



审稿意见如山倒？系统拆解 “四步回复法”，让你轻松应对

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你是否为论文被期刊拒稿而心生沮丧，甚至开始自我怀疑？事实上，大部分期刊的拒稿率都在50%以上，如果是中科院1区期刊，这个数值可能高达到90%以上。绝大多数有影响力的论文，都经历过至少一次拒稿。所以，拒稿是学术发表的常态，而非例外。关键在于如何应对。

一、整体把控：判断难易，把控时间

收到审稿人的意见后，先别着急修改，大致浏览一下全部的审稿意见，对审稿意见进行归类总结。哪些意见需要补充实验，哪些意见需要大幅度修改讨论，哪些意见只是语言上的修改……根据自己的实际情况来看哪些实验是可以补充的，哪些可以查文献来讨论说明。预计修回大概需要的时间。如果时间来不及则需要考虑向期刊编辑申请延期。

二、回复信内容：让编辑30秒抓住重点

回复信一般需要一个简短的开场白：

Dear XXX,

Thank you very much for your decision letter

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and advice on our manuscript (No.XXX) entitled “XXX”. We also thank the reviewers for the constructive comments and suggestions. We have revised the manuscript accordingly, and all amendments are indicated by red font in the revised manuscript. In addition, our point-by-point responses to the comments are listed below this letter.

We hope that our revised manuscript is now acceptable for publication in your journal and look forward to hearing from you soon.

With best wishes,
Yours sincerely,
XXX

关键核心是逐条回复每一条审稿人提出的意见，格式如下：

首先感谢审稿人的意见，再指出我们修改了什么内容，并在文稿中标记相应修改的地方。

Thank you for your kind reminder. We have modified the Ethical statement in both the “Methods” section of the Main Text (Page 8, Lines 182-185) and the “Ethical Statement” section of the Footnote (Page 15, Lines 392-397).

三、高频问题场景

场景1：补实验（能做）

补充相应的实验结果，将补充的数据加入到文稿相应位置。有必要的话，还需要在讨论部分进行讨论。

We appreciate the reviewer's suggestion to assess the level of XX. Following this recommendation, we performed ELISA assays ($n=6$). As presented in Figure 3C, the results align with our hypothesis and provide additional support for the involvement of the XX mechanism. The corresponding description can be found on page 7, lines 12–18.

场景2：补实验（做不到）

如果确实没有办法补充相关实验，可以考虑检索相关文献，看是否能够给出一些解释。

Thank you for your comment regarding the validation of the XX mechanism.

Current research has confirmed that XX is a key regulator of the XX pathway (references). We have already discussed this point in the Discussion section. (Page 15, lines 287–296)

如果相关文献不能解释，可以将这一点作为局限性写在文章中，并表明接下来会对这一内容进行研究。

Thank you for your suggestion to validate XX using single-cell sequencing. Due to constraints in funding and project timeline, we are currently unable to carry out this experiment. However, we have acknowledged this limitation in the “Limitations” section and highlighted the idea as an important direction for future research (Page 15, lines 323–325)

场景3：创新性不足

修改相关阐述并突出自己的创新方面。

Thank you for your comments. We have thoroughly revised both the Introduction and Discussion sections to better highlight two key innovative aspects of our study: 1) the novel application of Method A to Field B, and 2) the discovery of a direct link between Phenomenon C and Pathway D (Page 2, Lines 8–15; Page 12, Lines 216–218). We hope that the revised manuscript now more clearly presents the unique contributions of our research.

场景4：格式/语法/拼写错误

有些期刊会因为是中国人，常规质疑语言问题。不用担心，可以找专业机构来帮助修改语言，并提供语言证明。

We deeply apologize for the persistent grammatical and stylistic issues. All specific issues you raised were meticulously corrected. We have also engaged a native English-speaking medical editor from Medjaden Inc., a professional editing company, who has expertise in XX to perform a comprehensive, line-by-line language edit of the entire manuscript. Upon resubmission, we provide the official certificate of English language editing from the service as proof of this professional intervention.

四、注意事项

1. 只写“已修改”却不陈述文稿中修改的位置，或者没有直接陈述修改内容——对审稿人很不友好，可能导致拒稿。

2. 尽可能按照审稿人的意见修改。就算不赞同审稿人的意见，也要先赞同再陈述自己想法，切忌硬刚。回复时语气尽量委婉，比如将“we are right”改成“we respectfully disagree”。

3. 如果发现文章中有一些可修改也可不修改的点，但是审稿人没有提到，暂时不要自行修改，以

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免节外生枝。

4. 拖延不交，超时无说明。如果遇到时间来不及的情况，记得及时写信给杂志社申请延期。

5. 修回意见中的一些问题可能让你很困惑，担心错误理解审稿人的意见。这时，可以考虑写信去杂志社询问。

审稿意见不是审稿人对研究的“挑刺”，而是免费的专家辅导。认真对待和回复审稿意见，将会使你的文稿更快被接受！

