, 10 **patients** out of 50 had evidence of co-infection. 

Patients with a history of co-infection were excluded. 

Cases with a history of co-infection were excluded. 

Hangisi?

➤ use or usage or utilization

✔ Inappropriate antibiotic use (the action or fact of using something)

✘ Inappropriate antibiotic usage (the way in which something is used)

✘ Inappropriate antibiotic utilization (using something effectively)

Hangisi?

➤ compare with or compare to

The rate of ESBL in Gram-negative bacilli was higher in 2019 compared with previous years. (karşılaştırma)

Life has been compared to a battle. (benzetme)

Hangisi?

➤ due to or because of

Two patients were excluded after randomisation  because of unknown allergy to study drug. (neden-sonuç ilişkisi daha güçlü)

Hangisi?

➤ associated with or related to



There are several risk factors **associated with** mortality in COVID-19 patients.

*Association is more general.



There are several risk factors **related to** mortality in COVID-19 patients

*Relationship suggests that one variable changes the other.

TEŐEKKÜRLER

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