

Overview of Categories

They are colored similarly in the labeling interface.

Layout Categories

Light Colors / for blocks of contents

Textual Blocks	Inserted Blocks	Top/bottom	Other
Title	Equation	Header	Not-this-paper
Author	Algorithm	Footer	
Abstract	Figure	Footnote	
Keywords	Table		
Section	Caption		
Paragraph			
List			
Bibliography			

Semantic Categories

Dark Colors / Individual Tokens

Author Details	Paper Details
Author/Name	Paper/Venue
Author/Affiliation	
Author/Email	

Detailed Explanation

Textual Blocks

Category	Examples	Definition
Title	Time- and Ventricular-Specific Expression Profiles of Genes Encoding Z-Disk Proteins in Pressure Overload Model of Left Ventricular Hypertrophy Broadband and Economic Growth: A Reassessment[†]	The title of a paper. - There could be multiple lines for a title. - Please do not include the tailing asterisk if possible (2nd example).
Author	Time- and Ventricular-Specific Expression Profiles of Genes Encoding Z-Disk Proteins in Pressure Overload Model of Left Ventricular Hypertrophy Broadband and Economic Growth: A Reassessment[†]	The author <i>region</i> of a paper, including author names, affiliations, and emails

[illegible]

Paragraph	▼ Case 1 2.2. Literature and Motivation Paragraph CIT used the aforementioned mathematical objects as a base for the testing strategy of different applications. A wide range of applications appeared in the literature. Mainly, CIT used in software testing and program verification. There are many applications in this direction, for example, fault detection, and characterization [9, 10], graphical user interface testing (GUI) [11], model-based testing and mutation testing [12, 13]. There are many more applications of CIT in software testing. Comprehensive surveys about these applications can be found in [14, 15, 16]. The concepts of CIT also finds its way to other fields rather than software testing. For example, it has been used in the satellite communication testing, hardware testing [17], advance material testing [18], dynamic voltage scaling (DVS) optimization [19], tuning the parameter of fractional order PID controller [20], and gene expression regulation [21, 22]. ▼ Case 2 Paragraph where d and s indicate diastole and systole. Left ventricle ejection fraction was calculated as: Equation $LVEF(\%) = ((EDV - ESV)/EDV) \times 100$ where EDV is end-diastolic volume, ESV is end-systolic volume. Section Morphological Examination Paragraph 12-μm thick cryostat sections of heart apices were prepared using cryotome The Tissue-Tek Cryo3 Flex (Sakura). Before staining sections were thawed and air dried for 30 min at room temperature. After blocking in 15% fetal calf serum (FCS) for 30 min at room temperature, samples were incubated overnight at +4°C with mouse monoclonal beta-sarcoglycan antibodies	A paragraph of paper’s body text.
List	versions for training (providing before and after code samples), testing, and evaluating our tool. Paragraph For NB, we study the following six optimizations:ListItem • CONS1 copies immutable kernel parameters (i.e., most of the parameters) into the GPU’s constant memory rather than passing them every time a kernel is called, i.e., it lowers the calling overhead. • FTZ is a compiler flag that allows the GPU’s floating-point ALUs to flush denormal numbers to zero, which results in faster computations. While strictly speaking not a code optimization, the same effect can be achieved by using appropriate intrinsic functions in the source code. • PEEL separates the innermost loop of the force calculation into two consecutive loops, one of which has a known iteration count and can therefore presumably be better optimized by the compiler. The second loop performs the remaining iterations. • RSQRT calls the CUDA intrinsic “rsqrtf()” to quickly compute one over square root instead of using the slower but slightly more precise “1.0f / sqrtf()” expression. • SHMEM employs blocking, i.e., it preloads chunks of data into the shared memory, operates on this data, and then moves on to the next chunk. This reduces the number of global memory accesses. • UNROLL uses a pragma to request unrolling of the innermost loop(s). Unrolling often allows the compiler to schedule instructions better and to eliminate redundancies, thus improving performance. For BH, we study the following six optimiListitem • FTZ is identical to its NB counterpart. • RSQRT is also identical to its NB counterpart.	The whole list region
Bibliography	Section REFERENCES Bibitem [1] Gnutella, http://gnutella.wego.com [2] Kazza, http://www.kazza.com [3] I. Stoica, R. Morris, D. Karger, F. Kaashoek, and H. Balakrishnan, Chord: A Scalable Peer-to-Peer Lookup Service for Internet Applications. In Proc. of ACM SIGCOMM, 2001. [4] S. Ratnasamy, P. Francis, M. Handley, R. Karp, and S. Shenker, A Scalable Content Addressable Network. In Proc. of ACM SIGCOMM, 2001. [5] A. Rowstron and P. Druschel, Pastry: Scalable, Distributed Object Location and Routing for Large-scale Peer-to-Peer Systems. Lecture Notes in Computer Science, 2218:161–172, November 2001. [6] C. Q. Tang, Z. C. Xu, and S. Dworkadas, Peer-to-Peer Information Retrieval Using Self-Organizing Semantic Overlay Networks. In Proc. of ACM SIGCOMM 2003, Karlsruhe, Germany, August 2003. [7] M. Li, W. C. Lee, and A. Sivasubramanian, Semantic Small World: An Overlay Network for Peer-to-Peer Search. In Proceedings of the International Conference on Network Protocols, October, 2004. [8] RDFStore, http://rdfstore.sourceforge.net. [9] RDQL, http://www.w3.org/Submission/2004/SUBM-RDQL-20040109/ [10] J. Kleinberg, The Small-World Phenomenon: an Algorithm Perspective. In Proc. of the 32nd ACM Symposium on Theory of Computing, 2000. [11] M. Berry, Z. Drmac, and E. Jessup, Matrices, Vector Spaces, and Information Retrieval. SIAM Review, 41(2):335–362, 1999. [12] S. C. Deerwester, S. T. Dumais, T. K. Landauer, G. W. Furnas, and R. A. Harshman, Indexing by Latent Semantic Analysis. Journal of the American Society of Information Science, 41(6):391–407, 1990.	The whole bibliography region on a page
Not-this-paper	Header SCIENTIFIC LETTERS Paragraph but may possibly be due to this case to severe cranial ectasia obscuring the cribriform cartilage of the ethmoid bone, thus damaging the olfactory fibers. While this patient had high prolactin levels, these were not as high as to explain hypogonadism. It is therefore likely that the cause could be related to gonadotroph cell damage due to the sella tumor. Paragraph Female, oligomenorrhea, amenorrhea, and decreased libido and sexual desire are common symptoms of hypogonadism. This condition is also associated with increased expression of fibroblast growth factor 23, which increases renal phosphate excretion, causing hypophosphatemia and aggravating the bone mineralization defect.^{1,2} It should be noted that this patient had mild hypophosphatemia upon admission. Based on pathophysiological understanding of the disease, hypophosphatemia has been increasingly used in recent years. Farnesinamide and calcitriol are the most commonly used hypophosphatemia.^{3,4} The prognosis of polycystic disease is usually good, but tends to be worse in patients with high prolactin levels.⁵ Monitoring is based on bone turnover markers such as alkaline phosphatase, which are elevated in active disease and tend to decrease in response to adjuvant treatment.⁶ Section References Bibliography 1. Durrleman CE, Gellera M, McCune-Allright syndrome. <i>Endocrine</i> 1996;10:100-102. 2. Chappard RD, Gellera M, Farnesinamide of bone and McCune-Allright syndrome. <i>Endocrine</i> 1996;10:100-102. NotThisPaper Paragraph Female, oligomenorrhea, amenorrhea, and decreased libido and sexual desire are common symptoms of hypogonadism. This condition is also associated with increased expression of fibroblast growth factor 23, which increases renal phosphate excretion, causing hypophosphatemia and aggravating the bone mineralization defect.^{1,2} It should be noted that this patient had mild hypophosphatemia upon admission. Based on pathophysiological understanding of the disease, hypophosphatemia has been increasingly used in recent years. Farnesinamide and calcitriol are the most commonly used hypophosphatemia.^{3,4} The prognosis of polycystic disease is usually good, but tends to be worse in patients with high prolactin levels.⁵ Monitoring is based on bone turnover markers such as alkaline phosphatase, which are elevated in active disease and tend to decrease in response to adjuvant treatment.⁶	Sometimes a paragraph might be interrupted by other “inserted” contents, and we need to reflect that in the labeling (case 2)
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Section

References

Bibliography

1. Durrleman CE, Gellera M, McCune-Allright syndrome. *Endocrine* 1996;10:100-102.

2. Chappard RD, Gellera M, Farnesinamide of bone and McCune-Allright syndrome. *Endocrine* 1996;10:100-102.

Inserted Blocks

Usually the inserted blocks do not have good token representations (the token bounding box sizes may be different from the actual “visual” size of the objects). So the [free-form annotation function](#) might be frequently used in this case.

Category	Examples	Definition
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Equation

Section

3.1 Ordinal Regression

Paragraph

Let $l \in \{1, \dots, L^q\}$ be the ordinal label for the intensity level of the q -th AU. In the ordinal regression framework notation [1], we define the latent projection $y_l^q \in \mathbb{R}$ as a function of covariates x , and then relate this latent projection to the ordinal level (y^q) through the threshold bounds:

Equation

$$y_l^q = \beta^q x^T + \varepsilon^q, y^q = l \text{ iff } \psi_{l-1}^q < y_l^q \leq \psi_l^q \quad (1)$$

Paragraph

where $x \in \mathbb{R}^D$, β^q is the ordinal projection vector, ψ_l^q is the lower bound threshold for count level l ($\psi_0^q = -\infty < \psi_1^q < \psi_2^q \dots < \psi_{L^q-1}^q < \psi_{L^q}^q = +\infty$). The error (noise) terms ε^q capture the idiosyncratic effects of all omitted variables for the q -th AU. They are assumed to be identically distributed across the intensity levels, each with a univariate continuous marginal distribution function $F(z^q) = \Pr(\varepsilon^q < z^q)$. In the case of the normal distribution with zero mean and variance $(\sigma^q)^2$, the marginal distribution function is defined as the normal cumulative density function (cdf) $F(z^q) = \Phi(z^q) = \int_{-\infty}^z \mathcal{N}(\xi; 0, 1) d\xi$. Then, classification in ordinal regression models is performed using the following *ordinal likelihood* [1]:

Equation

$$l^* = \underset{l=1, \dots, L}{\operatorname{argmax}} \Pr(y^q = l | x) = \underset{l=1, \dots, L}{\operatorname{argmax}} F(\mathbf{w}_l^q) = F(\mathbf{w}_{l^*}^q), \quad (2)$$

Paragraph

where $\mathbf{w}_l^q = \frac{(\psi_l^q - \psi_{l-1}^q) x^T}{\sigma^q}$ are the cumulative probits. The model parameters are then stored in $\varphi^q = \{\psi_1^q, \psi_2^q, \dots, \psi_{L^q-1}^q, \beta^q, \sigma^q\}$.

The display equation inside a paper. And the equations within the text (inline equations) are considered as texts.

Please need NOT to label the equation numbers. (You may see screenshots with the equation number labeled. That's from a previous version.)

For math heavy papers, the equation and text structure could be complicated.

$$\begin{aligned} \Pr(y^1 = l^1, \dots, y^Q = l^Q) &= \\ \Pr(\psi_{l^1-1}^1 < y_*^1 < \psi_{l^1}^1, \dots, \psi_{l^Q-1}^Q < y_*^Q < \psi_{l^Q}^Q) &= \\ = \sum_{c_1=0}^1 \dots \sum_{c_Q=0}^1 (-1)^{c_1+\dots+c_Q} F(z_{l^1-c_1}^1, \dots, z_{l^Q-c_Q}^Q) &= \\ = \sum_{c_1=0}^1 \dots \sum_{c_Q=0}^1 (-1)^{c_1+\dots+c_Q} C_\theta(u_{l^1-c_1}^1, \dots, u_{l^Q-c_Q}^Q) \end{aligned}$$

Equation

$$\begin{aligned} \Pr(y^1 = l^1, \dots, y^Q = l^Q) &= \\ \Pr(\psi_{l^1-1}^1 < y_*^1 < \psi_{l^1}^1, \dots, \psi_{l^Q-1}^Q < y_*^Q < \psi_{l^Q}^Q) &= \\ = \sum_{c_1=0}^1 \dots \sum_{c_Q=0}^1 (-1)^{c_1+\dots+c_Q} F(z_{l^1-c_1}^1, \dots, z_{l^Q-c_Q}^Q) &= \\ = \sum_{c_1=0}^1 \dots \sum_{c_Q=0}^1 (-1)^{c_1+\dots+c_Q} C_\theta(u_{l^1-c_1}^1, \dots, u_{l^Q-c_Q}^Q) \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

Paragraph

where $u_{l^q-c_q}^q = F(z_{l^q-c_q}^q)$, $c_q \in \{0, 1\}$, is defined in Sec.3.1, and θ are the copula parameters as defined below. It is important

two anchor sensors, the distance and the angle between the target sensor and anchor calculated in the first phase, which are carried out via AOA.

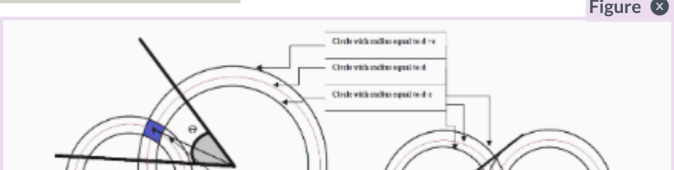
The covered area in figure 1 is displayed with blue color, which includes the target estimate the exact position of the sensor, we need to primarily approximate sensor follows:

Equation

$$f(x, y) = \sum_{i=1}^{N_a} (d_i - \sqrt{(x - x_i)^2 + (y - y_i)^2})^2 \quad (1)$$

Equation

$$(x_2, y_2) = (x_1 + d \cos \alpha, y_1 + d \sin \alpha)$$



Labeling multi-line complex equations:

Equation

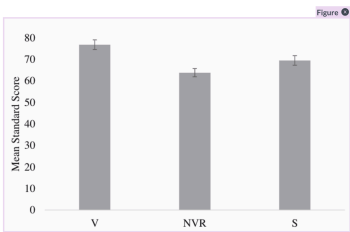
$$P(\mathbf{y} | x, \Omega) = \frac{1}{Z} \prod_{c \in \mathcal{C}} \Psi(\mathbf{y}_c | x)$$

Equation

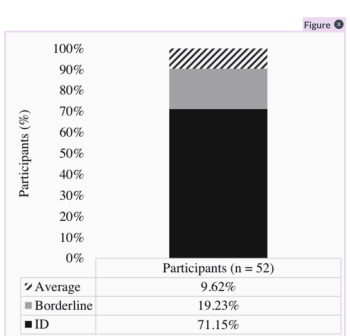
$$\Psi(\mathbf{y}_c | x) = \exp \left[\sum_{r \in V} \ln \phi_r(\mathbf{y}_i^r | x_i) + \sum_{(rs) \in E} \ln \phi_{rs}(\mathbf{y}_i^r, \mathbf{y}_j^s) \right]$$

Figure

▼ Case 1



▼ Case 2

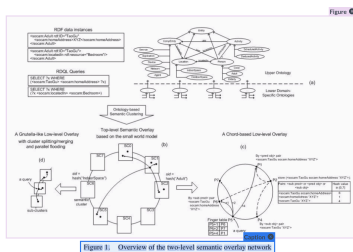
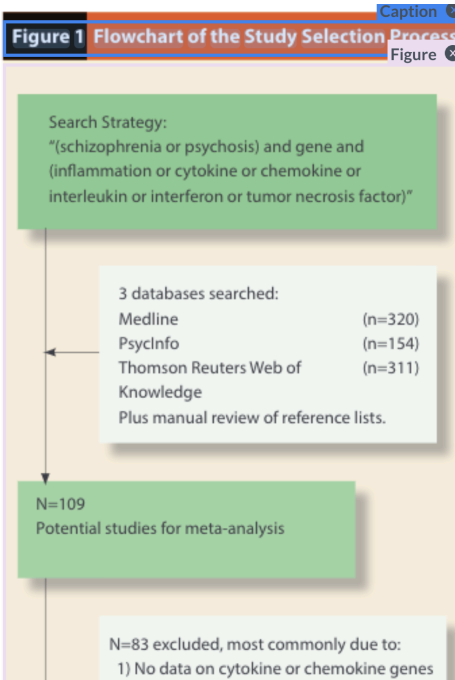
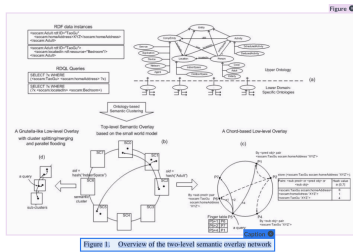


A figure/chart/image in the paper, excluding the captions.

For figures without a clear bounding box, we draw a **minimum bounding box** that includes the full figure region (case 1).

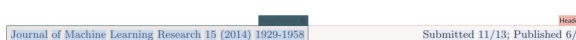
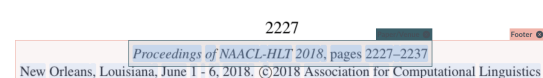
Not so good

Better (less white space between the annotated bounding box and the figure boundary)

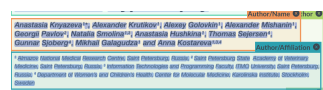
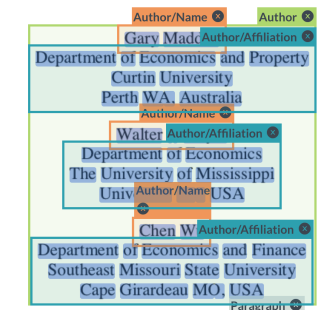
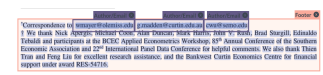
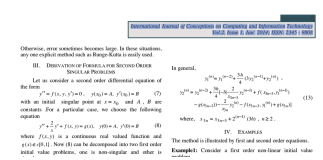
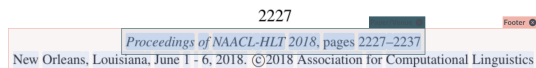
	 Figure 1: Overview of the two-level semantic overlay network	Sometimes a figure might have some table-like structures (case 2). We do not need to label all images, see Objects do not need labeling. Sometimes a figure could be combined with the caption - please label them separately. → Similarly for tables Figure 1 Flowchart of the Study Selection Process  Caption chart summarizing in Figure 1. Data Extracti Data were extr of cases and contro allele and genotype kine polymorphism chiatric Genomics C on raw numbers for standard error for dence intervals (95% ing inclusion of the which were indepen Hardy-Weinberg Ec ontrol groups using a value <0.05 represe For each polymorph performed both an Allele 1 represented the minor allele; Th quency of allele 1 analyses were 1) get 2) genotype 22 ver mates (odds ratios [CIs]) were aggregat DerSimonian and I considered to be m																																								
Table	Table 4. Static Specifications: LHC and HHC Subsamples <table><tr><th>Variable</th><th>HHC</th><th>LHC</th><th>Wald Test</th></tr><tr><td>PEN</td><td>0.003 *** (3.19)</td><td>0.007 *** (6.43)</td><td>0.017 **</td></tr><tr><td>SPEED</td><td>8.72e-10 *** (9.26)</td><td>6.62e-10 *** (4.33)</td><td>0.246</td></tr><tr><td>PEN × SPEED</td><td>-3.37e-10 *** (-11.74)</td><td>-2.05e-10 ** (-4.95)</td><td>0.011 **</td></tr><tr><td>YEAR</td><td>-0.005 (-1.65)</td><td>-0.004 (-1.58)</td><td>0.959</td></tr><tr><td>Log (CAPGDP)</td><td>0.231 *** (16.40)</td><td>0.076 *** (8.64)</td><td>0.000 ***</td></tr><tr><td>EDU</td><td>-0.308 ** (-2.51)</td><td>-0.606 (-1.39)</td><td>0.217</td></tr><tr><td>LABOR</td><td>-0.016 (-0.58)</td><td>-0.065 ** (-1.92)</td><td>0.269</td></tr><tr><td>Log (SHAREPRICE)</td><td>0.071 *** (14.88)</td><td>0.045 *** (12.21)</td><td>0.000 ***</td></tr><tr><td>TREND</td><td>0.006 *** (6.97)</td><td>0.003 *** (4.07)</td><td>0.018 **</td></tr></table> Notes: ***, **, * denote, respectively, significant at the 1%, 5% and 10% levels. Sargan test of over-identifying restrictions: p-value = 0.000. Wald test of equality of all LHC and HHC coefficients: p-value = 0.000	Variable	HHC	LHC	Wald Test	PEN	0.003 *** (3.19)	0.007 *** (6.43)	0.017 **	SPEED	8.72e-10 *** (9.26)	6.62e-10 *** (4.33)	0.246	PEN × SPEED	-3.37e-10 *** (-11.74)	-2.05e-10 ** (-4.95)	0.011 **	YEAR	-0.005 (-1.65)	-0.004 (-1.58)	0.959	Log (CAPGDP)	0.231 *** (16.40)	0.076 *** (8.64)	0.000 ***	EDU	-0.308 ** (-2.51)	-0.606 (-1.39)	0.217	LABOR	-0.016 (-0.58)	-0.065 ** (-1.92)	0.269	Log (SHAREPRICE)	0.071 *** (14.88)	0.045 *** (12.21)	0.000 ***	TREND	0.006 *** (6.97)	0.003 *** (4.07)	0.018 **	A table region inside a paper. For now, we include the table notes inside the labeled table region. (And we label the caption separately.) Sometimes we will have large table/figures that's being rotated:
Variable	HHC	LHC	Wald Test																																							
PEN	0.003 *** (3.19)	0.007 *** (6.43)	0.017 **																																							
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TREND	0.006 *** (6.97)	0.003 *** (4.07)	0.018 **																																							
Algorithm	Algorithm 1: Code-aware CIT conceptual steps Input: The source code of the SUT Output: Program analysis report 1 Identify the input parameters 2 foreach <i>Input parameter</i> do 3 foreach <i>Value of the parameter</i> do 4 Change the value 5 Run the Code and measure the code coverage 6 Analyze the parameter impact based on the code coverage cost 7 Compute the correlation coefficient for each parameter 8 Generate a set of t-wise test cases 9 Produce an analysis report 10 Add higher interaction strength <i>t</i> to subset of the input parameters 11 Regenerate the test cases 12 Execute the test suite and monitor the output 13 Produce the final analysis report	Algorithm blocks usually have unique visual properties (different from code blocks) - it starts (or ends) with a header indicating it's describing an algorithm. Then it has a list like structure listing steps and equations for an algorithm. Sometimes it can also appear as “pseudo code” blocks.																																								
Caption	 Figure 1: Overview of the revised semantic overlay network	Usually started with Figure x or Table x.																																								

Top/Bottom

Category	Examples	Definition
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Header		Refers to the text at the top of a page, sometimes it may appear above a line separator. Sometimes headers might contain important information like paper venues.
Footer		Refers to the text at the bottom of a page, sometimes it may appear below a line separator. Sometimes footers might contain important information like paper venues.
Footnote	for learning contextual embeddings include the pivot word itself in the representation and are computed with the encoder of either a supervised neural machine translation (MT) system (CoVe; McCann et al., 2017) or an unsupervised language model (Peters et al., 2017). Both of these approaches benefit from large datasets, although the MT approach is limited by the size of parallel corpora. In this paper, we take full advantage of access to plentiful monolingual data, and train our biLM on a corpus with approximately 30 million sentences (Chelba et al., 2014). We also generalize these approaches to deep contextual representations, which we show work well across a broad range of diverse NLP tasks. Footnote ¹http://allennlp.org/elmo Footnote *Correspondence to: mayer@colemis.edu, g.madden@curtin.edu.au, ewu@semo.edu † We thank Nick Apergis, Michael Coon, Adam Duncan, Mark Harris, John Y. Rush, Brad Sturgill, Edinaldo Tebaldi and participants at the BCEC Applied Econometrics Workshop, 85th Annual Conference of the Southern Economic Association and 22nd International Panel Data Conference for helpful comments. We also thank Thien Tran and Feng Liu for excellent research assistance, and the Bankwest Curtin Economics Centre for financial support under award RES-54716.	The biggest difference between a footer and a footnote is that, footnote points to somewhere in the original text. Thus, footnote usually begins with a number or some characters (e.g., *) for linking. Note: 1. When labeling, please also include the the index 2. It might also contain important information like author emails, etc.

Semantic Regions

Category	Screenshots	Definition
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Author/Affiliation		Author affiliations
Author/Email		Author emails. Sometimes might appear within a footer/header.
Paper/Venue	 	The venues for a paper. Note: - Usually the journal name / conference are something we care about. But please also include the volume number / DOI when it's possible. - But sometimes a paper venue information might also appear directly next to some texts indicating copyright, time, or location. We do not need the them, see the example below:

Texts that don't need annotation

For objects not listed in the previous sections, we usually don't need to assign tags for them. Specifically, we don't need to label:

Category	Examples	Definition
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Irrelevant Text

Time- and Ventricular-Specific Expression Profiles of Genes Encoding Z-Disk Proteins in Pressure Overload Model of Left Ventricular Hypertrophy

Abstract Hypertension is a major risk factor for cardiovascular disease. In cardiomyocytes, mechanical stress plays an important role in contraction, which sensing and homeostatic regulation. One of the major mechanosensitive axes in cardiomyocytes, the Z-disk, consists of numerous of structural and signaling proteins, that may undergo conformational or gene expression changes under pathological stress conditions. In present study we generated a rat model of pressure overload cardiac hypertrophy validated by echocardiographic and histopathological examinations. We assessed that during hypertrophy progression expression of several genes encoding Z-disk proteins (RbA2, Ldlt, Cnnp1, Ntln1) is different at early and late stages of cardiac remodeling. Moreover, expression patterns of several genes are opposite in myocardium of overloaded left ventricle and hemodynamically unloaded right ventricle, and expression profiles in interatrial region are more similar to right ventricle. Additionally, we revealed inconsistencies between mRNA and protein level changes of Actn1, one of the major structural Z-disk element. At lower loading point (at the investigated Z-disk proteins participate in pathological stress adaptation through undergoing the gene expression changes, and suggest the most important role of hypertrophic response modulation during different stages of cardiac remodeling.

Keywords: Left ventricular hypertrophy; mechanotransduction; gene expression; pressure overload

INTRODUCTION

The mechanism of transforming external stretch signals to a biochemical response in cardiomyocytes involves and involves in one of the important components of cell adaptation and homeostasis control. The process, called mechanotransduction, plays an important role in different type of mechanosensing cells, and its dysregulation may consequently lead to progression of various

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and time-dependent covariate effects in survival analysis. *Statistics in medicine* 33, 3316–3337.

XIAO, Y., ABRAHAMOWICZ, M., MOODIE, E. E. M., WEBER, R. AND YOUNG, J. (2014). Flexible marginal structural models for estimating the cumulative effect of a time-dependent treatment on the hazard: Reassessing the cardiovascular risks of didanosine treatment in the Swiss HIV cohort study. *Journal of the American Statistical Association* **109**, 455–464.

[Received February 6, 2017; revised January 15, 2018; accepted for publication January 16, 2018]

Title

Prevalence of reduced bone mineral density in patients with anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies associated vasculitis and the role of immunosuppressive therapy; a cross-sectional study

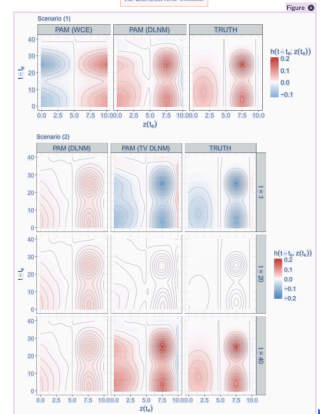
Author

Maarten M. Boomsma¹, Coen A. Stegeman², Andrea B. Kramer³, Marjan Karsijns⁴, D. Albertus Piers⁴, Jan Willem Cohen Tervaert⁵

Footnote

Department of Internal Medicine, Division of ¹ Clinical Immunology, and ² Nephrology, University Hospital Groningen; ³ Medical Faculty, University of Groningen; Department of ⁴ Nuclear Medicine, University Hospital Groningen; Department of Internal Medicine, ⁵ Division of Clinical Immunology, University Hospital Maastricht, The Netherlands.

Common Issues

ID	Example	Issue and Fix
1	316  Patients admitted to an intensive care unit (ICU) often require mechanical ventilation (MV) and artificial nutrition (enteral or parenteral). The optimal timing and amount of artificial nutrition, however, is unclear and previous observational and randomized studies have not yielded consistent results (for details, see Tables S5 and S6 in Appendix A.9 of supplementary material available at <i>Biostatistics</i> online). Modeling the association between caloric intake and survival is particularly challenging for the following reasons: First, the amount of artificial caloric intake during ICU stay varies daily on a per patient basis. Second,	Issue: Confusing page header looks like a section header Sometimes the header could be really confusing - it might look like a section header. For this case, the header (A. BENDER AND OTHERS) is confused as a section header. Fix: Follow the top to bottom order when labeling a page. Pay extra attention near the top and bottom of the page.
2	Model (2.2) is a GLM, in which covariate effects are assumed to be linear in x and constant or linear over t as well as non-cumulative, and observations are assumed to be independent. In order to remove these restrictions, we introduce the class of <i>piece-wise exponential additive mixed models</i> (PAMMs) (cf. Argypoulos and Unruh, 2015), in analogy to the extension of GLMs to generalized additive mixed models (GAMMs). By doing so, we can simultaneously (i) achieve reliable estimates of the baseline hazard parameters $\lambda_{0j}, j = 1, \dots, J$ even for very fine partitions $\{x_0, \dots, x_J\}$ of the follow-up with large J (Section 2.2.1), (ii) include random frailty effects to model the heterogeneity of and dependence between observations with a known grouping structure, e.g., patients from different hospitals in a multicenter study (Section 2.2.2), (iii) include non-linearly time-varying and non-linear effects of both time-constant or TDCs (Section 2.2.3), (iv) include cumulative, time-lagged, and time-varying effects (i.e., EUR_{time-varying} TDCs (Section 2.2.4)). The basic idea—detailed in the subsections below—is to use penalized estimation of spline basis representations of the respective effects or rates in order to obtain models that are highly flexible and yet allow for reliable inference (cf. our Section 2.3, Argypoulos and Unruh, 2015, p. 13f). In particular, both the time variation and the non-linear functional shape of covariate effects do not have to be specified <i>a priori</i>, instead they are estimated from the data.	Issue: Overlapping between continuous paragraph blocks It's really easy to create incorrect overlapping boxes for paragraph regions, as shown in this case (the two paragraph boxes overlap in the highlighted red region). Fix: When labeling continuous blocks, please be cautious when creating boxes near the boundaries.
3	328  Figure 3. Simulation Part A. Scenario (1): estimated WCE ($\hat{WCE}(t, x, u)$), left; estimated DLNM ($\hat{DLNM}(t, x, u)$), middle; and true simulated bivariate effect surfaces ($W(t, x, u)$), right for different values of latency $t = 1, 2, 3$ and exposure $x = 1, 2, 3$. Scenario (2): estimated (left and middle panels) and true simulated (right panel) bivariate effect surfaces ($W(t, x, u)$), and $W(t, x, u)$, respectively, for different values of latency $t = 1, 2, 3$, exposure $x = 1, 2, 3$, and for follow-up times $u \in \{1, 20, 40\}$. In both Scenarios, displayed estimates are obtained by averaging over all estimates from $B = 500$ simulation runs.	Issue: how to label composite figures (a huge figure with many subplots)? Fix: For a composite within the same page, label a huge figure block

predicted (fixed) (for clarity, we have denormalised the value of the covariance parameter λ)																					
	model	PAPER 1										PAPER 2									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
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BAYES	COB-INT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
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	COB-INT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
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	COB-INT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
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Boomsma, Maarten Michiel

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