

هوالمحبوب

اخلاق در نشر آثار پژوهشی

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

Why Research Ethics Matters?





Thalidomide Study



- Thalidomide was introduced to the market in the late 1950s and early 1960s by a German pharmaceutical company as a sedative and treatment for morning sickness in pregnant women.
- Over 10,000 children were born with thalidomide-related birth defects including severe birth defects, particularly limb abnormalities, when taken during pregnancy.
- This study highlights the consequences of inadequate drug testing and regulatory oversight.

Why Research Ethics Matters?

4

• A study conducted to evaluate retracted articles over a 10year period showed that at least 70,000 people participated in these studies and health interventions were performed on them.

Why Research Ethics Matters?

5 enago academy 02 Protecting Maintaining Scientific Participant Safety Integrity Complying With **REASONS WHY** Upholding Legal and RESEARCH Human Rights 03 Regulatory and Dignity **ETHICS MATTER** Compliance **Building Trust in Ensuring Social** Research and Responsibility Institutions 05 enagoacademy **@EnagoAcademy** nago.com/academy

Joachim Boldt: An author with over two hundred retracted articles

- In 2009, Joachim Boldt conducted a study examining the efficacy and safety of hydroxyethyl starch (HES) as a volume expander in critically ill patients.
- His study lacked proper institutional review board (IRB) approvals and contained fabrication and falsification

Joachim Boldt: An author with over two hundred retracted articles

- Meta-analyses that included Boldt's studies initially suggested no increased risk associated with HES; however, when his data was excluded, subsequent analyses indicated a significant increase in mortality and acute kidney injury linked to HES use.
- This discrepancy highlighted how fraudulent data could mislead clinical practice and potentially harm patients.

Joachim Boldt: An author with over two hundred retracted articles

- By 2018, a total of 96 publications associated with Boldt had been retracted due to issues related to data integrity and ethical violations.
- This included studies that had previously influenced clinical guidelines regarding the use of HES.



Why Research Ethics Matters?



- Dr. Wakefield falsely claimed a link between the MMRvaccine and autism (published in 1998)
- His study involved 12 children for various developmental disorders. Eight of these children were diagnosed with autism.

12

Wakefield had undisclosed financial interests, including funding from lawyers involved in lawsuits against vaccine manufacturers.



THE LANCET

This journal Journals Publish Clinical Global health Multimedia Events About

CORRESPONDENCE · Volume 354, Issue 9182, P949-950, September 11, 1999



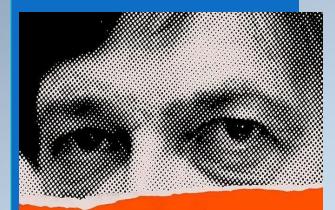
MMR vaccination and autism

Andrew J Wakefield

Affiliations & Notes ✓ Article Info ✓ Linked Articles (1) ✓

The paper was retracted in 2010 after investigations revealed serious ethical violations, including data manipulation and undisclosed conflicts of interest.





THE DOCTOR WHO FOOLED THE WORLD

Andrew Wakefield's war on vaccines

BRIAN DEER

SCRIBE



Fraud Behind the MMR Scare

BMJ Calls Wakefield's Study Linking MMR Vaccine to Autism 'Fraudulent'



In a special <u>series of articles published in 2011 by BMJ</u>, author Brian Deer exposes the data behind claims that launched a worldwide scare over the measles, mumps, and rubella vaccine and revealed how the appearance of a link with autism was manufactured at a London medical school. In an <u>accompanying editorial</u>, Fiona Godlee and colleagues say that Andrew Wakefield's article linking the MMR vaccine and autism was based not on bad science but deliberate fraud. In addition, Brian Deer analyzes the similarities between the MMR scare and the <u>"Piltdown Man" case</u>.

- Wakefield was found guilty of professional misconduct by the General Medical Council and was struck off the UK medical register.
- The publication sparked widespread fear about vaccines, leading to a significant decline in vaccination rates in the UK and other countries.
- Measles vaccination coverage fell from 92% in 1995 to 80% in 2004. This decline contributed to outbreaks of measles and mumps.

A standard Research Road

• Proposing (Research Problem/ Hypothesis & question formation/Planning method of study)

• Review & Approval (Scientific Review/Financial Review/Ethical Review)

• Study Operation (Collecting data/Analyzing data/Interpreting data)

Documentation (Writing report/Preparing manuscript/ Submitting manuscript)

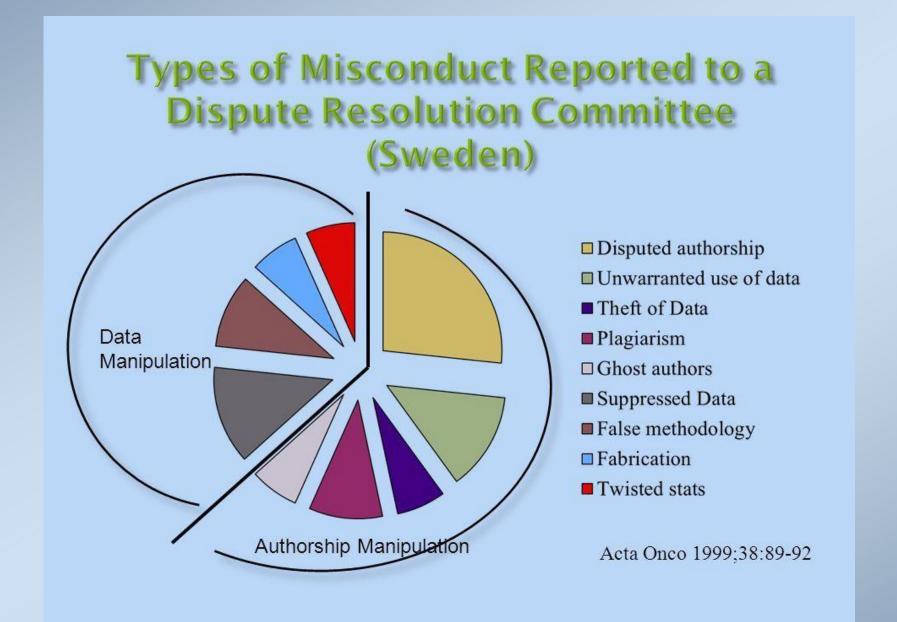
Publication (Evaluation/Publication/Dissemination)

Documentation

Writing report

Preparing manuscript

Submitting manuscript



The number of authors on a publication?

No matter!

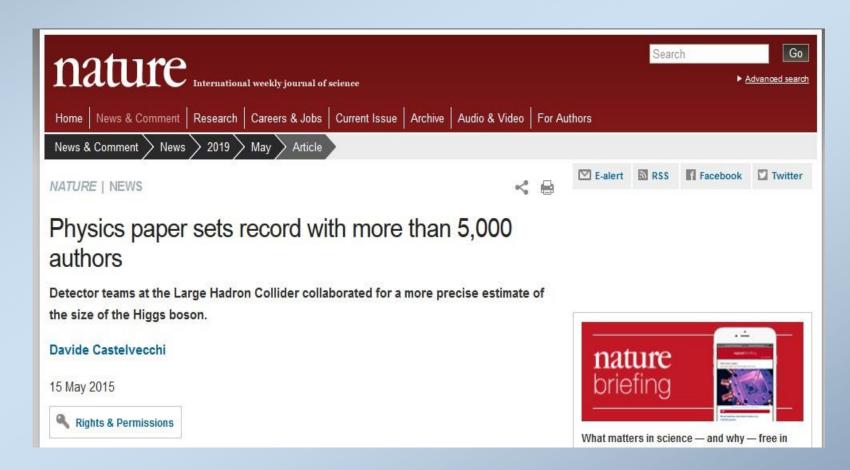
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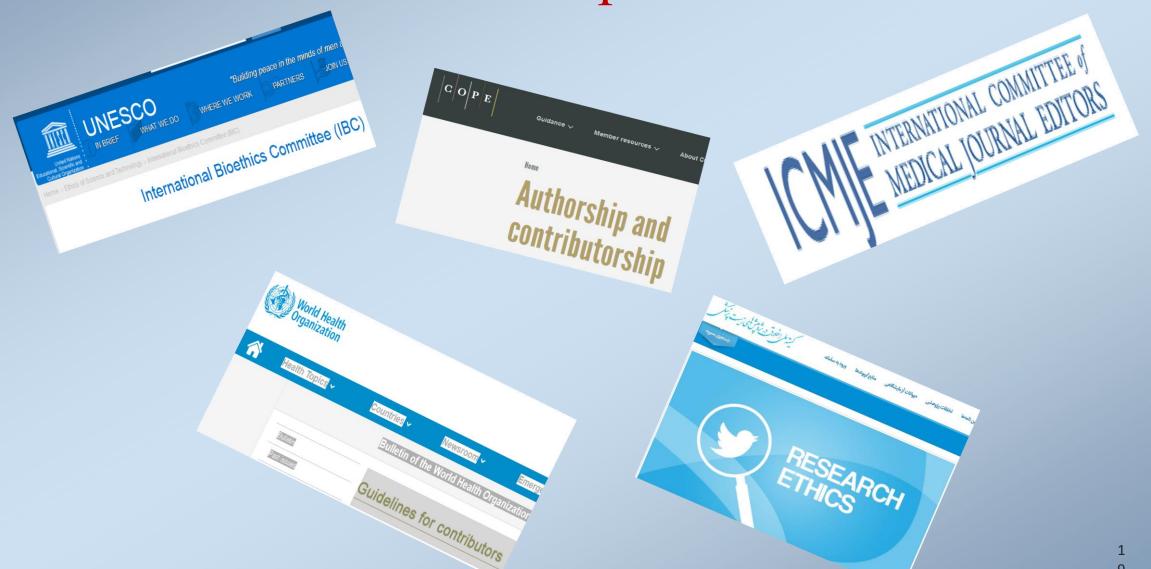
author to

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



Conceptualization Funding Acquisition Investigation Methodology Resources Software Writing *, † these authors contributed equally

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

| | WY | MC | JAP | AF | AD | PP | CR | FM | os | ILHO | JSW |
|--------------------------|----|----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|------|-----|
| Conceptualization | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Investigation | | | | | | | 0 | 4 | 0- | | |
| Data Curation | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Analysis | | 1 | 1 | | | | - | | | | |
| Supervision | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Funding acquisition | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Project Administration | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Writing - original draft | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Writing - revisions | | | | | | | | | | | |

LEVELS OF CONTRIBUTION: MAJOR, SUPPORT

A Key Point

• 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 reknowned 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



آقای دکتر سعیدی در نگارش و اجرای طرح پژوهشی آقای دکتر علوی نقشی نداشته است. دکتر علوی پس از تکمیل تحقیقات تصمیم می گیرد تا مقاله حاصل از پروژه را به همراه همکارانش تهیه و منتشر کند. به پیشنهاد آقای دکتر سعیدی برای دستیابی به نتایج جامع تر، بخش دیگری به طرح اضافه می شود و ایشان جمع آوری داده های مورد نیاز این بخش را به عهده می گیرد.

پس از تهیه پیش نویس مقاله، آقای دکتر سعیدی با بررسی دقیق دستنوشته اصلاحات موثری در آن انجام می دهد. کلیه همکاران طرح، دستنوشته را تایید نموده و مسئولیت محتوای علمی و اخلاقی آن را بر عهده می گیرند.

پیشنهاد آقای دکتر علوی این است که نام دکتر سعیدی در فهرست نویسندگان مقاله قرار گیرد. یکی از همکاران معتقد است از آنجایی که وی در اجرای طرح پژوهشی نقشی نداشته است، نمی توان وی را جزو نویسندگان مقاله دانست. نظر شما در این مورد چیست؟

- الف) نام دکتر سعیدی به عنوان یکی از نویسندگان مقاله ذکر شود
- ب) نام دکتر سعیدی به عنوان یکی از نویسندگان مقاله ذکر نشود
- ج) موضوع برای حل اختلاف به کمیته اخلاق پژوهش در دانشگاه ارجاع شود
- د) درج نام دکتر سعیدی در فهرست نویسندگان منوط به توافق جمعی بین همکاران پروژه است.

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.



سوال؟

شما به همراه تعدادی از اساتید دانشگاه علوم پزشکی اصفهان تصمیم می گیرید مطالعه تحقیقاتی مشترکی را انجام دهید. پس از نوشتن پروپوزال و دریافت کد علمی و اخلاقی مطالعه را اجرا می کنید. اما به دلایل مشغله های کاری تیم تحقیق، نتایج مطالعه در آن زمان منتشر نمی شود.

یکی از همکاران طرح به نام آقای دکتر مدنی پس از ۲ سال از اتمام مطالعه به دانشگاه علوم پزشکی فسا منتقل می گردد. مدتی پس از انتقال ایشان تیم تحقیق تصمیم به چاپ مقاله منتج از مطالعه می گیرد. در یکی ازجلسات صحبت از مشارکت آقای دکتر مدنی در اجرای مطالعه و حق ایشان برای استفاده از امتیاز مقاله به میان میآید. اعضای تیم تحقیق تلاش می کنند با ایشان تماس گرفته و از او دعوت کنند تا در نوشتن مقاله همکاری نماید. متاسفانه تماس مجری اصلی طرح با شماره همراه موجود از آقای دکتر مدنی بی پاسخ می ماند.

آیا تیم تحقیق اخلاقا برای پیگیری بیشتر وظیفه ای دارد؟

دستورالعمل اخلاق در انتشار آثار پژوهشی

- درصورتیکه دسترسی به برخی از افراد که میتوانند واجد شرایط نویسندگی شوند، ممکن نباشد، لازم است آن دسته از نویسندگان که مایل به انتشار مقاله هستند، تمام تلاش خود را برای دسترسی به فرد مذکور به عمل آورند و در صورتیکه فرد یا افراد مذکور باز هم در دسترس نباشند، دستنوشته تنها در صورتی قابل انتشار خواهد بود که این موضوع میورد تایید کمیته ی اخلاق در پژوهش دانشگاه محل فعالیت نویسنده اول یا نویسنده طرف مکاتبه باشد .
- در هرحال نام هیچ فردی بدون اطلاع وی و تایید متن نهایی دستونشته نباید در لیست نویسندگان قرار بگیرد.

سوال؟؟

پس از تلاش از مسیر های متعدد موفق می شوید با آقای دکتر مدنی تماس حاصل کنید. اما بعد از طرح موضوع چاپ مقاله ایشان عنوان می کند به دلیل اینکه کار انجام شده از نظر علمی به اندازه کافی قوی نیست و چاپ مقاله می تواند اعتبار حرفه ای او را مخدوش نماید نسبت به چاپ مقاله موافق نمی باشد. بقیه اعضای تیم علاقمند به انتشار نتایج مطالعه در قالب مقاله می باشند. تکلیف چیست؟

دستور العمل اخلاق در انتشار آثار پڑو هشی

- ماده ۳-۱: در صورت مخالفت یک یا چند نفر از پژوهشگران دارای شرایط بالقوه نویسندگی با نوشتن و انتشار مقاله حاصل از طرح تحقیقاتی یا پایان نامه، ارسال و چاپ مقاله توسط سایر نویسندگان تنها در صورتی ممکن خواهد بود که با درخواست آن دسته از همکاران که مایل به انتشار نتایج پژوهش هستند، موضوع درکمیته اخلاق در پژوهش دانشگاهی بررسی و مجوز چاپ مقاله صادر شود.
- درصورت اخذ مجوز، قراردادن نام افراد فاقد شروط مندرج در ماده ۱-۱ از جمله فرد مخالف در مقاله
 ممنوع است مگر اینکه افراد مذکور با انتشار، موافقت کرده و شرایط نویسندگی را حاصل کنند.

سوال؟؟

 در صورتی که آقای دکتر مدنی با مشارکت در نوشتن مقاله موافق بود, می بایست نام کدام دانشگاه (علوم پزشکی اصفهان یا فسا) را به عنوان وابستگی سازمانی خود ذکر می کرد؟

دستور العمل اخلاق در انتشار آثار پژوهشی

- لازم است نویسنده، وابستگی سازمانی خود را به موسسه ای که در زمان ارسال دستنوشته در آن فعالیت دارد، اعلام کند حتی اگر در فاصله زمانی انجام پژوهش یا ارسال دستنوشته، وابستگی سازمانی پژوهشگر تغییرکرده باشد.
 - در صورتی که نویسنده به مؤسسه محل انجام پژوهش تعهدی مبنی بر استفاده از وابستگی زمان انجام
 پژوهش داشته باشد، لازم است هر دو وابستگی نویسنده ذکر شود.

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



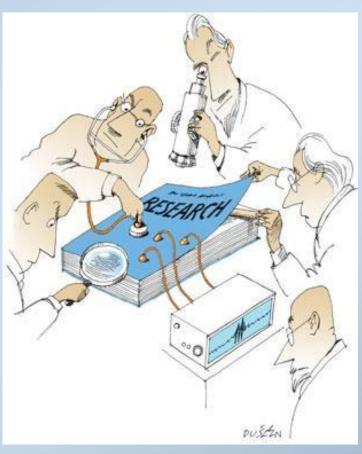
- The last author: corresponding author/ the group leader or a senior researcher
- Remaining authors: In the middle based on their contribution to the research

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.

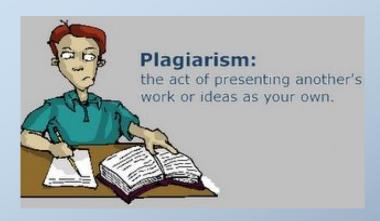
Publication Misconduct

- 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)

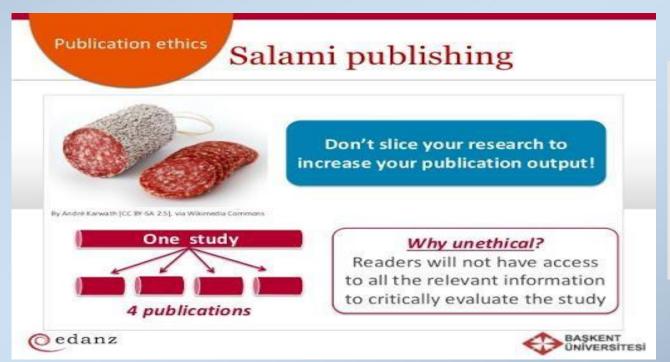


Redundant Publication

- 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.





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



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

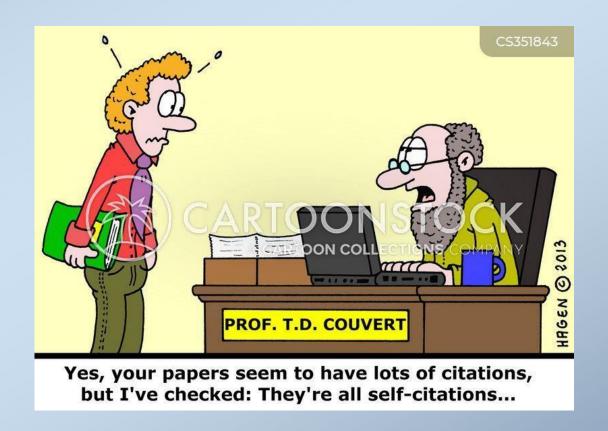
Hwang Woo-Suk (2004-05)



- 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 ▼ Fabrication embezzlement
- ▼ Falsification
- Exploitation
- **Embezzlement**

Citation Manipulation

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

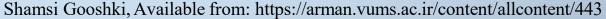


Publication

Evaluation Publication Dissemination

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









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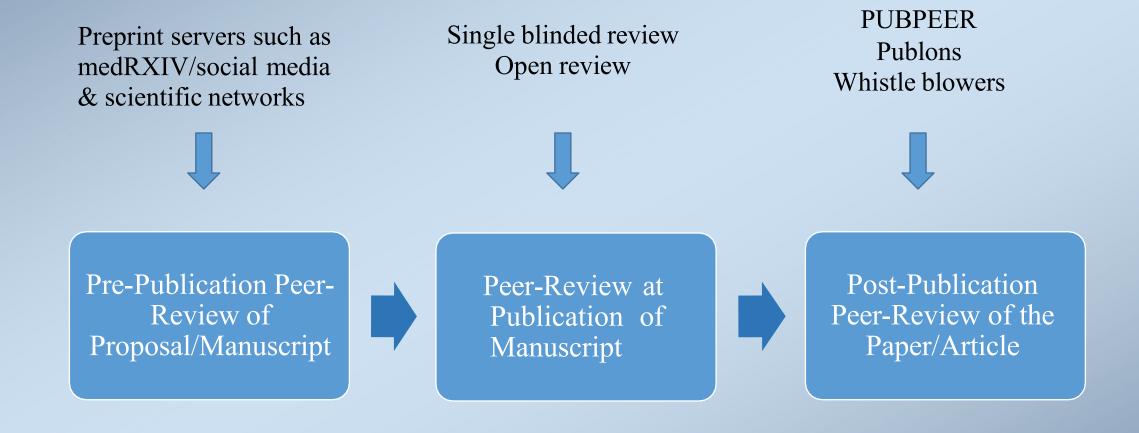




Home > Reviewers > What is peer review?

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.







THE PREPRINT SERVER FOR HEALTH SCIENCES

- Preprints are preliminary reports of work that have not been certified by peer review. ☐ They should not be relied on to guide clinical practice or health-related behavior and should not be reported in news media as established information. ☐ medRxiv provides a platform for researchers to share, comment, and receive feedback on their work prior to journal publication. medRxiv aims to improve the openness and accessibility of scientific findings Articles on medRxiv are not certified by peer review, edited, or typeset before being posted online. All manuscripts undergo a basic screening process for offensive and/or non-scientific content and for material that might pose a health risk and are checked for plagiarism. ☐ Authors may submit a revised version of a manuscript to medRxiv at any time (prior to the manuscript's acceptance for publication in a journal). Once posted on medRxiv, manuscripts receive a digital object identifier (DOI), so are discoverable, citable, and indexed by numerous search engines and third-party services and cannot be removed. medRxiv reserves the right to
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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 Jamillan, Mansooreh Samimi, Faraneh Afshar Ebrahimi, Telbeh Hashemi, Mohsen Taghizadeh, Maryamaisadat Razavi 👵, Marzieh Sanami, Zatollah Asemi 💆

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

W1 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.

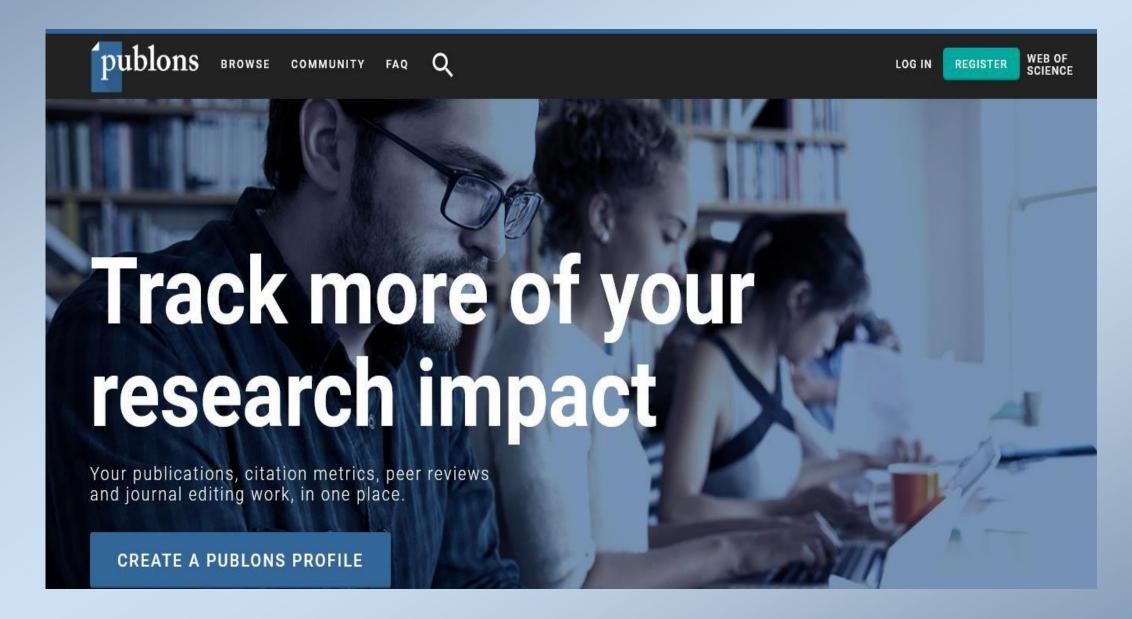
In Table 4 the SE values are identical for each "metabolic profile" in the different treatment groups, the only SE values that are not identical are labelled.

In my eyes this is very surprising results.

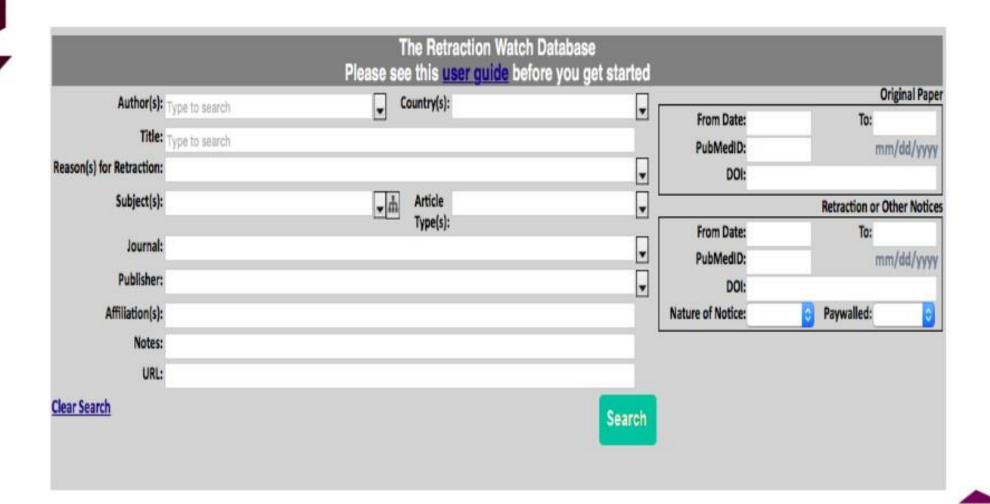
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Authors emails



پایگاه دادهای دیدبان ابطال مقالات



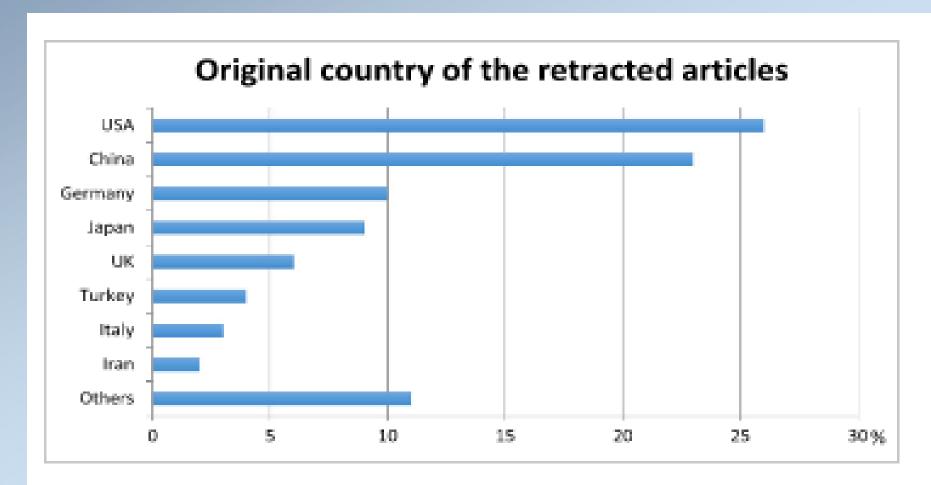


Fig. 2. Percentage of all retracted articles from 1991 to 2016 by country of origin of articles. Other countries are Belgium, Australia, Croatia, Czech Republic, Brazil, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Switzerland, Austria, Canada, Egypt, India, Israel, Korea, and The Netherlands.

AI application in research studies

55

- •The possibility of error by artificial intelligence and the need for attention and responsibility on the part of the author
- The need for transparency in the use of artificial intelligence tools
- •Paying attention to the possibility of human biases in the use of artificial intelligence tools
- Paying attention to the possibility of data sharing and confidentiality violations by AI

نكات 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 دستونشته 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 ۱۰سال 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

