

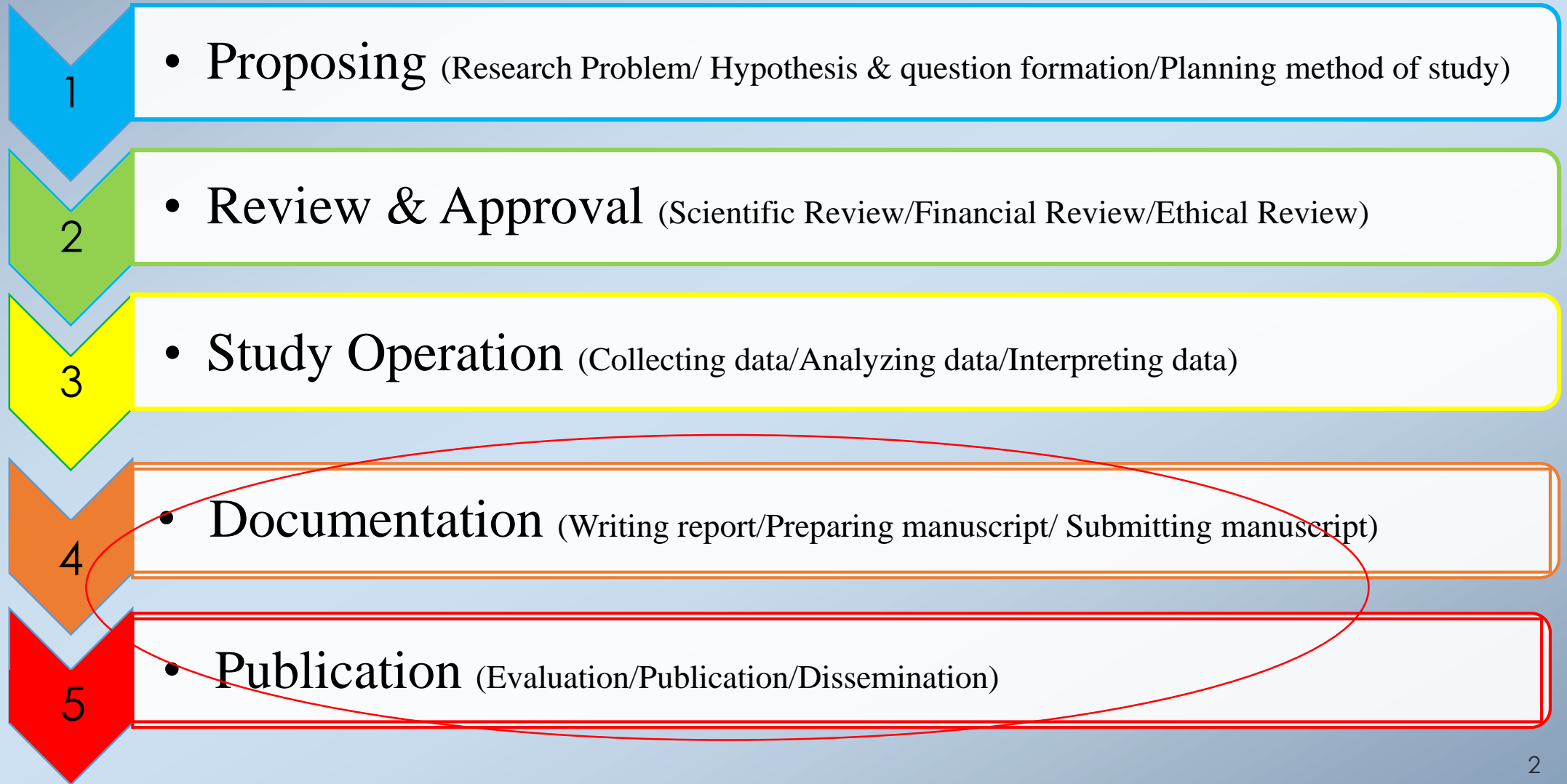


هوالمحبوب

اخلاق در نشر آثار پژوهشی

دکتر ندا یاوری
پزشک و متخصص اخلاق پزشکی
دانشگاه علوم پزشکی اصفهان

A standard Research Road



Documentation



نکات اخلاقی در نوشتن پایان نامه و دستنوشته مقاله (Documentation)

- انتشار نتایج تحقیق یک الزام اخلاقی است (به جز در مواردی مانند محرمانه بودن نتایج یا تبدیل به patent)
- لزوم اجتناب از مراجعه به شرکت های مدعی نوشتن مقاله یا پایان نامه بر اساس قانون پیشگیری و مقابله با تقلب در تهیه آثار علمی
- لزوم بررسی و شناخت درست مجله مناسب و تشخیص مجلات تقلبی یا نامعتبر
- پرهیز از ارسال دستنوشته به مجلات مدعی انتشار فوری مقاله و عدم توجه به Call for Paper ها
- لزوم ارجاع درست و دقیق به منابع استفاده شده، رفرنس دادن برای موارد نقل موارد به صورت غیر مستقیم، قرار دادن نقل قول مستقیم در گیومه
- لزوم مشابهت یابی کل متن پایان نامه قبل از دفاع در سامانه وزارت بهداشت و ارائه نتیجه قبل از دفاع
- امکان استفاده از نرم افزارهای مشابهت یابی انگلیسی برای اطمینان از عدم وجود سرقت ادبی

نکات کلیدی در مرحله مستند کردن گزارش پژوهش

- لزوم نگهداری مستندات پژوهش حداقل به مدت ۱۰ سال و داده های دیجیتال برای همیشه
- لزوم امانت داری کامل در تدوین گزارش تحقیق و ارائه نتایج منفی و یا نتایج در تعارض با فرضیات تحقیق
- لزوم اطمینان از لحاظ معیارهای نویسندگی برای همه نویسندگان دستنوشته
- تطبیق متن مقاله قبل از ارسال به مجله با متن اصلی در صورتی که متن توسط فرد دیگری ترجمه یا ویرایش شده است

Authorship definition?

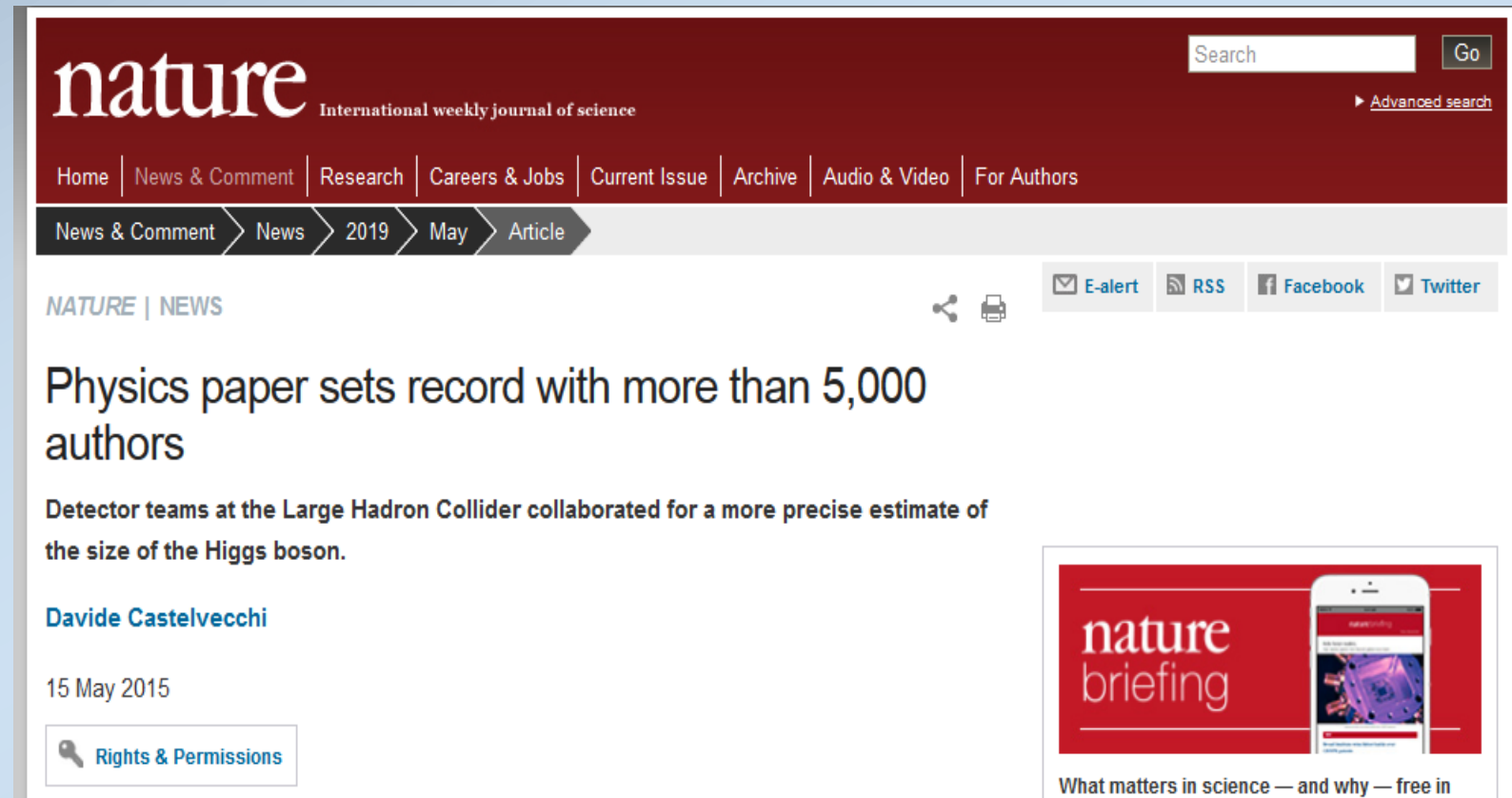
- a) The creator or originator of an idea (eg, the author of the theory of relativity)
- b) The individual who develops a product that disseminates an intellectual or creative work. (eg, the author of a poem or a scholarly article)



The number of authors on a publication?

- No matter!

It varies from
the sole
author to
several
thousands.



Authorship Criteria?



Authorship Criteria?

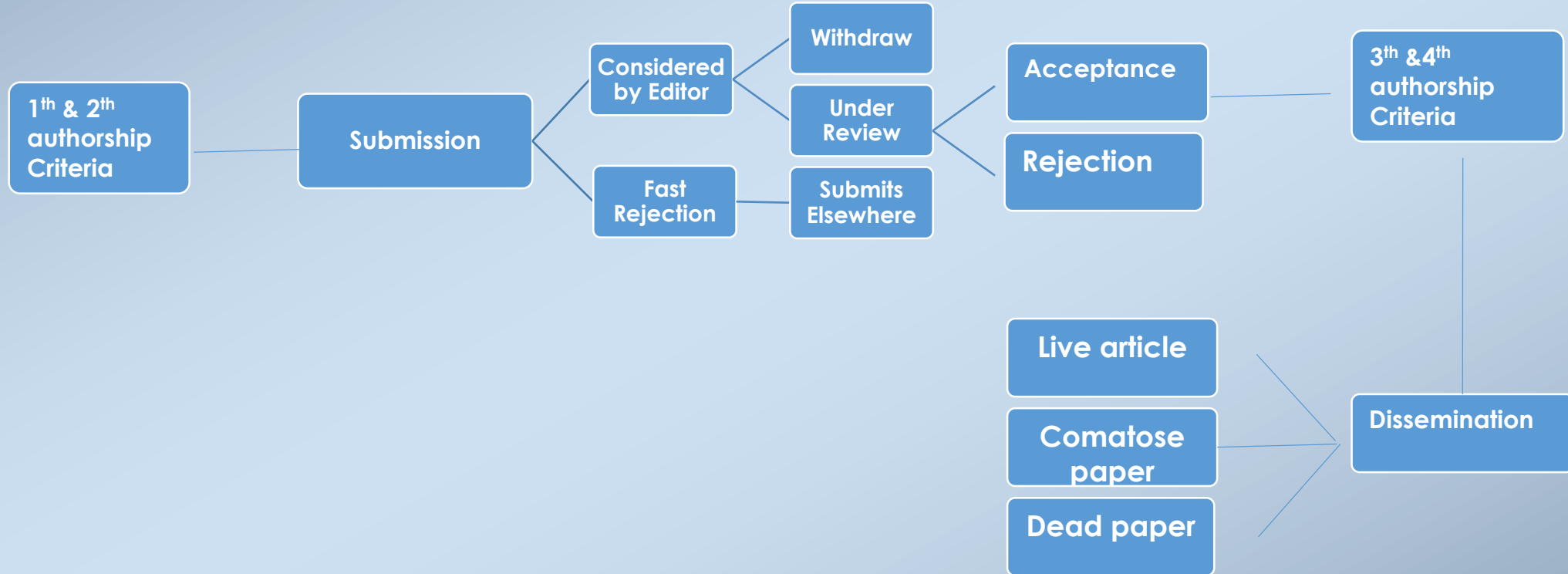
- a) Substantial contribution to the work
- b) Accountability for the scientific and ethical content of the work

Authorship Criteria?



- 1- Substantial contributions to the conception **or** design of the work; **or** the acquisition **or** analysis/ interpretation of data for the work; **AND**
- 2- Drafting the work or revising it critically for important intellectual content; **AND**
- 3- Final approval of the version to be published; **AND**
- 4- Agreement to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved.

Publication Process



What's your opinion?

Dr. Saeedi has not played a role in the writing and conducting of Dr. Alavi's research project. After completing the research, Dr. Alavi decides to prepare and publish an article resulting from the project with her colleagues. Dr. Saeedi suggests that another section be added to the research plan in order to achieve more comprehensive results, and also undertakes the collection of the data required for this section. After preparing the draft of the article, Dr. Saeedi helps to improve its quality by reviewing the text critically. The draft of the article is approved by him and all investigators. All of these people take responsibility for the scientific and ethical content of the manuscript. Dr. Alavi suggests that Dr. Saeedi's name be included in the list of authors of the article. One of the colleagues believes that since he did not play a role in the implementation of the research project, he cannot be considered as one of the authors of the article.

- A) Dr. Saeedi's name should be mentioned as one of the authors of the article
- B) Dr. Saeedi's name should not be mentioned as one of the authors of the article
- C) The matter should be referred to the research ethics committee in the university to resolve the dispute
- D) The inclusion of Dr. Saeedi's name in the list of authors is subject to collective agreement between the project partners

A Key Point

1- All authors should meet the four criteria for authorship, and all who meet the four criteria should be identified as authors.

- Guest (gift) author
- Ghost author

Geoffrey Chamberlain (1995)

- Linked to Malcolm Pearce case
- World renowned ultrasound expert
- Chamberlain was Pearce's Head of Dept, and Editor of *British Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology* where both fraudulent papers were published
- Accepted "gift authorship" for ectopic pregnancy paper
- Reprimanded by GMC
- "A considerable error of judgement" (Wells, 2008)

☒ Gift authorship



<http://tinyurl.com/chamberlain11>

Another key point

- 2- All individuals who meet the first criterion, should have the opportunity to participate in the review, drafting, and final approval of the manuscript. •

What's your opinion?

- Which one can be included in the list of authors?
 - 1- Statistics and Epidemiology Consultant
 - 2- sponsor of the study
 3. The head of the hospital who provides the study data
 - 4- The owner of the laboratory

Acknowledgment

- Contributors who meet fewer than all 4 authorship criteria, should not be listed as authors, but they should be acknowledged.
- Examples of such activities are:
 - acquisition of funding
 - general supervision of a research group
 - general administrative support
 - writing assistance
 - technical editing
 - language editing and so on.



How to Order Author Names?

- a) Based on alphabetical order
- b) Based on the magnitude of contribution

How to Order Author Names?

- The first author: A member with the most significant intellectual contribution to the work by



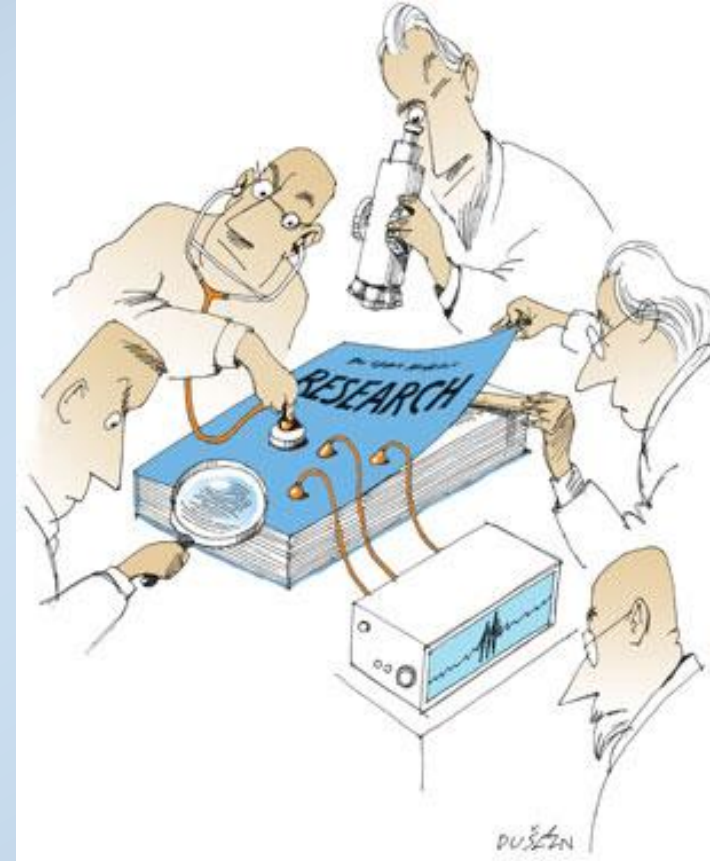
- The last author: corresponding author/ the group leader or a senior researcher
- Remaining authors: In the middle based on their contribution to the research

How to Avoid Authorship disputes?

- a. The order of authorship, should be a joint decision of the co-authors.
- b. The best time to decide the order of authors is at the outset of the research project.
- c. Maintain a record of each of the contributors involved throughout the project.
- d. Any changes in the level of involvement or the addition or exclusion of some members, during the project should be approved by the individuals involved.

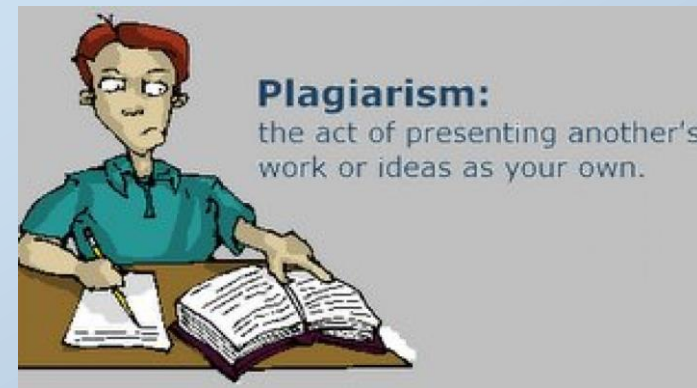
Publication Misconduct

- 1- Plagiarism
- 2- Redundant publication
- 3- Data Fabrication
- 4- Data Falsification
- 5- Author Manipulation
- 6- Peer Review Manipulation
- 7- Undeclared conflict of interest
- 8- Citation Manipulation (Coercive citation/Self citation)
- 9- Lack of attention to ethical guidelines(Informed consent, Confidentiality.....)



Plagiarism

- Appropriation of another person's ideas, processes, results, or words without giving appropriate credit
- **Self-plagiarism:** Recycling or borrowing content from previous work without citation.
- The proper form of Citation?
- Preventive measures?
 - doi
 - ORCID
 - Plagiarism detection soft wares (iThenticate)



Redundant Publication


- When the same data is presented in more than one publication without adequate cross-referencing, particularly when this is done in such a way that reviewers/readers are unlikely to realize that most or all the findings have been published before
 - Wastes time of peer-reviewers and editors
 - Wastes resources and Journal pages
 - Leads to flawed meta analysis
 - Distorts Academic reward system
 - Inflates scientific literature for no benefit other than to author

Salami slicing (Segmented Publication) :

- Breaking up or segmenting a large meaningful paper into two or more publications
- A distinct form of redundant publication which is usually characterized by similarity of hypothesis, methodology or results but not text similarity.


Publication ethics

Salami publishing



Don't slice your research to increase your publication output!

By André Karwath [CC BY-SA 2.5], via Wikimedia Commons



One study

4 publications

Why unethical?
Readers will not have access to all the relevant information to critically evaluate the study

edanz

BAŞKENT ÜNİVERSİTESİ



Data Fabrication

- Intentional misrepresentation of research results by making up data
- Sometimes revealed after publication through statistical apps, a meta- analysis or by whistle blowers

Jon Sudbo (1993-2005)

- Research into prevention of oral cancer at Norwegian Radium Hospital, Oslo
- 2005 paper in *Lancet* raised almost instant accusation of fabrication as it included 900 patients from database that didn't exist at time cited
- Also found that second image in a 2001 NEJM paper just enlargement of first
- Eventually 15 papers (plus PhD) retracted

☒ Fabrication

☒ Falsification



<http://tinyurl.com/sudbo11>

Data Falsification

- Manipulating research data with the intention of giving a false impression
- Such as:
 - Ignoring side effects
 - Omitting undesirable results
 - Manipulation of images
 - and so on

Hwang Woo-Suk (2004-05)



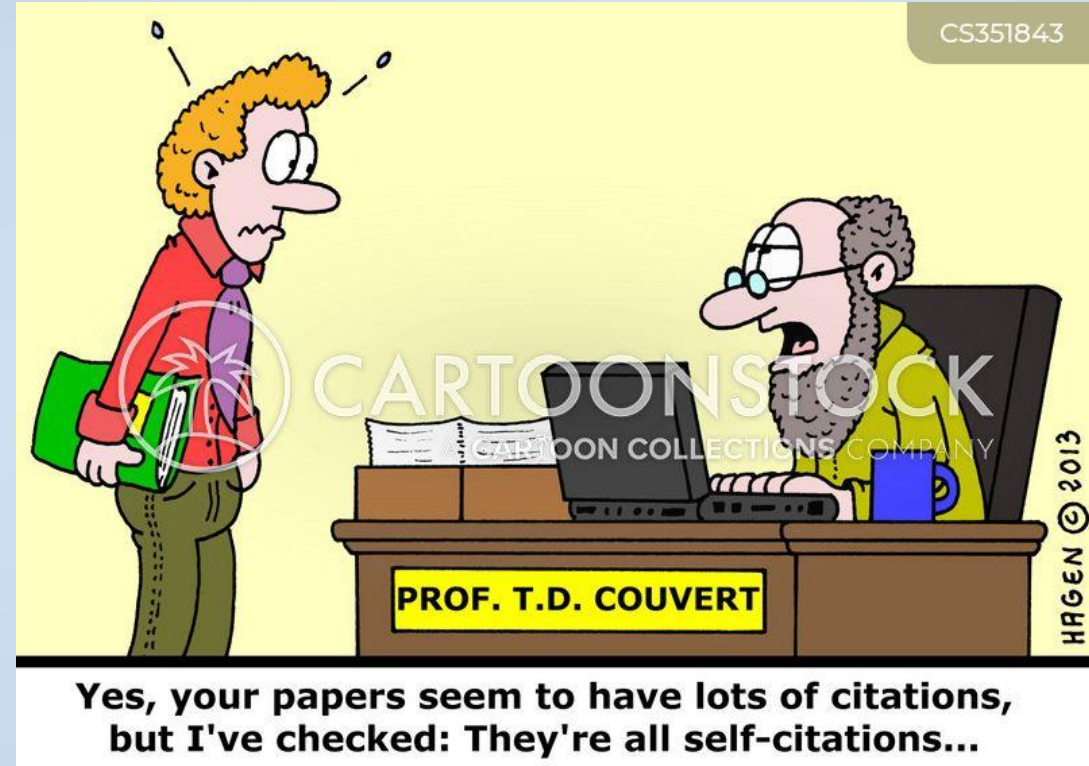
<http://tinyurl.com/hwang11>

- 2 landmark papers in *Science* reporting production of human embryonic stem cells via Somatic Cell Nuclear Transfer
- Data fabricated and falsified
- Also obtained human eggs for research by unethical means, including requiring female team members to superovulate
- Suspended prison sentence for embezzlement

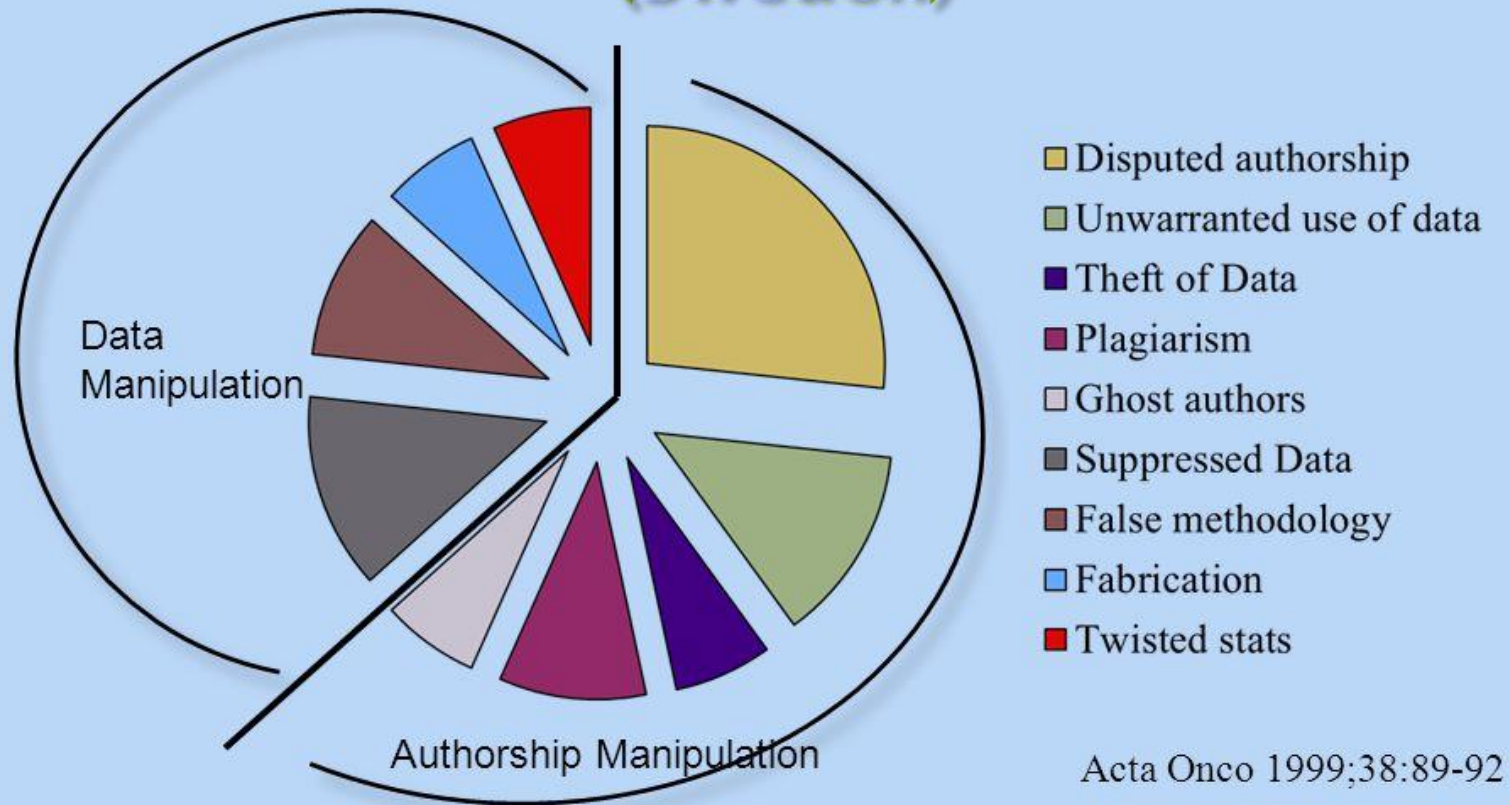
- ☒ Fabrication
- ☒ Falsification
- ☒ Exploitation
- ☒ Embezzlement

Citation Manipulation

- Buying & selling citation
- Cross- citation
- Self-citation
- Coercive citation
- Padded citation
- Ignoring citation



Types of Misconduct Reported to a Dispute Resolution Committee (Sweden)



Publication



عدم اعتماد به شرکت‌ها و مؤسساتی که مدعی تبدیل گزارش
طرح پژوهشی یا پایان‌نامه به مقاله یا ارسال به مجلات و اخذ
پذیرش مقاله هستند.



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What is peer review?

Reviewers play a pivotal role in scholarly publishing. The peer review system exists to validate academic work helps to improve the quality of published research, and increases networking possibilities within research communities. Despite criticisms, peer review is still the only widely accepted method for research validation and has continued successfully with relatively minor changes for some 350 years.

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& scientific networks



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Review of
Proposal/Manuscript



Single blinded review
Open review



Peer-Review at
Publication of
Manuscript



PUBPEER
Publons
Whistle blowers



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Peer-Review of the
Paper/Article

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The effects of vitamin D and omega-3 fatty acid co-supplementation on glycemic control and lipid concentrations in patients with gestational diabetes

Journal of clinical lipidology [2017] - 1 Comment

pubmed: 28502503 doi: 10.1016/j.jacl.2017.01.011 issn: 1933-2874

Mehri Jamilian, Mansoor Samimi, Faraneh Afshar Ebrahim, Teibeh Hashemi, Mohsen Taghizadeh, Maryamsadat Razavi, Marzieh Sanami, Zabol Asemi

Research Center for Biochemistry and Nutrition in Metabolic Diseases, Kashan University of Medical S...

#1 Peer 1 commented 3 years ago

The data in this study is very homogeneous.

In Table 1 the SD values are pairwise identical in 5 cases, but the numbers are very different.

In Table 4 the SE values are identical for each "metabolic profile" in the different treatment groups. the only SE values that are not identical are labelled.

In my eyes this is very surprising results.

Go to article

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Author(s):

Title:

Reason(s) for Retraction:

Subject(s):

35

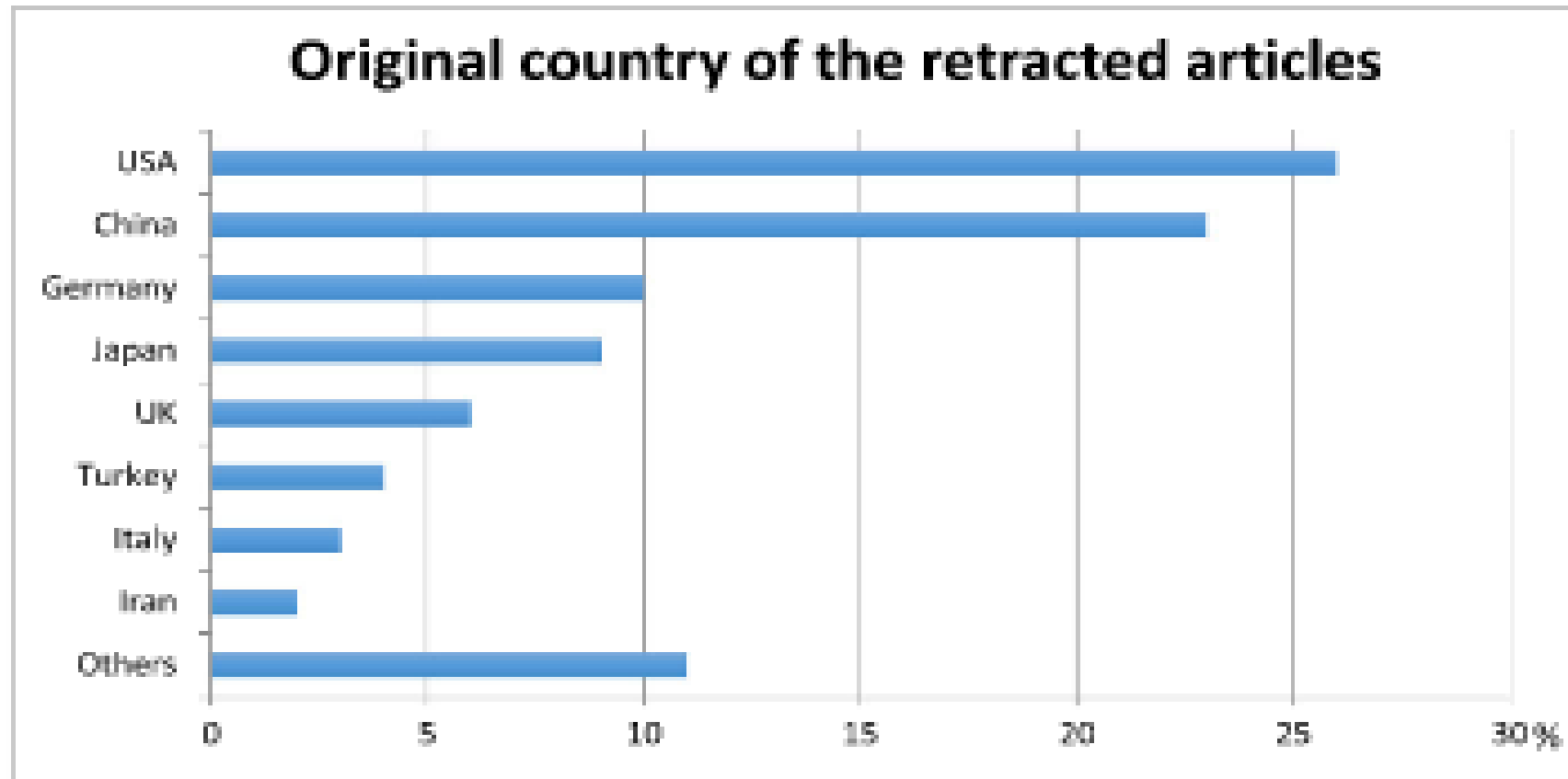


Fig. 2. Percentage of all retracted articles from 1991 to 2016 by country of origin of articles. Other countries are Belgium, Australia, Croatia, Czech Republic, Brazil, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Switzerland, Austria, Canada, Egypt, India, Israel, Korea, and The Netherlands.

چو از قومی یکی بی دانشی کرد
نه که را منزلت ماند نه مه را



- پژوهشگری به دلیل پیشنهاد شغلی بهتری که به او شده است قصد دارد به مرکز تحقیقات بزرگتری که در همان حوزه پژوهش های وی فعالیت دارد برود. او داده های نتایج مطالعه اخیرش را که حداقل ۵ مقاله میتواند از آنها چاپ کند با خود به مرکز تحقیقات جدید می آورد. وقتی رئیس مرکز تحقیقات سابق متوجه موضوع میشود این رفتار او را خلاف میدانند و از او میخواهد تمام داده ها را به مرکز برگرداند. حق با کدامیک است؟

- ۱- مالکیت داده ها با پژوهشگر که زحمات پژوهش را کشیده است نه با مرکز تحقیقات

- ۲- مالکیت داده ها با مرکز بانی پژوهش است

- ۳- مالکیت داده ها با هر دو است و هر یک زودتر بتواند از نتایج استفاده کند حق با اوست

- ۴- مالکیت داده ها با افراد شرکت کننده در پژوهش است.

فریبا اصغری، بسته آموزش الکترونیک مقدمه اخلاق در پژوهش، زمستان ۹۱