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01

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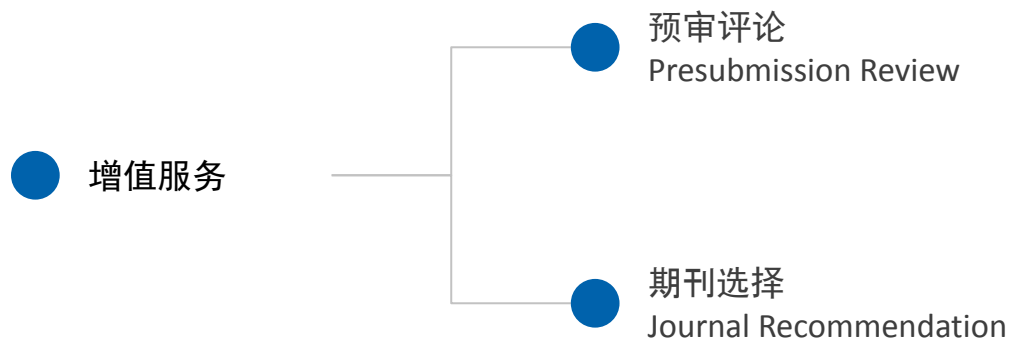
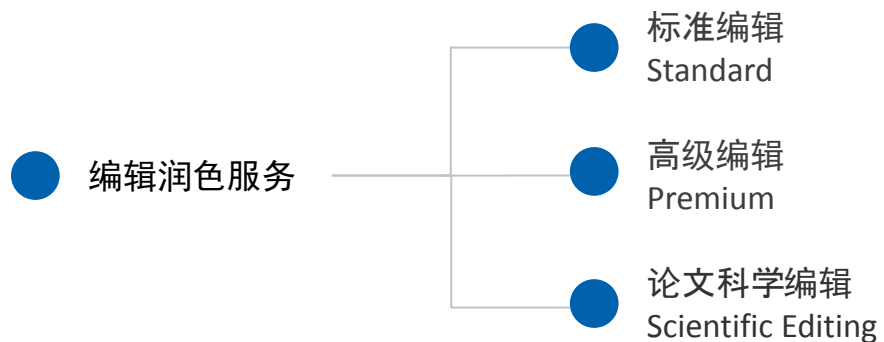
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02

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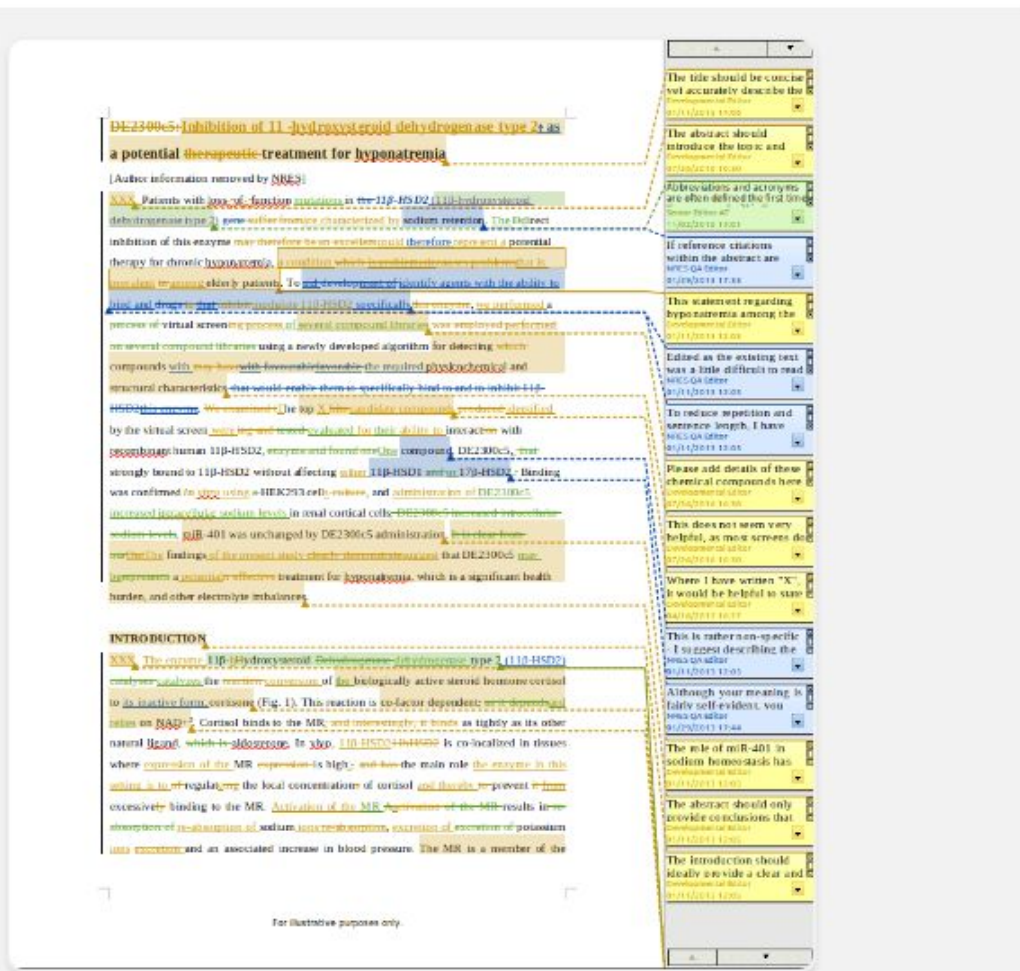
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Reason for Recommendation	Impact factor, readership interest, scope	Broad readership, impact factor, scope	Impact factor, readership interest, scope
Impact Factor	2.050	2.788	2.937
Revisions Required?	Minor	Minor	Minor
Author Guidelines	https://www.elsevier.com/journals/cryobiology/0011-2240?generatepdf=true	http://www.springer.com/medicine/gynecology/journal/10815	http://www.rbmojournal.com/content/authorinfo
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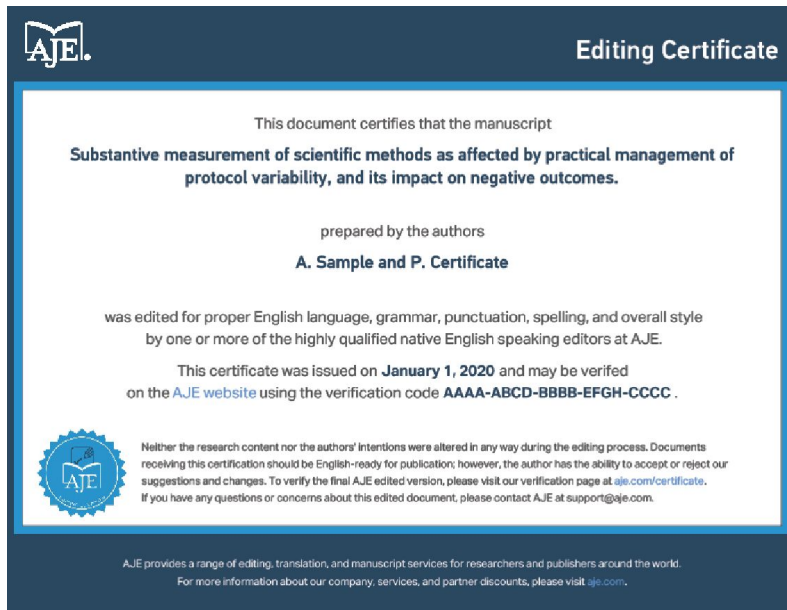
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编辑文稿样例-1

临床医学

Botulinum Toxin A Injection Using Ultrasound Combined with Balloon Guidance for the Treatment of Cricopharyngeal Dysphagia: Analysis of 21 Cases
Lijie Zhu1, Jijun Chen1, Xiangzhi Shao1, Xinyu Pu1, Jinyibui Zheng1, Jiacheng Zhang1, Xinming Wu1, Dengchong Wu1
Corresponding author: Dengchong Wu, Department of Rehabilitation, Zhejiang Chinese Medical University Affiliated Wenzhou Hospital of Traditional Chinese Medicine, Wenzhou, Zhejiang, CN

Abstract
Background: As an upper oesophageal sphincter (UES) dysfunction disorder, cricopharyngeal achalasia (CPA) is a common cause of dysphagia and is associated with an increased risk of pulmonary complications. The aim of this study was to investigate the effectiveness and safety of BTX-A injection using ultrasound combined with balloon guidance for the treatment of CPA caused by stroke.
Methods: A total of 21 patients diagnosed with CPA were treated with BTX-A injection into the cricopharyngeal muscle using ultrasound combined with balloon guidance. Primary outcome measures, including the functional oral intake scale (FOIS), videofluoroscopic dysphagia scale (VDS) and penetration aspiration scale (PAS), which are quantitative measures for a video fluoroscopic swallowing study (VFSS), and scores of the self-rating anxiety scale (SAS) and self-rating depression scale (SDS) were assessed from baseline to 12 weeks after treatment. Repeated measures analysis of variance was used to compare the scores between time points.
Results: BTX-A injection led to improved dysphagia symptoms and scores in 19 patients (90.48%). Among them, 5 cases were cured (23.81%), 11 cases showed significant improvement (52.38%), and 3 cases showed improvement (14.29%). Two cases were absolutely ineffective (9.52%). Compared with the scores prior to treatment, the scores on the FOIS, VDS, PAS, SAS and SDS significantly improved beginning at 3 days ($P < 0.05$) and lasting for at least 12 weeks after injection.
Conclusions: Ultrasound with balloon-guided BTX-A injection is probably a relatively safe, easy, and effective technique for the treatment of CPA caused by stroke, with better visualization of the injection procedure. A well-designed controlled trial with a larger sample size is needed for more convincing conclusions.
Key words: upper oesophageal sphincter; cricopharyngeal achalasia; botulinum toxin A; ultrasound; balloon

The cricopharyngeal (CP) muscle is located at the junction of the pharynx and oesophagus at the level of the sixth cervical vertebra and is a main part of the upper oesophageal sphincter (UES)[1]. As a common cause of dysphagia, cricopharyngeal achalasia (CPA) is defined as failure of the cricopharyngeal muscle to relax during the pharyngeal phase of swallowing[2], which may lead to many adverse clinical outcomes, including life-threatening aspiration pneumonia, dehydration, malnutrition, and mortality[3]. CPA occurs in various neuro-disorders, such as stroke, multiple sclerosis, primary muscle disorders, and Parkinson's disease[4]. Patients with stroke, particularly brainstem lesions, have an increased risk of CPA[5-7]. Current interventions for CPA include routine

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生命科学

The economic value of grassland ecosystem services: a global meta-analysis

Abstract
Grasslands provide a wide variety of ecosystem services that contribute to human well-being. While an increasing number of studies are evaluating the monetary value of grassland ecosystem services, most of them focus on specific grassland ecosystem services at regional or local scales, and they use different assessment methods. This paper provides a comprehensive assessment of the economic value of global grassland ecosystem services based on a meta-analysis of 702 observations from 134 primary studies. The economic values of different ecosystem services cover a wide range of grassland types, regions and estimation methods. The annual economic value per hectare ranges from 3,955 USD for semidesert grasslands to 5,466 USD for tropical grasslands. On average, regulating services have the highest value, which is approximately 4 times that of provisioning services or approximately 8 times that of food supply services. Several factors impact the estimated ecosystem service values, including the evaluation method, source and year of publication, and study site. The results indicate that the annual economic value of global grasslands exceeds 20.7 trillion USD. The findings of this study not only provide useful information for understanding the economic value of various ecosystem services associated with different types of grasslands but also have important policy implications for the ecological conservation of grassland globally.

Keywords: Ecosystem services, Economic value, Grassland, Systematic literature review

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商业人文

Repeated partnerships in university-industry collaboration portfolios and firm innovation performance: Roles of absorptive capacity and political connections

Abstract: There is little empirical evidence on the relationship between repeated partnerships and firm innovation performance in the university-industry collaboration (UIC) portfolio context. This study investigates how repeated partnerships in UIC portfolios influence focal firms' innovation performance. Using a panel dataset of 768 UIC portfolios in the Chinese manufacturing industry, we theorize and reveal that repeated partnerships in UIC portfolios exert a negative effect on focal firms' innovation performance. In addition, the results show that repeated partnerships in UIC portfolios have a positive effect on firm absorptive capacity and that absorptive capacity partially mediates the association between repeated partnerships in UIC portfolios and firm innovation performance. Furthermore, the results indicate that political connections strengthen the negative association between repeated partnerships in UIC portfolios and firm innovation performance. These findings contribute to previous research regarding the impact of repeated partnerships on firm innovation performance and alliance portfolios and provide insightful, practical implications for both firm managers and policy makers.

Keywords: repeated partnership; UIC portfolio; innovation performance; absorptive capacity; political connection

1. Introduction

Innovation has become increasingly crucial for firms as it enables them to gain competitive advantages and achieve long-term development in today's rapidly changing knowledge economies (Devarakonda and Reuer, 2018; Scandura, 2016), and this is especially true for firms in emerging economies. The knowledge-based view (KBV) highlights that although knowledge is the most critical resource for generating innovations, firms may not possess enough knowledge to achieve improved innovation performance (Choi, 2020; Palomeras and Wehrheim, 2021). Openness to external sources of knowledge has become a key success factor for firm innovation (Brem and Nylund, 2021); thus, firms need to move from engaging in purely internal R&D to an open innovation approach (Chesbrough, 2003), accessing and utilizing complementary knowledge from their external partners (Gentile-Lüdecke et al., 2020). In contrast to firm partners, universities and research institutes are specialized knowledge-producing entities focused on basic research and unknown knowledge (Rajalo and Vadi, 2017), and they can provide novel and innovative scientific and technological knowledge (Skute et al. 2019; Wirsich et al., 2016). Additionally, firms and academic institutes possess highly complementary knowledge, such as industrial vs. scientific knowledge, which can hold substantial potential for synergistic value creation (Estrada et al., 2016; Scandura, 2016). Therefore, firms are motivated to collaborate with universities and research institutes to gain access to diverse knowledge (Chen et al., 2020; Gretsch et al., 2019). In addition, the Chinese government has been designing targeted policies to promote the formation of collaboration among firms, universities, and research institutes. For instance, the Chinese government released "The Outline of the Medium and Long-term National Plan for Science and Technology Development (2006-2020)", in which it proposed the construction of a UIC collaborative innovation system (Chen et al., 2019). Under these circumstances, to meet their own needs and cooperate with the government, firms in China often form collaborations with multiple universities and research institutes simultaneously, thereby forming a UIC portfolio, namely, the collection of UICs

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物理化学

HPLC-MS/MS analysis of zinc-thiazole residues in foods of plant origin by a modified derivatization-QueChERS method

Abstract: Zinc-thiazole is a new fungicide that was independently developed in China and has a high efficiency and low toxicity. A modified derivatization method was established to measure zinc-thiazole in foods of plant origin. Zinc-thiazole decomposed into 2-amino-5-mercapto-1,3,4-thiadiazole (AMT) under alkaline conditions, and the AMT was extracted with acidic acetonitrile (pH=3). The AMT was quantitated by HPLC-MS/MS, and then the amount of zinc-thiazole residue was calculated. Good linearity ($R^2 > 0.9997$) was obtained in 0.005-1 mg/L. The limit of quantification (LOQ) of zinc-thiazole was 0.01 mg/kg in peaches, grapes, brown rice and soybeans. A qualified accuracy (recoveries of 75% to 90%) and precision (relative standard deviations of 1% to 5%) were obtained at three fortified levels. This method was applied to peach samples that were collected from farmland, and the zinc-thiazole residues complied with the residue limits. In the future, this method could be used to analyze residues and in the risk assessment of metal-thiazole fungicides.

Key words: Zinc-thiazole; Foods of plant origin; 2-amino-5-mercapto-1,3,4-thiadiazole; HPLC-MS/MS; Pesticide residue analysis

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工程材料

Synergistic effect of sulfate-reducing bacteria and cathodic protection potential on hydrogen permeation and stress corrosion cracking of X100 steel in a maritime mud environment

Jiahang Li^{a,b}, Fei Xie^{a,b*}, Dan Wang^{a,b}, Cheng Ma^c, Ming Wu^{a,b}

Abstract: Submarine pipelines buried in marine mud are often affected by cathodic protection (CP) potential and sulfate-reducing bacteria (SRB). In this study, the slow strain rate tension (SSRT) test, hydrogen permeation test, and surface topography analysis were used to investigate the synergistic effect of SRB and CP potential on the stress corrosion cracking (SCC) of X100 pipeline steel. The results show that the hydrogen permeation current and SCC sensitivity of the specimens increased with decreasing CP potential, especially in the SRB-inoculated solution. The decrease in CP potential stimulated the hydrogen evolution reaction, and SRB increased the hydrogen permeation current density, promoting crack expansion. The SRB and CP potential had synergistic effects accelerating hydrogen permeation and SCC. However, as the potential decreased, the synergistic effect diminished due to the alkalization of the solution.

1. Introduction

Recently, emphasis has been placed on offshore oil and gas infrastructure [1,2]. X100 pipeline steel is considered to be the preferred choice for future submarine pipeline steel due to its high strength and low economic cost [3]. However, compared to the X70 and X80 steels commonly used in the oil and gas transportation industry, X100 pipeline steel is more brittle and is susceptible to stress corrosion cracking (SCC) [4-6]. The SCC mechanism has been studied for decades and is generally divided into two pathways: anodic dissolution (AD) and hydrogen embrittlement (HE), which is more disruptive and unpredictable [7,8]. The oxygen content in the marine environment is very low, and the hydrogen evolution reaction dominates the cathodic reaction, resulting in a high

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计算机类

Container ocean shipping network design considering carbon tax and choice inertia of cargo owners

The quality of the container ocean transportation network design directly affects the revenue of liner companies. In this paper, a container ocean transportation network design problem (COND) is investigated. Considering that the governments of many countries have proposed carbon neutral initiatives, coupled with the constant fluctuations in the shipping market, the carbon tax and cargo owners' choice inertia factors are taken into consideration simultaneously. To model the COND, a bi-level programming model is developed to jointly optimize the liner type, calling sequence, calling frequency, and sailing speed. The upper model aims to choose the network design scheme that maximizes the liner company's revenue. The lower model optimizes the freight scheme of the liner company to evaluate the network design scheme selected by the upper model. To solve the abovementioned model, a genetic algorithm is designed, and a real-world trade shipping route between Asia and Western Europe is introduced to perform numerical experiments. Sensitivity analyses are conducted for different carbon tax rates and transportation demands. The experimental results show that the abovementioned model and algorithm can effectively address the COND and provide certain useful managerial insights for the liner company's daily operation.

Keywords: container liner shipping network; carbon tax; cargo owner's choice inertia; genetic algorithm (GA); seasonal demand fluctuation

1. Introduction

Container transportation is important for the realization of globalization (Christiansen et al. 2020). Through container transportation, semifinished and finished products around the world can achieve spatial displacement in a convenient, efficient and safe manner (Liu et al. 2021). Despite the COVID-19 pandemic affecting the global economy, the global container traffic volume in 2020 dropped by only 1.2% compared to the previous year, and freight rates on the Asia-Europe shipping route reached a 4-year record in October 2020 (Notteboom,

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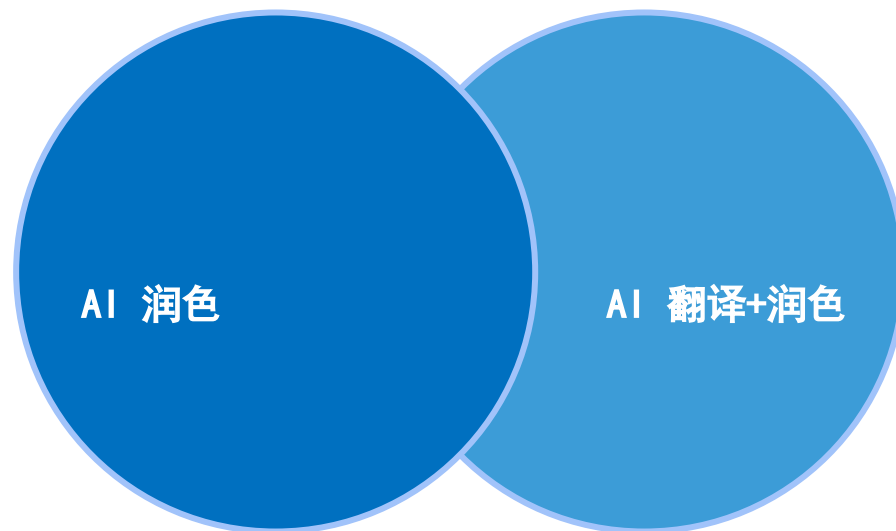
03

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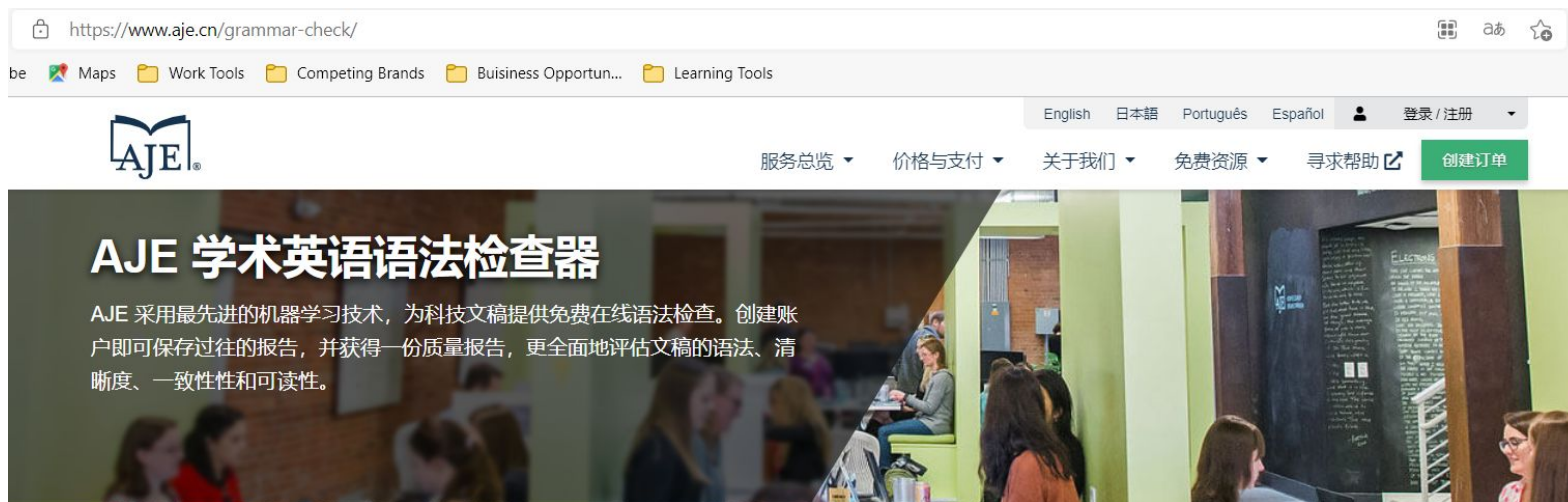
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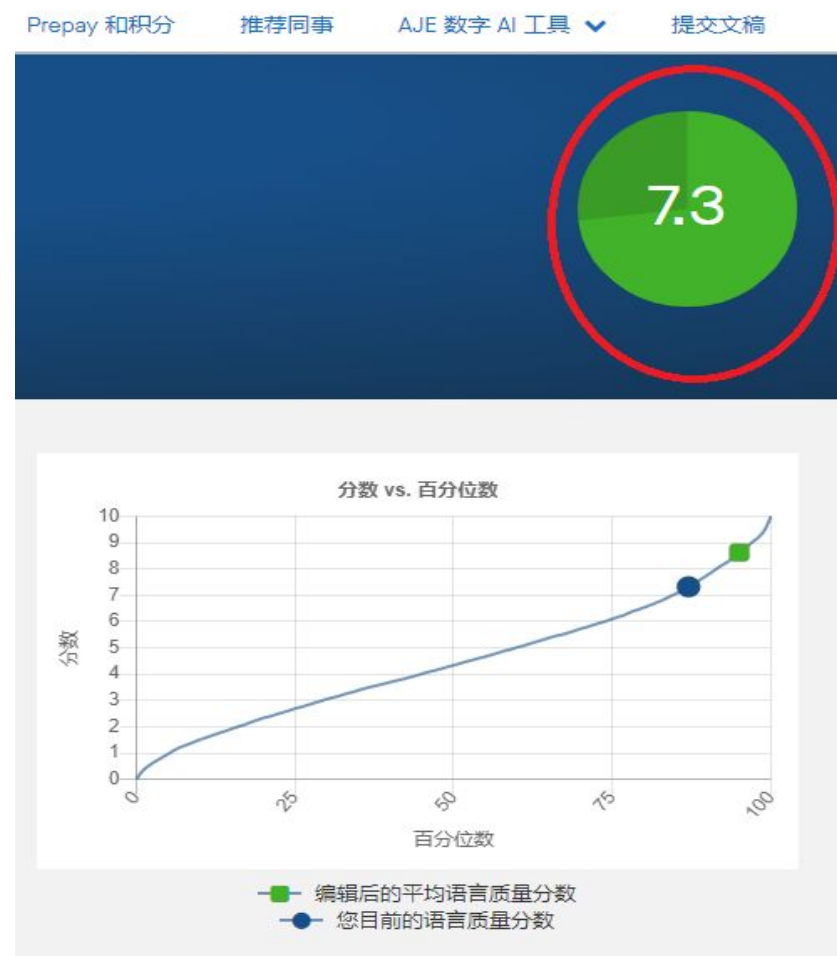
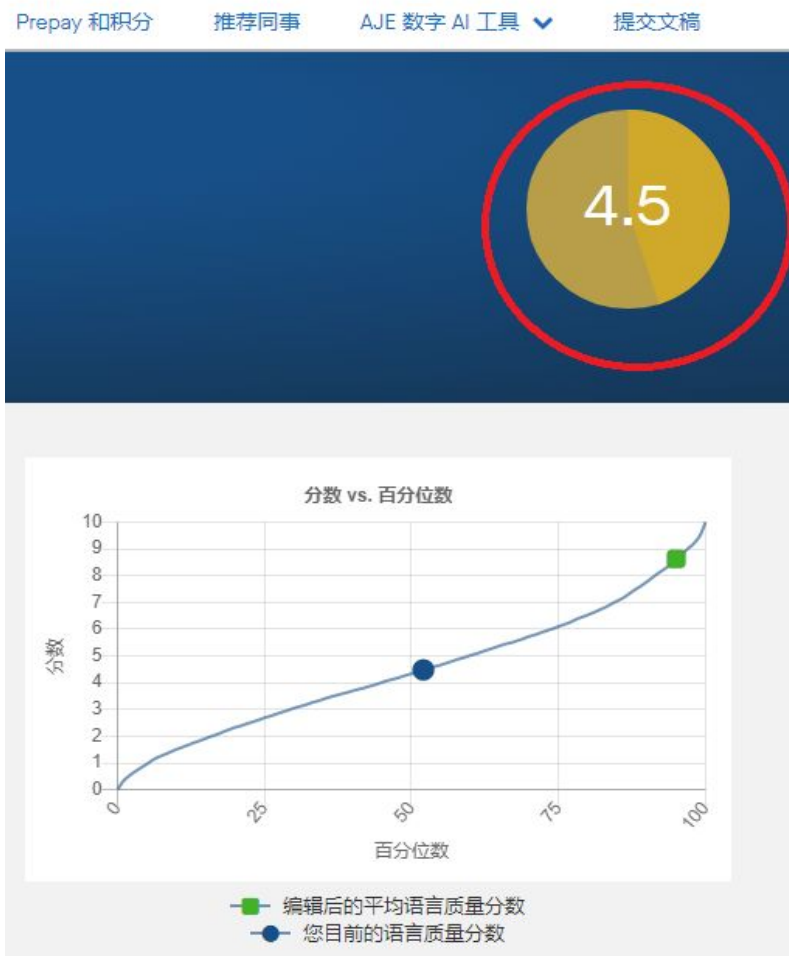
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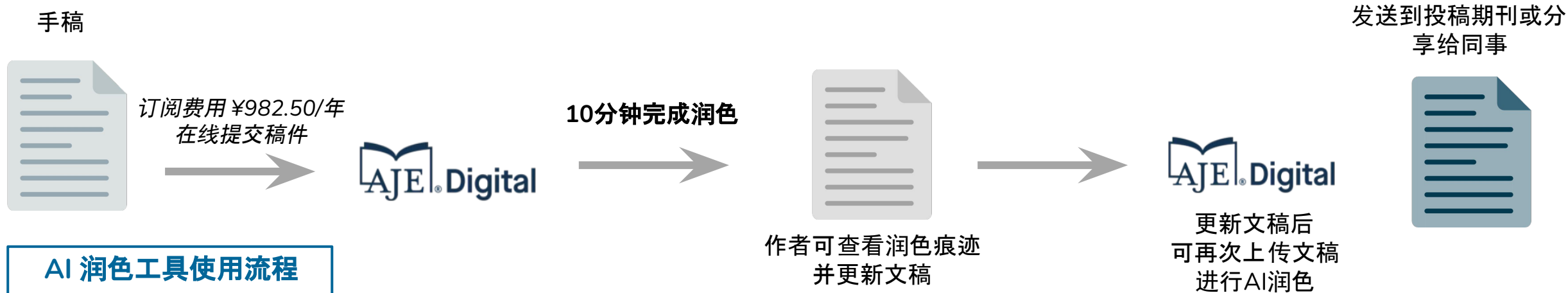
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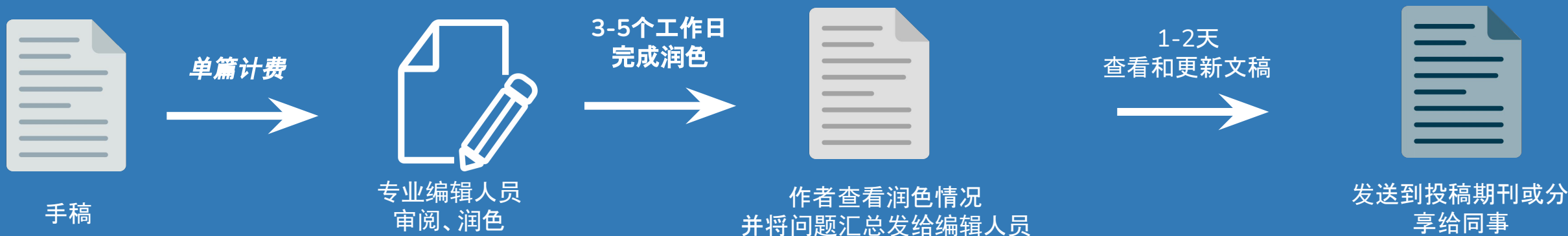
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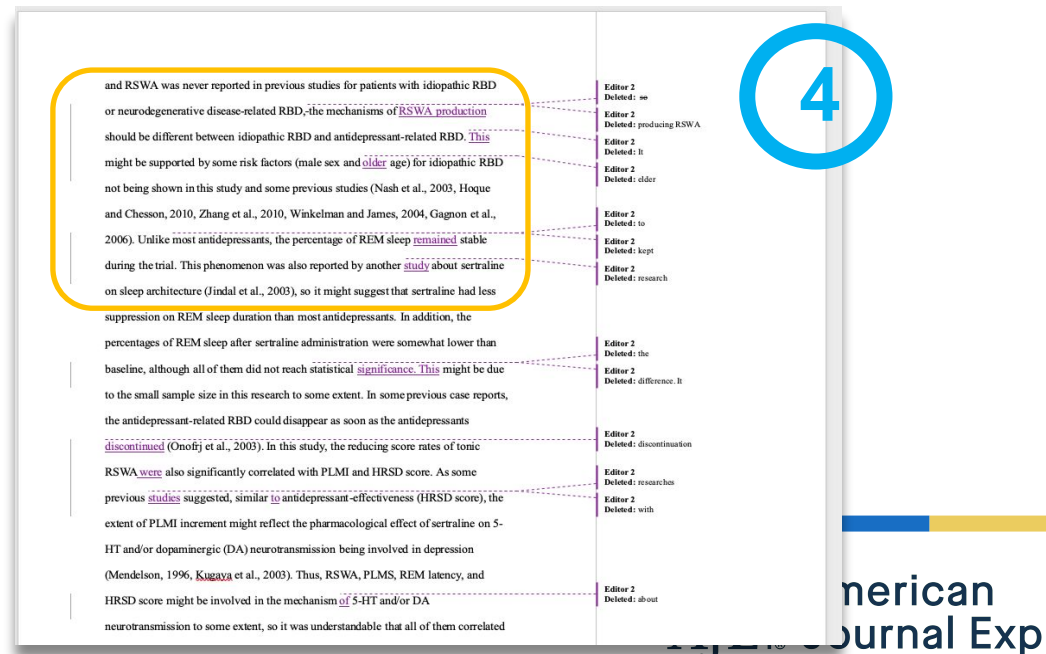
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01



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02



作者支持

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03



讲座资源

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崔韶 博士

毕业于北京大学生命科学学院，获理学博士学位。曾担任基础医学领域学术期刊的责任编辑，共处理过千余篇稿件，积累了丰富的学术期刊编辑经验。开展线上或线下讲座近百场，对学术出版行业的发展现状及作者撰文、投稿过程中的问题和需求有较为深入的理解。



Gareth Dyke 博士

Gareth博士是一位多产的科学作者，他在同行评议的期刊上发表了300多篇文章，包括Nature系列期刊、Science系列期刊、PNAS和其他高知名度的刊物。曾担任Taylor & Francis期刊《历史生物学》的主编。他是一位经验丰富的研究人员、审稿人、期刊编辑及主编，在学术论文写作和技术写作等方面有很强的背景。

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