

Publish or Perish: Research Ethics in Academic Publication

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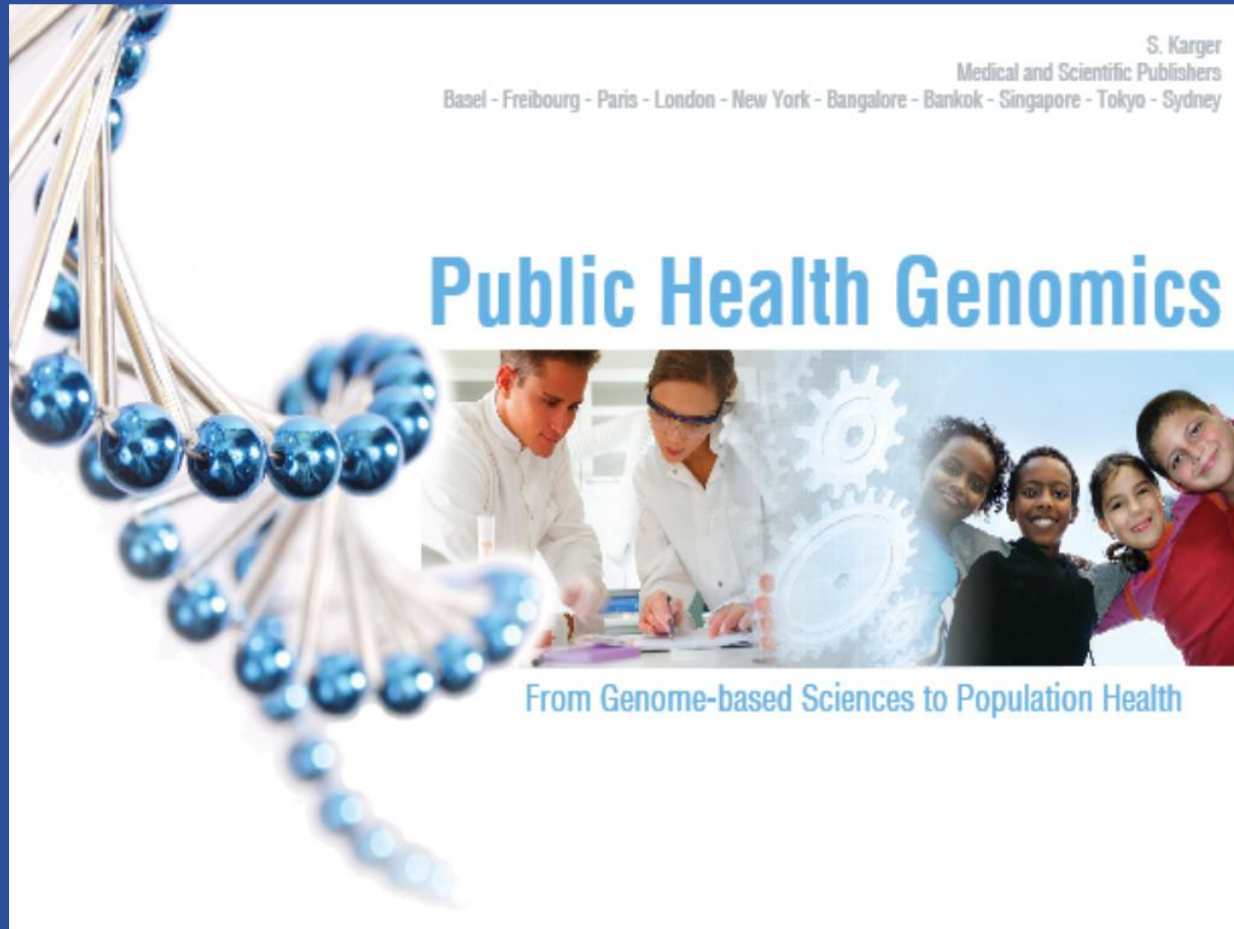
Outline of Presentation



- Ethical Issues (from the publication perspective)
 - Disclosure of Interests
 - Plagiarism
 - Multiple Publications
 - Authorship/Attribution
- Initiatives Related to Researcher/Database Digital IDs

Disclosure of Interests

- “Conflict of interest exists when an author (or the author’s institution), reviewer, or editor has financial or personal relationships that inappropriately influence (bias) his or her actions (such relationships are also known as dual commitments, competing interests, or competing loyalties)”
 - International Committee of Journal Medical Editors (ICJME)



<http://www.karger.com/phg>

ICMJE Form for Disclosure of Potential Conflicts of Interest

Instructions

The purpose of this form is to provide readers of your manuscript with information about your other interests that could influence how they receive and understand your work. The form is designed to be completed electronically and stored electronically. It contains programming that allows appropriate data display. Each author should submit a separate form and is responsible for the accuracy and completeness of the submitted information. The form is in four parts.

1. Identifying information.

Enter your full name. If you are NOT the corresponding author please check the box "no" and a space to enter the name of the corresponding author in the space that appears. Provide the requested manuscript information. Double-check the manuscript number and enter it.

2. The work under consideration for publication.

This section asks for information about the work that you have submitted for publication. The time frame for this reporting is that of the work itself, from the initial conception and planning to the present. The requested information is about resources that you received, either directly or indirectly (via your institution), to enable you to complete the work. Checking "No" means that you did the work without receiving any financial support from any third party -- that is, the work was supported by funds from the same institution that pays your salary and that institution did not receive third-party funds with which to pay you. If you or your institution received funds from a third party to support the work, such as a government granting agency, charitable foundation or commercial sponsor, check "Yes". Then complete the appropriate boxes to indicate the type of support and whether the payment went to you, or to your institution, or both.

3. Relevant financial activities outside the submitted work.

This section asks about your financial relationships with entities in the bio-medical arena that could be perceived to influence, or that give the appearance of potentially influencing, what you wrote in the submitted work. You should disclose interactions with ANY entity that could be considered broadly relevant to the work. For example, if your article is about testing an epidermal growth factor receptor (EGFR) antagonist in lung cancer, you should report all associations with entities pursuing diagnostic or therapeutic strategies in cancer in general, not just in the area of EGFR or lung cancer.

Report all sources of revenue paid (or promised to be paid) directly to you or your institution on your behalf over the 36 months prior to submission of the work. This should include all monies from sources with relevance to the submitted work, not just monies from the entity that sponsored the research. Please note that your interactions with the work's sponsor that are outside the submitted work should also be listed here. If there is any question, it is usually better to disclose a relationship than not to do so.

For grants you have received for work outside the submitted work, you should disclose support ONLY from entities that could be perceived to be affected financially by the published work, such as drug companies, or foundations supported by entities that could be perceived to have a financial stake in the outcome. Public funding sources, such as government agencies, charitable foundations or academic institutions, need not be disclosed. For example, if a government agency sponsored a study in which you have been involved and drugs were provided by a pharmaceutical company, you need only list the pharmaceutical company.

4. Other relationships.

Use this section to report other relationships or activities that readers could perceive to have influenced, or that give the appearance of potentially influencing, what you wrote in the submitted work.

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ICMJE Form for Disclosure of Potential Conflicts of Interest

Section 1. Identifying Information

1. Given Name (First Name) 2. Surname (Last Name) 3. Effective Date (07-August-2008)

4. Are you the corresponding author? Yes No

5. Manuscript Title

6. Manuscript Identifying Number (if you know it)

Section 2. The Work Under Consideration for Publication

Did you or your institution at any time receive payment or services from a third party for any aspect of the submitted work (including but not limited to grants, data monitoring board, study design, manuscript preparation, statistical analysis, etc...)?

Complete each row by checking "No" or providing the requested information. If you have more than one relationship click the "Add" button to add a row. Excess rows can be removed by clicking the "X" button.

The Work Under Consideration for Publication

Type	No	Money Paid to You	Money to Your Institution*	Name of Entity	Comments**	
1. Grant	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			X ADD
2. Consulting fee or honorarium	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			X ADD
3. Support for travel to meetings for the study or other purposes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			X ADD
4. Fees for participation in review activities such as data monitoring boards, statistical analysis, end point committees, and the like	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			X ADD
5. Payment for writing or reviewing the manuscript	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			X ADD
6. Provision of writing assistance, medicines, equipment, or administrative support	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			X

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Piracy and Plagiarism



- “...the appropriation of ideas, data, or methods from others without adequate permission or acknowledgment. ...The intent of the perpetrator is the untruthful portrayal of the ideas or methods as his or her own.
- Plagiarism is a form of piracy that involves the use of text or other items...without permission or acknowledgment of the source of these materials. Plagiarism...can apply to researchers' duplication of their own previously published reports without acknowledgment (...self-plagiarism or duplicate publication).”
 - CSE White Paper on Promoting Integrity in Scientific Journal Publications

Welcome!

'Don't cheat yourself' is an online plagiarism tutorial developed by Student Development. It has been specifically designed for University of Leicester Biological Sciences students and will help you understand what plagiarism is and how to avoid it.

(Click [here](#) to see a key to the navigation buttons, or click on the **play** button to begin.)

Multiple Publications

- Duplicate publishing: publishing the same paper in more than one journal
- Redundant publishing: publishing a substantial portion of the same paper in more than one journal
- Salami publishing: using the same data as the basis of more than one paper



Multiple Publications cont.

- Difficult issue:
 - Some journals want shorter papers, so difficult to explain complex studies in one paper, **but**
 - The same data could be counted multiple times in aggregate studies
 - Up to Editors and Reviewers to decide if data warrants multiple papers



Authorship Problems

- Ghost authors: When someone is qualified to be an author but is not on the author list to hide involvement or funding (e.g. industry influencing results)
- Gift authors: Adding a ‘name’ in order to make publication more impressive
- Disputes between authors: Who should be first author? Last author? Whose graduate student should be included or not?

COPE Case 07-04 Prolific Author

- “[A] recent author published nearly 100 articles in PubMed in 2006, and more than 50 in both 2004 and 2005. This is 1 article every 4 days in 2006, every 6 days in 2005 and every 7 days in 2004. The author is a laboratory director.”
- COPE’s response:
 - Quite common but difficult to police
 - Requiring that they be put on all papers from lab?
 - If person is legitimate author, then journal might want to send him a quiet word that this trend has been noticed.

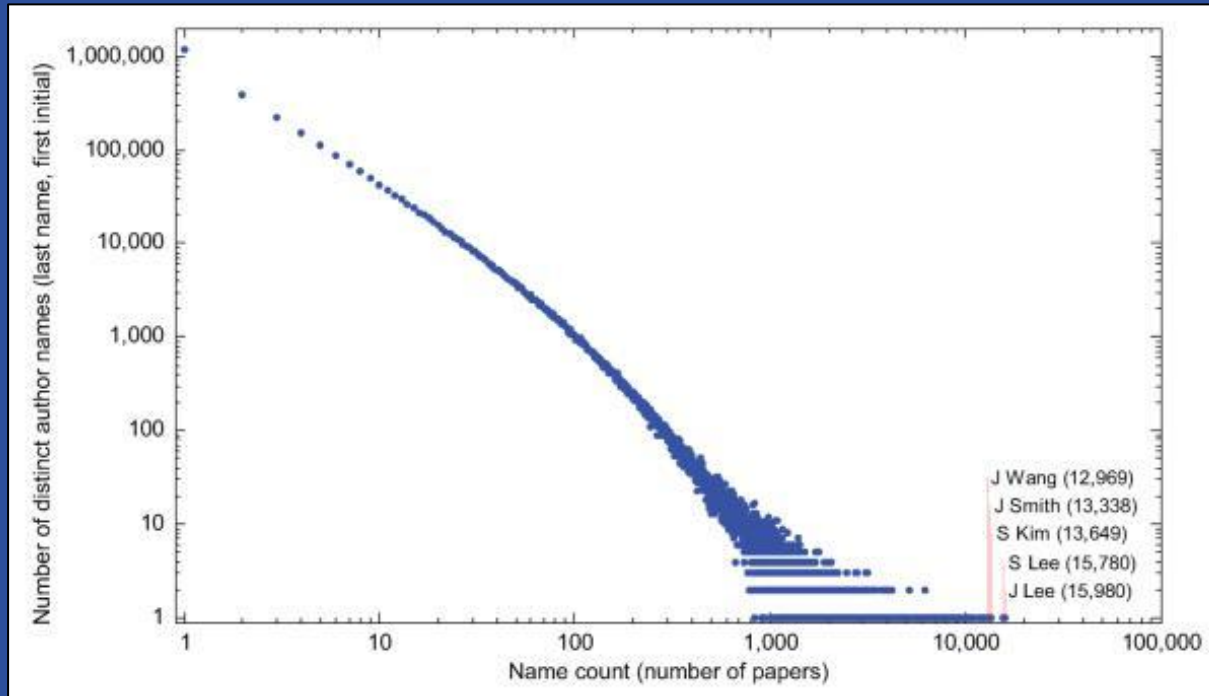
Determining Authorship

- International Committee of Journal Medical Editors (ICJME)
- Authors should meet the following 3 conditions:
 - substantial contributions to conception and design, acquisition of data, or analysis and interpretation of data
 - drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content; and
 - final approval of the version to be published

Author Attribution



- Problem: Authors with the same name
- Implications:
 - Improper attribution (e.g. referencing the wrong person)
 - Lack of attribution (missing out on citations if they have gone to someone else or not been cited at all)
- “...measuring scientific career advancement is something that lacks good metrics in a digital world.” P.E. Bourne and J.L. Fink, (2008) PLoS Computational Biology 4(12): e1000247.[doi:10.1371/journal.pcbi.1000247](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pcbi.1000247)



- Histogram of name counts across the 2006 baseline version of MEDLINE
- “...of the 3 million unique names (based on last name and first initial), most occur only once or a few times, while a few occur very frequently. Of author names, 95% correspond to 61 articles or fewer.”

ORCID

Open Researcher
& Contributor ID

Working together to align the global network

An independent, community effort to standardize researcher identification

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The Initiative

Name ambiguity and attribution are persistent, critical problems imbedded in the scholarly research ecosystem. The ORCID Initiative represents a community effort to establish an open, independent registry that is adopted and embraced as the industry's de facto standard. Our goal is to resolve the systemic name ambiguity, by means of assigning unique identifiers linkable to an individual's research output, to enhance the scientific discovery process and improve the efficiency of funding and collaboration. [MORE](#)

Mission Statement

ORCID, Inc. aims to solve the author/contributor name ambiguity problem in scholarly communications by creating a central registry of unique identifiers for individual researchers and an open and transparent linking mechanism between ORCID and other current author ID schemes. These identifiers, and the relationships among them, can be linked to the researcher's output to enhance the scientific discovery process and to improve the efficiency of research funding and collaboration within the research community.

News

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Next Participant Meeting May 18 in Boston

2011-03-24

ORCID Presentations Offer Update on Progress and Technology

2011-03-09

Three presentations that offer insight into ORCID's progress are now available for viewing.

Led by Prof A Brookes and Dr GA Thorisson, University of Leicester



The screenshot shows the ORCID website homepage. At the top left is the ORCID logo, followed by the text "Open Researcher & Contributor ID". To the right, a tagline reads "Working together to align the global network" with the subtitle "An independent, community effort to standardize researcher identification". A navigation bar contains links for Home, About Us, News, Documents, Register, Participating Organizations, and Founding Sponsors. The main content area features a "The Initiative" section with a paragraph about name ambiguity and attribution. Below this is a "Mission Statement" section. A "News" sidebar is visible on the right, including a "Subscribe" button and a "Next Business Meeting" announcement. A large text box is overlaid on the page, containing a quote about the initiative's goal.

ORCID Open Researcher & Contributor ID

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An independent, community effort to standardize researcher identification

Home About Us News Documents Register Participating Organizations Founding Sponsors

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News

Subscribe

Next Business Meeting

Conditions Offered and

offer insight

are now

“Our goal is to resolve the systemic name ambiguity, by means of assigning unique identifiers linkable to an individual's research output, to enhance the scientific discovery process and improve the efficiency of funding and collaboration.”

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Other Forms of Attribution

- Problem: How do you get academic credit for work that is not ‘traditionally’ citable?
- For example: curating a database; writing blogs; developing software
- Need identifiers that are permanent
- Thorisson, Gudmundur A. (2009) Accreditation and attribution in data sharing. *Nature Biotechnology*, 27(11), pp.984-985.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1038/nbt1109-984b>

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- » [Toulouse workshop Jan 2011](#)
- » [Wiki](#)

**BRIF - BIO-RESOURCE
IMPACT FACTOR**

- » [Create Document](#)
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BRIF - Bio-resource Impact Factor

— ▶ [Disclaimer \(important - please click here to read\)](#) —

While biobanking is in the increase worldwide, and generates wider scientific and economic activity, there is no standardized way to assess the use of these resources, as one of the ways to promote their sharing. Additionally, it is becoming essential to properly recognize the amount of work it represents for researchers to set up a bioresource, and give them higher credit for their effort to make them accessible.

To address this, our team has introduced the concept of a bioresource Impact factor (BRIF). The idea is to construct a quantitative parameter to describe the use of bioresources, modeled on the publication 'Impact Factor'. Such a BRIF would make it possible to document; 1. the quantitative use of a Bio-Resource, 2. the quality and the importance of research results involving it, and 3. the scientific and management efforts of those who set up and made available a valid bioresource and their institution.

This system could be used much more rationally than informal 'reputation' in the evaluation of bioresources activities over time. Also, if such a factor was taken into account in assessing researchers/contributors' professional results, it would increase the quality and sharing of bioresources.

We now are setting up a working group to define and implement the BRIF.

This forum is aimed at fueling our working group's discussions.

We welcome your participation and are open to all ideas, general or very specific.

To facilitate a fruitful discussion, we have identified a number of specific questions (each one published as a separate post) on which you can comment freely.

We have also created one extra post : "Any other idea?" where you can add any comment that is not directly linked to one of our questions. Please be so kind as to consult us by email before creating a new post.

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Join us at www.gen2phen.org

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Latest posts

Resources

- British Psychological Society Ethical Publishing Principles - A Guideline for Authors (<http://www.bps.org.uk>)
- Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) (<http://www.publicationethics.org>)
- Council of Science Editors White Paper on Promoting Integrity in Scientific Journal Publications (2009) (<http://www.councilscienceeditors.org>)
- International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (www.icmje.org)
- GEN2PHEN (Genotype to Phenotype) (<http://www.gen2phen.org>)
- ORCID (Open Researcher and Contributor ID) (<http://www.orcid.org>)

2008/9
THE AWARDS
UNIVERSITY OF THE YEAR

2009/10
THE AWARDS
OUTSTANDING SUPPORT
FOR STUDENTS