

# Principles and new policies of scientific publication

**Faculty members  
2024**

# Questions

- What is the roles of editor in Chief in a Journal
- What is the roles of Chairman?
- Is it possible to make some corrections after publication of a scientific paper?
- Which role do get the highest score in conducting a research work?
- Which role do get the highest score in a published paper?
- When is article withdrawal done?
- Can we submit a paper that has been already presented in a Conference?
- Can results already presented at meetings as abstracts or posters, be reproduced as original data in a published article?
- What is Salami publication?

- What is the acceptable similarity percentage for scientific writing?
- How can we use our words in our previous published papers?
- How can we use a picture or something else from a published paper or even our published paper?
- Can we use Cat GBT for writing a manuscript?

# Every publisher has its own ethical principles

[https://www.elsevier.com/\\_\\_\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0008/653885/Ethics-in-research-and-publication-brochure.pdf](https://www.elsevier.com/___data/assets/pdf_file/0008/653885/Ethics-in-research-and-publication-brochure.pdf)



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## Publication ethics

Ethical standards for publication exist to ensure high-quality scientific publications, public trust in scientific findings, and that people receive credit for their work and ideas.

Hindawi is a member of the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) and aims to adhere to its [guidelines](#) and [core practices](#).

### Article assessment

All manuscripts are subject to peer review and are expected to meet standards of academic excellence. If approved by the editor, submissions will be considered by peer reviewers, whose identities will remain anonymous to the authors.

Our Research Integrity team will occasionally seek advice outside standard peer review, for example, on submissions with serious ethical, security, biosecurity, or societal implications. We may consult experts and the academic editor before deciding on appropriate actions, including but not limited to recruiting reviewers with specific expertise, assessment by additional editors, and declining to further consider a submission.

### Plagiarism

[Home / Guidance](#)

## Guidelines

COPE Guidelines are formal COPE policy and are intended to advise editors and publishers on expected publication ethics practices.



Topic ▾

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### Guidelines

#### Ethics toolkit for a successful editorial office

...A COPE guide To help ensure the integrity of the scholarly record and the publication process, editorial offices should define and implement best practices in publication ethics. This COPE guide is a comprehensive toolkit that explains expected ethical practices in scholarly publishing, and highlights resources for editorial offices to develop their codes of ethical conduct and practic...

# آشنایی با سامانه اخلاق در پژوهش های زیست پزشکی

سامانه اخلاق در پژوهش های زیست پزشکی

کارگروه وزارتی اخلاق در پژوهش    کمیته های اخلاق تابعه    آیین نامه ها    تخلفات پژوهشی    حیوانات آزمایشگاهی    منابع    ورود

English



جستجوی مصوبه

دستورالعمل نحوه تشکیل، روش کار و شرح  
وظایف کارگروه/کمیته های اخلاق در پژوهش  
تمنویب شد.

< مشاهده >

<https://ethics.research.ac.ir/>

• سامانه اخلاق در پژوهش های زیست پزشکی

سامانه اخلاق و پژوهش های زیست پزشکی

ورود منابع حیوانات آزمایشگاهی تخلفات پژوهشی آیین نامه ها کمیته های اخلاق تابعه

کارگروه وزارت اخلاق در پژوهش

معرفی و تاریخچه  
اعضا و مصوبات  
خدمات  
گالری تصاویر  
اخبار

**مجوز ارسال نمونه**  
تمامی درخواست های ارسال نمونه به خارج از کشور توسط کارگروه وزارت اخلاق در پژوهش بررسی و مجوز های لازم برای گمرک و غیره صادر می گردد.

**اعتراض به رد طرح پژوهشی**  
چنانچه طرح/پایان نامه شما در کمیته اخلاق رد شده است می توانید اعتراض خود را جهت بررسی مجدد آن ارسال دارید.

**بررسی طرح پژوهشی**  
هر طرح پژوهشی و پایان نامه باید مصوبه اخلاق در پژوهش داشته باشد. صدور مصوبه اخلاق توسط کارشناس کمیته اخلاق دانشگاه/موسسه شما انجام می شود.

**تاسیس کمیته اخلاق**  
چنانچه دانشگاه/دانشکده/موسسه شما هنوز کمیته اخلاق در پژوهش ندارد جهت تاسیس کمیته اخلاق در خواست دهید.

# کمیته های اخلاق و لیست طرح های مصوب دارای کد اخلاق

سامانه ملی اخلاق در پژوهش های زیست پزشکی

کارگروه وزارتی اخلاق در پژوهش    کمیته های اخلاق تابعه    آیین نامه ها    تخلفات پژوهشی    حیوانات آزمایشگاهی    منابع    ورود

جستجوی مصوبه

مصوبات

معرفی و تاریخچه

کارگروه های اخلاق در پژوهش مؤسسه

کمیته های اخلاق در پژوهش های زیست پزشکی

درخواست تاسیس کمیته اخلاق

لیست مصوبات همه کمیته ها

مصوبات سرچ بر اساس عنوان یا نام پژوهشگر

\*امکان مرتب کردن بر اساس کد، عنوان و نام پژوهشگران وجود ندارد.

همه سالها

نمایش ۱۴۱ تا ۱۶۰ از ۱۱۲۰۲۲ مورد کل    نمایش همه

ردیف	کد مصوبه اخلاق / کمیته	عنوان فارسی	عنوان انگلیسی	مجری	تاریخ تصویب / نوع	گواهی فارسی	گواهی انگلیسی	جزئیات
		برآورد بار مالی بیماران مبتلا به	Estimating the economic burden of					

# جست و جو بر اساس نام پژوهشگر، عنوان و یا شناسه مصوبات

English

سازمان ملل اخلاق در پژوهش های زیست پرسلر

کارگروه وزارتی اخلاق در پژوهش    کمیته های اخلاق تابعه    آیین نامه ها    تخلفات پژوهشی    حیوانات آزمایشگاهی    منابع    ورود

جستجوی مصوبه اخلاق:    شناسه مصوبه اخلاق    عنوان طرح    نام محقق    جستجو

جستجوی مصوبه

مصوبات

مصوبات

مصوبات کمیته های اخلاق در پژوهش

نمایش ۱ تا ۲۰ از ۱۱۳۹۲۱ مورد کل    نمایش همه

همه سالها

ردیف	کد مصوبه اخلاق / کمیته	عنوان فارسی	عنوان انگلیسی	مجری	تاریخ تصویب / نوع	گواهی فارسی	گواهی انگلیسی	جزئیات
۱	IR.TUMS.IKHC.REC.1399.477 مجتمع بیمارستانی امام خمینی ره- دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تهران	گزارش یافته های تصویربرداری و آمبولیزاسیون آنژیوگرافیک شریان رحمی در بیماران با مالفور ماسیون شریانی-وریدی رحمی مراجعه کننده به مرکز تصویربرداری بیمارستان امام خمینی (ره) طی سال های ۱۳۹۶-۱۳۹۹	Imaging and Angiography findings of uterine artery embolization in patients with arteriovenous malformation referred to Imam Khomeini Hospital Imaging Center during 2017-2020	حسین قناعتی	۱۳۹۹/۱۲/۳ پایان نامه	آنلاین PDF	آنلاین PDF	
۲	IR.TUMS.DDRI.REC.1399.053 پژوهشکده بیماری های گوارش و کبد-	بررسی پاسخ ایمنی هومورال به قسمت خارج سلولی آنتی ژن	Evaluation of humoral immune response to extra cellular domain	محمود نادری	۱۳۹۹/۱۲/۳	آنلاین PDF	آنلاین PDF	

فقط نمایش مصوباتی که نام مجری، استاد راهنما یا دانشجوی حاوی کلیدواژه علی پورمحمدی باشد.  
 برداشتن فیلتر

مصوبات کمیته‌های اخلاق در پژوهش

نمایش ۹۵۱ از ۹ مورد کل

نمایش همه

همه سالها

ردیف	کد مصوبه اخلاق / کمیته	عنوان فارسی	عنوان انگلیسی	محقق اصلی	تاریخ تصویب / نوع	گواهی فارسی	گواهی انگلیسی	جزئیات
۱	IR.UMSHA.REC.1401.713 دانشگاه علوم پزشکی همدان	بررسی میزان رعایت موازین اخلاق در پژوهش حاکم بر کار آزمایشی بالینی در گزارش نهایی طرح های مصوب دانشگاه علوم پزشکی همدان	Examining the level of compliance with ethical standards in research governing clinical trials in the final report of approved projects of Hamadan University of Medical Sciences	علی پورمحمدی	۱۴۰۱/۹/۱۲ طرح پژوهشی	آنلاین PDF	آنلاین PDF	
۲	IR.UMSHA.REC.1401.343 دانشگاه علوم پزشکی همدان	ارتباط بین مواجهه شغلی با سیلیس کریستالی قابل استنشاق و سطح سرمی پروتئین سلول کلرا ۱۶ به عنوان نشانگر زیستی پیش بینی کننده سیلیکوزیس: مطالعه مرور ساختارمند و متاآنالیز	Relationship between occupational exposure to respirable cristaline silica and cc16 serum level as a biomarker for predictor of silicosis: A systematic review and Meta-Analysis study	علی پورمحمدی	۱۴۰۱/۳/۱۱ طرح پژوهشی	آنلاین PDF	آنلاین PDF	
۳	IR.UMSHA.REC.1401.162 دانشگاه علوم پزشکی همدان	ارزیابی و پهنه بندی آلودگی هوای سیلیس آزاد کریستالی و مواجهه غیر شغلی با قابل استنشاق هوای شهر از نجران، همدان، ایران	Evaluation and zoning of air pollution and non-occupational exposure to respirable crystalline free silica in the city of Azandarian, Hamadan, Iran	علی پورمحمدی	۱۴۰۱/۲/۱۷ طرح پژوهشی	آنلاین PDF	آنلاین PDF	

# آیین نامه ها

سامانه ملر اخلاق در پژوهش های زیست پزشکی

کارگروه وزارتی اخلاق در پژوهش    کمیته های اخلاق تابعه    آیین نامه ها    تخلفات پژوهشی    حیوانات آزمایشگاهی    منابع    ورود

English

جستجوی مصوبه

کمیته های اخلاق در پژوهش

دستور العمل نحوه تشکیل، روش کار و شرح وظایف کارگروه/ کمیته های اخلاق در پژوهش

دستور العمل ملی انتقال فرامرزی نمونه های زیستی

بخشنامه ها

راهنماهای اخلاقی عمومی و اختصاصی

سایر راهنماها و دستور العمل های کشوری

فرم ها



اخلاق در پژوهش

نمایش ۱۳۷ کمیته

های زیست پزشکی

نوع: همه کارگروه وزارتی اخلاق در پژوهش کارگروه اخلاقی



بیمارستان سینا

اعضا: ۱۱ مصوبات: ۱۲۲ زیرمجموعه ای از: ۱



بیمارستان چشم پزشکی فارابی - دانشگاه علوم پزشکی تهران



بیمارستان آموزشی و درمانی امام (ره) ساری- دانشگاه علوم پزشکی مازندران



انستیتو تحقیقات تغذیه ای و صنایع غذایی کشور

آیین‌نامه‌ها « فرم‌ها:

عنوان	
	تعهدنامه رازداری اعضای کمیته اخلاق
	اظهارنامه تعارض منافع اعضای کمیته اخلاق
	چارچوب مصوبه کمیته اخلاق در پژوهش-فارسی
	چارچوب مصوبه کمیته اخلاق در پژوهش-انگلیسی
	چک لیست نظارت بر کار آزمایشی‌های بالینی
	چک لیست نظارت بر مطالعات حیوانی
	شاخص‌های ارزشیابی عملکرد کمیته‌های اخلاق در پژوهش
	فرم توافق‌نامه‌ی ارسال نمونه‌های بیولوژیک به خارج از کشور (MTA)
	تفاهم نامه طرح‌های مشترک
	نمونه فرم رضایت آگاهانه

# رسیدگی به تخلفات پژوهشی طبق یک کاربرست از پیشن تعیین شده قابل دریافت روی سایت سامانه ملی اخلاق در پژوهش های زیست پزشکی انجام می شود.

سازمان اخلاق در پژوهش های زیست پزشکی

اخلاق تابعه آیین نامه ها تخلفات پژوهشی حیوانات آزمایشگاهی منابع ورود

جستجو

منو

بخشنامه ها

آیین نامه راهنماهای اخلاقی عمومی و اختصاصی سایر راهنماها و دستورالعمل های کشوری

فرمها

اظهار نامه تعارض منافع اعضای کمیته اخلاق

چارچوب مصوبه کمیته اخلاق در پژوهش - فارسی

دستورالعمل نحوه تشکیل، روش کار و شرح وظایف کارگروه/ کمیته های اخلاق در پژوهش

دستورالعمل ملی انتقال فرامرزی نمونه های زیستی

- اظهار نامه تعارض منافع اعضای کمیته تخصصی
- پرسشنامه درخواست بررسی طرح- پژوهشی متقاضی دریافت مجوز جهت ارسال نمونه- زیستی
- توافقنامه ارسال نمونه زیستی به خارج از کشور
- کاربرگ های رسیدگی به تخلفات پژوهشی
- فرم نظارت اخلاقی بر اجرای طرح پژوهشی / پایان نامه

دستورالعمل نحوه تشکیل، روش کار و شرح وظایف کارگروه/ کمیته‌های اخلاق در پژوهش  
( کاربرگ‌های رسیدگی به تخلفات پژوهشی )

### **کاربرگ‌های رسیدگی به تخلفات پژوهشی (ویژه کارگروه‌های اخلاق در پژوهش)**

کاربرگ‌های زیر در راستای اجرای «دستورالعمل رسیدگی به تخلفات پژوهشی» و به منظور ایجاد وحدت رویه در انجام امور بررسی پرونده‌های تخلفات پژوهشی، تدوین گردیده است. شاین ذکر است که تخلفات پژوهشی فقط در «کارگروه وزارت اخلاق در پژوهش» و «کارگروه اخلاق در پژوهش موسسه» قابل بررسی است. این کاربرگ‌ها باید در سربرگ رسمی (با شماره و تاریخ) ارسال شوند.

<b>کاربرگ شماره ۱- دریافت گزارش تخلف پژوهشی</b>
<b>الف- مشخصات گزارش‌دهنده / مدعی (شاکي):</b>
تاریخ دریافت شکایت:
نحوه دریافت گزارش به دبیرخانه کارگروه:
نام و نام خانوادگی گزارش‌دهنده:
واحد محل خدمت:
شماره تماس و ایمیل گزارش‌دهنده:
<b>ب- مشخصات مدعی علیه (شخص مورد شکایت):</b>

۲	مصادیق تخلفات حین انجام پژوهش
۲-۱	عدم اخذ رضایت آگاهانه و مبتنی بر ارائه صحیح اطلاعات پژوهش و یا عدم اطمینان از درک صحیح اهداف و روش اجرای پژوهش توسط شرکت‌کنندگان در پژوهش
۲-۲	هرگونه پنهان‌کاری مانند عدم گزارش عوارض جانبی، مخاطرات و آسیب به شرکت‌کنندگان در حین اجرای پژوهش
۲-۳	هرگونه نقض محرمانگی اطلاعات و افشای اطلاعات مربوط به شرکت‌کنندگان در پژوهش
۲-۴	عدم پایبندی به مندرجات طرح‌نامه و عدم کسب موافقت مجدد از کارگروه/کمیته اخلاق در صورت انجام هرگونه تغییر در طرح‌نامه، مانند تغییر مجری اصلی یا همکاران، اهداف پژوهش، روش‌شناسی پژوهش، روش اجرا، میزان حمایت‌های مالی، حامیان مالی و بروز مصادیقی از تعارض یا اشتراک منافع
۲-۵	انجام کارآزمایی بالینی (مداخله بر روی بیماران) بدون هماهنگی با پزشک معالج
۲-۶	تحمیل هزینه‌های مالی به شرکت‌کنندگان در پژوهش و شرکت‌های بیمه
۲-۷	نقض یا تخلف از مفاد راهنماهای عمومی و اختصاصی اخلاق در پژوهش (مصوب وزارت)
۲-۸	دریافت خدمات غیرمتمعارف از شرکت‌ها و موسسات، به نحوی که برون‌سپاری فعالیت‌های مذکور به شخص ثالث خارج از گروه پژوهش در ازای پرداخت حق‌الزحمه و مانند آن؛ بر اساس عرف علمی متخصصان آن رشته علمی، غیرموجه باشد.

۱	مصادیق تخلفات پیش از شروع مراحل انجام پژوهش
۱-۱	عدم ثبت طرح‌نامه پژوهش (با هر عنوان از جمله طرح، طرح تحقیقاتی، پژوهش، مطالعه، پایان‌نامه و مانند آن‌ها) در موسسه مربوطه
۱-۲	عدم اخذ تأییدیه کارگروه/کمیته اخلاق و شناسه اخلاق در پژوهش
۱-۳	عدم ثبت کارآزمایی بالینی در سامانه «مرکز ثبت کارآزمایی بالینی ایران»
۱-۴	عدم اخذ مجوزهای سازمان غذا و دارو برای طرح‌هایی که طبق مقررات نیازمند اخذ مجوز از این سازمان هستند (مانند مطالعات بالینی مرتبط با داروها و ارزیابی بالینی وسایل پزشکی)
۱-۵	استفاده از ایده‌های پژوهشی سایرین بدون رعایت حقوق مالکیت فکری
۱-۶	عدم رعایت مقررات، ضوابط اداری و راهنماهای اخلاقی در انتخاب حامی مالی یا انعقاد قراردادهای مربوطه
۱-۷	عدم رعایت موازین اخلاق نشر در تهیه طرح‌نامه پژوهش
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۱-۹	عدم شفاف‌سازی یا عدم بیان وجود هرگونه تعارض منافع توسط ذی‌نفعان از جمله پژوهشگر اصلی، همکاران پژوهش و اعضای کارگروه/کمیته اخلاق
۱-۱۰	عدم پاسخ‌گویی به درخواست‌های کارگروه/کمیته اخلاق در پژوهش (درخواست‌های پیش از شروع پژوهش)
۱-۱۱	سایر (توضیح دهید): .....
۲	مصادیق تخلفات حین انجام پژوهش
	عدم اخذ رضایت آگاهانه و مبتنی بر ارائه صحیح اطلاعات پژوهش و یا عدم اطمینان از درک

# در صورت مطابق نبودن مورد شکایت با بند های کاربرگ می توان از گزینه سایر استفاده کرد و توضیحات مربوطه را ارائه نمود.

۳ مصادیق تخلفات پس از پایان پژوهش	
۳-۱	جعل داده‌ها شامل ساخت، ثبت و انتشار داده‌ها یا نتایج یک پژوهش به صورتی که تمام یا بخشی از داده‌ها یا نتایج مذکور اصلا وجود نداشته است.
۳-۲	تحریف داده‌ها و دست‌کاری داده‌ها شامل تغییر یا حذف بخشی از داده‌ها، تصاویر، نمودارها، جداول، روش پژوهش، روش اجرا، تجهیزات و مواد مورد استفاده در پژوهش و یافته‌های پژوهش است؛ به صورتی که با مندرجات طرح‌نامه، واقعیات اجرا و یافته‌های واقعی پژوهش منطبق نباشد.
۳-۳	سرقت ادبی شامل کپی کردن کامل یا بخشی از دست‌نوشته، مقاله و یا طرح‌نامه فردی دیگر، بدون استناد و ارجاع مناسب به صاحب یا مالک معنوی آن است.
۳-۴	جعل و دست‌کاری اسامی نویسنده که شامل حذف نام فرد یا افراد حائز شرایط «حق نویسندگی» از فهرست اسامی نویسندگان، اضافه کردن نام فرد یا افراد فاقد شرایط حق نویسندگی به عنوان نویسنده و انتشار نتایج پژوهش بدون ذکر مشخصات مشارکت‌کنندگان در نوشته علمی یا مقاله است.
۳-۵	دست‌کاری در ارجاعات اثر پژوهشی که شامل ارجاع به آثار پژوهشی خود و دیگران، بدون توجیه علمی است که معمولا با انگیزه افزایش ارجاعات و شاخص‌های مربوطه انجام می‌شود. اجبار نویسندگان مقالات توسط سردبیران یا داوران مجلات علمی به دست‌کاری در ارجاعات، شامل این بند است.
۳-۶	دست‌کاری در مراحل داوری اثر پژوهشی از جمله معرفی داوران جعلی
۳-۷	انتشار هم‌پوشان نتایج پژوهش به نحوی که بخشی یا تمامی یک اثر پژوهشی، بدون رعایت استانداردهای مربوطه، در اثر پژوهشی دیگری منتشر شده باشد.
۳-۸	انتشار برشی نتایج پژوهش در چند مقاله مجزا در شرایطی که به لحاظ عرفی رشته علمی مربوطه، نتایج پژوهش، مترجمان، تعداد مقالات کمتر، منتشر شده.

۱-۹	مربوطه، نتایج پژوهش می‌تواند در تعداد مقالات کمتری منتشر شود.
۳-۹	دریافت خدمات غیرمعارف از شرکت‌ها و موسسات، به نحوی که برون‌سپاری فعالیت‌های مذکور به شخص ثالث خارج از گروه پژوهش در ازای پرداخت حق‌الزحمه و مانند آن، بر اساس عرف علمی متخصصان آن رشته علمی، غیرموجه باشد.
۳-۱۰	عدم پاسخگویی به درخواست‌های کارگروه/کمیته‌های اخلاق در پژوهش (درخواست‌های پس از پایان پژوهش)
۳-۱۱	سایر (توضیح دهید):
<b>شرح مستندات ارائه شده:</b>	
۱-	
۲-	
<b>دستور دبیر کارگروه اخلاق:</b>	

تاریخ:

نام و نام خانوادگی و امضاء دبیر:

□

# سامانه ملی اخلاق در پژوهش های زیست پزشکی

حیوانات آزمایشگاهی	
راهنماها	
عنوان	
راهنمای مراقبت و استفاده از حیوانات آزمایشگاهی در امور علمی	
راهنمای اخلاقی استفاده از حیوانات در فعالیتهای آموزشی	
راهنمای استاندارد تراکم نگهداری حیوانات آزمایشگاهی	
راهنمای ایمنی زیستی مراکز حیوانات آزمایشگاهی	
راهنمای طراحی و اجرای مطالعات حیوانات آزمایشگاهی (PREPARE)	
راهنمای ملاحظات اخلاقی در کار با موش های مدل سرطان	
راهنمای نگارش مقالات حیوانات آزمایشگاهی (ARRIVE-۲۰۱۰)	
چک لیست نگارش مقالات حیوانات آزمایشگاهی (ARRIVE-۲۰۲۰)	

چک لیست ۲۰ موردی توصیف کننده حداقل اطلاعات مورد نیاز در گزارش نتایج کار با حیوانات



# دستورالعمل ARRIVE برای گزارش پژوهش های انجام شده بر حیوان

## Animals in Research: Reporting In Vivo Experiments

✓ دستورالعمل ARRIVE قابل اعمال به هر حیطة های از پژوهش های علوم زیستی است که از حیوانات آزمایشگاهی استفاده میکند.

✓ بهبود گزارشدهی خروجی پژوهش چاپ شده را به حداکثر می رساند.

✓ دستورالعمل ARRIVE شامل چکلیستی از ۲۰ مورد است که توصیف کنندهی حداقل اطلاعاتی است که لازم است در همه ی مقالات علمی که پژوهشهای انجام شده بر روی حیوانات را گزارش میکنند، ارائه گردد.

✓ این اطلاعات عبارتند از: تعداد و ویژگی های خاص حیوانات استفاده شده: شامل گونه، سویه، جنس و زمینه ی ژنتیکی، جزئیات مربوط به پرورش و نگهداری حیوانات، روش های آزمایش، آزمونهای آماری و روشهای تحلیل شامل جزئیات روشهای به کار رفته برای کاهش تورش مانند تصادفی سازی و کورسازی

# What are research misconducts?

## Example of Differences “misconduct in research”

- United States government defines “misconduct in research” as plagiarism and fabrication or falsification of data.
- Finland government defines “misconduct in research” as “gross negligence and irresponsibility,” e.g., understatement of another’s contributions, negligence in referring to earlier findings, publication of same results several times.

# What are research misconducts?

- (a) Fabrication - making up data or results and recording or reporting them.
  - (b) Falsification - manipulating research materials, or changing or omitting data or results such that the research is not accurately represented in the research record.
  - (c) Plagiarism - the appropriation of another person's ideas, processes, results, or words without giving appropriate credit.
- ✓ Research misconduct does not include honest error or differences of opinion.

# Plagiarism

Plagiarism means using someone else's words or ideas without properly crediting the original author. Sometimes plagiarism involves deliberately stealing someone's work, but often it happens accidentally, through carelessness or forgetfulness.

<https://www.nature.com/articles/nature.2016.20916>

### **Cull of papers follows similar discoveries in 2015.**

A tranche of [58 articles](#) authored by 282 Iran-based researchers were retracted today by a leading scientific publisher, which said it had found signs that the peer review and publication processes had been compromised.

BioMed Central (BMC) will retract 28 articles and investigate another 40, whereas Springer will pull 30 papers and investigate another 9. Both organizations are run by *Nature's* publisher, Springer Nature. (*Nature's* news and comment team is editorially independent of the publisher).

All the papers that Springer is retracting showed evidence of authorship manipulation and peer-review manipulation, and 70% showed evidence of plagiarism. For the BMC papers, all showed evidence of authorship manipulation, 57% showed evidence of peer-review manipulation and 93% showed evidence of plagiarism, says BMC spokeswoman Amy Bourke-Waite.

Last year, Springer [retracted 64 articles](#) over concerns that they had been compromised by 'fake peer-review' schemes, in which fabricated peer-review reports were submitted from bogus e-mail addresses linked to the names of real scientists, and BMC [withdrew another 43](#) for similar reasons earlier in 2015. Several other major publishers have reported [similar discoveries of fake peer review](#).

[nature](#) > [news](#) > article

NEWS | 12 December 2023

## More than 10,000 research papers were retracted in 2023 – a new record

The number of articles being retracted rose sharply this year. Integrity experts say that this is only the tip of the iceberg.

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# Nature reports

- According to recent analysis conducted by [Nature](#), the number of retractions issued in 2023 has surpassed previous annual records, with the worse offenders being from large research-publishing nations such as **Saudi Arabia, Pakistan, Russia, and China**. These countries have had the highest retraction rates over the last two decades.
- The publisher **Hindawi**, a London-based subsidiary of Wiley, has been responsible for most of the retractions to date. This year, the publisher has retracted over 8,000 articles due to what it believes are compromises to the [peer-review process](#). This investigation was prompted by internal editors and research-integrity investigators who raised concerns about irrelevant references in thousands of papers, as well as incoherent text.

# A rise in fraudulent efforts

- The big issue, according to Richard Van Noorden of Nature, is “Retractions are rising at a rate that outstrips the growth of scientific papers.”
- To investigate this, Nature combined the number of retractions collated by the media organization Retraction Watch with another 5,000 retractions from Hindawi and other publishers, with the help of the [Dimensions](#) database.
- “Nature’s analysis suggests that the retraction rate – the proportion of papers published in any given year that go on to be retracted – has more than trebled in the past decade. In 2022, it exceeded 0.2 [percent].”
- Among the countries that have had the highest numbers of retractions (more than 100,000 in the last 20 years), Saudi Arabia is the highest scoring with “30 per 10,000 articles” being retracted (excluding retractions based on conference papers).

# The reasons of recent retraction:

Retraction or Other Notices Title/Subject(s)/Journal — Publisher/Affiliation(s)/Retraction Watch Post URL(s)	Reason(s)	Author(s)	Original Paper Date/PubMedID/DOI
<b>23 Item(s) Found</b>			
Possible mechanisms involved in the protective effects of chrysin against lead-induced cognitive decline: An in vivo study in a rat model (BLS) Biochemistry; (BLS) Biology - Cellular; (BLS) Toxicology; <i>Biomedicine &amp; Pharmacotherapy</i> — Elsevier	+Duplication of Image +Investigation by Journal/Publisher +Investigation by Third Party		11/16/2022 36402029 10.1016/j.biopha.2022
Department of Neuroscience, School of Science and Advanced Technologies in Medicine, Hamadan University of Medical Sciences, Hamadan, Iran			
Neurophysiology Research Center, Hamadan University of Medical Sciences, Hamadan, Iran			
Asadabad School of Medical Sciences, Asadabad, Iran			
Department of Basic Sciences, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Shahid Chamran University of Ahvaz, Ahvaz, Iran			
Student Research Committee, Asadabad School of Medical Sciences, Asadabad, Iran			
Silymarin prevents apoptosis through inhibiting the Bax/caspase-3 expression and suppresses toll like receptor-4 pathway in the SNC of 6-OHDA intoxicated rats (BLS) Biochemistry; (BLS) Biology - Cellular; (BLS) Toxicology; <i>Biomedicine &amp; Pharmacotherapy</i> — Elsevier	+Concerns/Issues About Image +Duplication of Image +Investigation by Journal/Publisher +Investigation by Third Party		05/15/2018 29772432 10.1016/j.biopha.2018.05.020
Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, School of Pharmacy, Hamadan University of Medical Sciences, Hamadan, Iran			
Herbal Medicine and natural product Research Center, Hamadan University of Medical Sciences, Hamadan, Iran			
Drug Applied Research Center, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran			
Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Faculty of Pharmacy, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran			
Students Research Center, Hamadan University of Medical Sciences, Hamadan, Iran			
Neuronal degeneration and oxidative stress in the SNC of 6-OHDA intoxicated rats; improving role of silymarin long-term treatment (BLS) Biology - Cellular; (BLS) Neuroscience; (BLS) Toxicology; <i>Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Archives of Pharmacology</i> — Springer	+Duplication of Image +Euphemisms for Duplication +Investigation by		07/27/2020 32715318 10.1007/s00210-020-01954-7

- Indeed, it is clear that editors are perceived ambivalently in the discourse on fake reviews.
- - Recall that COPE specifically highlights the responsibility of editors for failures in their peer review processes, placing considerable onus on editors to identify and deal with fake reviews, as their
- “How to recognize potential manipulation of the peer review process” infographic and their “Peer review manipulation suspected during the peer review process” algorithm ([COPE 2019](#)) attest.
- Publishers themselves are almost entirely absent from COPE discussions of peer review manipulation.
- This contrasts with their hyper-visibility on Retraction Watch as defenders of scholarly integrity. In effect, the fake review discourse allows publishers to simultaneously disavow responsibility for the problem, while demonstrating the steps they are taking to police it.
- Thus, in a landscape where journals are vying for credibility in the face of widespread concerns about prestige and quality, signifiers of credibility translate into improved revenues for publishers. Swift action in the face of fake reviews thereby serves a useful marketing function.

# HOW TO RECOGNISE POTENTIAL MANIPULATION OF THE PEER REVIEW PROCESS

## Peer reviewers may be suggested by:

- the Editor handling the manuscript.
- authors on submission of their manuscript to a journal.
- another reviewer who is unable to peer review the manuscript.

While there is an expectation that everyone involved in the process acts with integrity <sup>(Ref 1)</sup>, the peer review process can be susceptible to manipulation <sup>(Ref 2-4)</sup> as discussed at COPE's 2016 North American Seminar. <sup>(Ref 5)</sup>

The features or patterns of activity shown opposite are suggested to help Editors recognise potential signs of peer review manipulation. Often it is the occurrence of these features in combination that may indicate a potential issue, and they may only become apparent at later stages in the peer review or publishing process.

## Relevant COPE Cases:

Case 11-27: Author Creates Bogus Email Accounts for Proposed Reviewers  
<http://bit.ly/2eT0mVm>

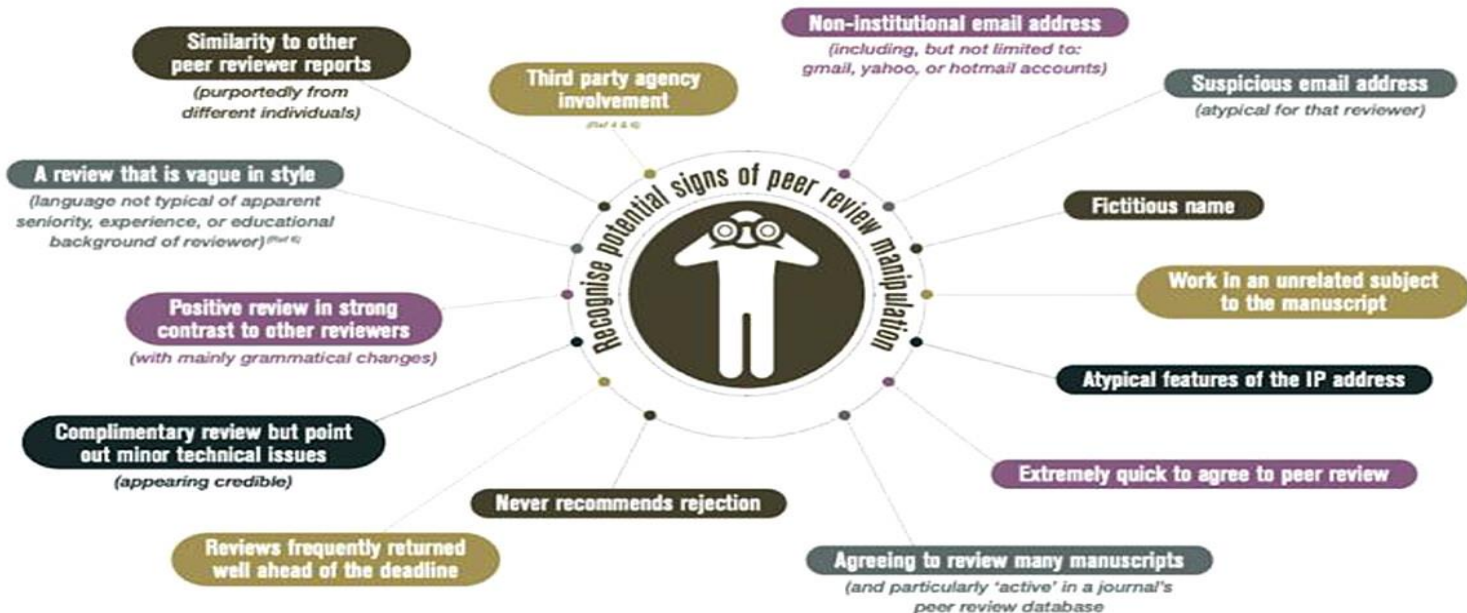
Case 12-12: Compromised Peer Review in Published Papers  
<http://bit.ly/2wVLkKU>

Case 12-16: Compromised Peer Review (Unpublished)  
<http://bit.ly/2y2O4nv>

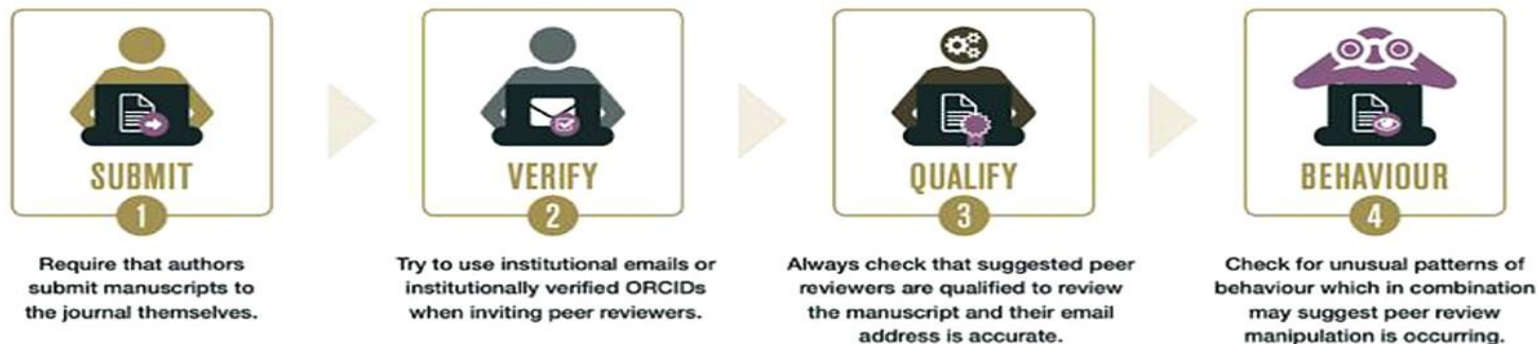
## References:

1. COPE Ethical Guidelines to Peer Review.  
<http://bit.ly/2xZcZrk>
2. COPE Statement on Inappropriate Manipulation of Peer Review Processes.  
<http://bit.ly/2f2NRMw>
3. Who Reviews the Reviewers? Jigisha Patel  
<http://bit.ly/1AgfKDC>
4. Inappropriate Manipulation of Peer Review. Elizabeth Moylan  
<http://bit.ly/2w64bTN>
5. Can You Spot a Fake? The Trend of Fake Peer Reviews. Alison McCook  
 Who Reviews the Reviewers?  
 Kristen Overstreet  
 Peer Review Manipulation. New Challenges and New Solutions.  
 Jigisha Patel  
<http://bit.ly/2vSjZoY>
6. Organised Crime Against the Academic Peer Review System. Adam Cohen et al  
<http://bit.ly/1UmlH7Y>

## Recognised Features or Patterns of Reviewer Activity



## Best Practice to Minimise Peer Review Manipulation



# Our published papers may be again reviewed by reader after publication:

- In this conditions, the reader could leave their comments in two formal (as letter to editor article) and non- formal (as a comment) on the published paper.

JOURNAL ARTICLE



## A Letter to the Editor on the Article by Burri et al.

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Emmanuele A. Jannini, MD, Giovanni Luca Gravina, MD, Odile Buisson, MD,  
Pierre Foldès, MD, Andrea Virginia Burri, MSc, Lynn Cherkas, PhD, Timothy D. Spector, MD

*The Journal of Sexual Medicine*, Volume 7, Issue 6, June 2010, Pages 2289–2294,  
<https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1743-6109.2010.01807.x>

**Published:** 01 June 2010

“ Cite  Permissions  Share ▼

### Extract

A very important parameter to judge a scientific article is that the discussion and conclusion must be justified by the results. This is not the case of Tim Spector's team's last article [1].


On studying twins, Dr. Spector and his group, claimed that the G-spot is not genetically determined, i.e., as the authors inferred, the G-spot does not exist. These scientists reached their personal conclusion neither by face-to-face

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Open Access



## Letter the editor: serious methodological concerns about a recently published meta-analysis on oxygen therapy

Thomas Lass Klitgaard<sup>1,2,6\*</sup> , Olav Lilleholt Schjørring<sup>1,2,6</sup>, Frederik Mølgaard Nielsen<sup>1,2,6</sup>, Christian Sylvest Meyhoff<sup>3</sup>, Marija Barbateskovic<sup>5</sup>, Jørn Wetterslev<sup>5,6</sup>, Anders Perner<sup>4,6</sup> and Bodil Steen Rasmussen<sup>1,2,6</sup>

### Abstract

In a recent paper, Chen et al. report the findings of a systematic review with meta-analysis concerning conservative versus conventional oxygen therapy for critically ill patients. We wish to commend the authors for their interest in the matter. However, the authors appear to misquote findings, fail to report results for all specified analyses, do not identify all relevant trials, have post hoc changed the eligibility criteria, and have seemingly switched directions of effects in analyses of secondary outcomes. These issues have led to incorrect conclusions concerning the effects of targeted oxygen therapy in critically ill patients.

**Keywords:** Oxygen, Critical care, Systematic review, Meta-analysis

To the editor,

correct mortality was 613/1447 and 618/1441, respec-

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### Contact us

Medical Hypotheses (2007)

1 comment

2 days ago

### Disintegration of fish-collagen by bromelain added in a mucoadhesive patch: An insight for achieving of therapeutic lead for oral submucous fibrosis

Atul Anand Bajoria, Sruti Singha Roy, Nandita Parida, Rekha Rani Kokkanti, Swagata Biswas, Ekonthung Ezung, Kumar Nikhil, Soumya Ranjan Mohapatra, Raja Banerjee, Srinivas Patnaik

Materials Chemistry and Physics (2024)

1 comment

2 days ago

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Emma L Peterman, Deon S Ploessl, Kasey S Love, Valeria Sanabria, Rachel F Daniels, Christopher P Johnstone, Diya R Godavarti, Sneha R Kabaria, Athma A Pai, Kate E Galloway

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Zhaoyang Li, Cen Wang, Ziyang Wang, Chenggang Zhu, Jie Li, Tian Sha, Lixiang Ma, Chao Gao, Yi Yang, Yimin Sun, Jian Wang, Xiaoli Sun, Chenqi Lu, Marian Difiglia, Yanai Mei, Chen Ding, Shouqing Luo, Yongjun Dang, Yu Ding, Yiyan Fei, Boxun Lu

Author response

Nature (2019)

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ago

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Kirsten Berding, Thomaz F S Bastiaanssen, Gerard M Moloney, Serena Boscaini, Conall R Strain, Andrea Anesi, Caitriona Long-Smith, Fulvio Mattivi, Catherine Stanton, Gerard Clarke, Timothy G Dinan, John F Cryan

Molecular Psychiatry (2023)

2 comments

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Xiyue Wang, Junhan Zhao, Eliana Marostica, Wei Yuan, Jietian Jin, Jiayu Zhang, Ruijiang Li, Hongping Tang, Kanran Wang, Yu Li, Fang Wang, Yulong Peng, Junyou Zhu, Jing Zhang, Christopher R. Jackson, Jun Zhang, Deborah Dillon, Nancy U. Lin, Lynette Sholl, Thomas Denize, David Meredith, Keith L. Ligon, Sabina Signoretti, Shuji Ogino, Jeffrey A. Golden, MacLean P. Nasrallah, Xiao Han, Sen Yang, Kun-Hsing Yu

Nature (2024)

8 comments

## Disintegration of fish-collagen by bromelain added in a mucoadhesive patch: An insight for achieving of therapeutic lead for oral submucous fibrosis


Materials Chemistry and Physics (2024) - 1 Comment

doi: 10.1016/j.matchemphys.2024.129818 issn: 0254-0584

Atul Anand Bajoria, Sruti Singha Roy, Nandita Parida, Rekha Rani Kokkanti, Swagata Biswas, Ekonthung Ezung, Kumar Nikhil, Soumya Ranjan Mohapatra, Raja Banerjee , Srinivas Patnaik 

### #1 *Gamelia vanschaycki* comment accepted November 2024

These are my comments on the previous journal, "International Journal of Biological Macromolecules," in which the authors "Atul Anand Bajoria, Nandita Parida, Rekha Rani Kokkanti, Sandhiya Viswanathan, Bhaskar Das, Abikshyeet Panda, Srinivas Patnaik" sent the article titled "Innovative anti-fibrotic strategy using a bromelain containing mucoadhesive patch for effective collagen breakdown and cytotoxicity in oral submucous fibrosis" and I had rejected the article with the following comments:

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In pubpeer a reader has identified a duplication of a figure

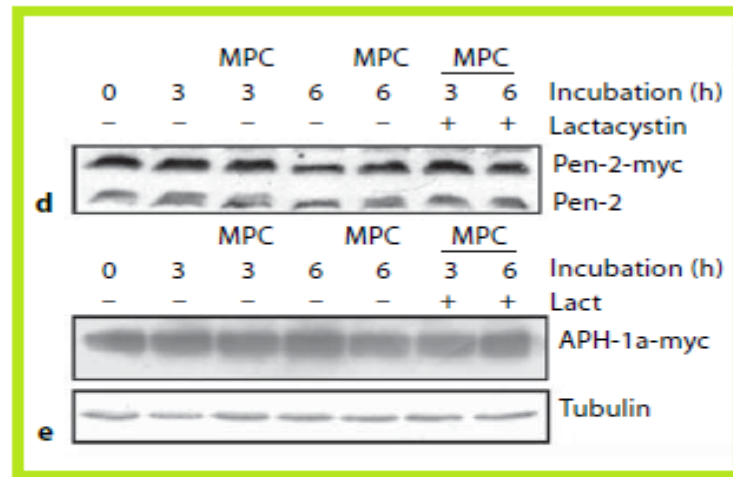


Figure 4 Neurodegenerative Dis 4:156.

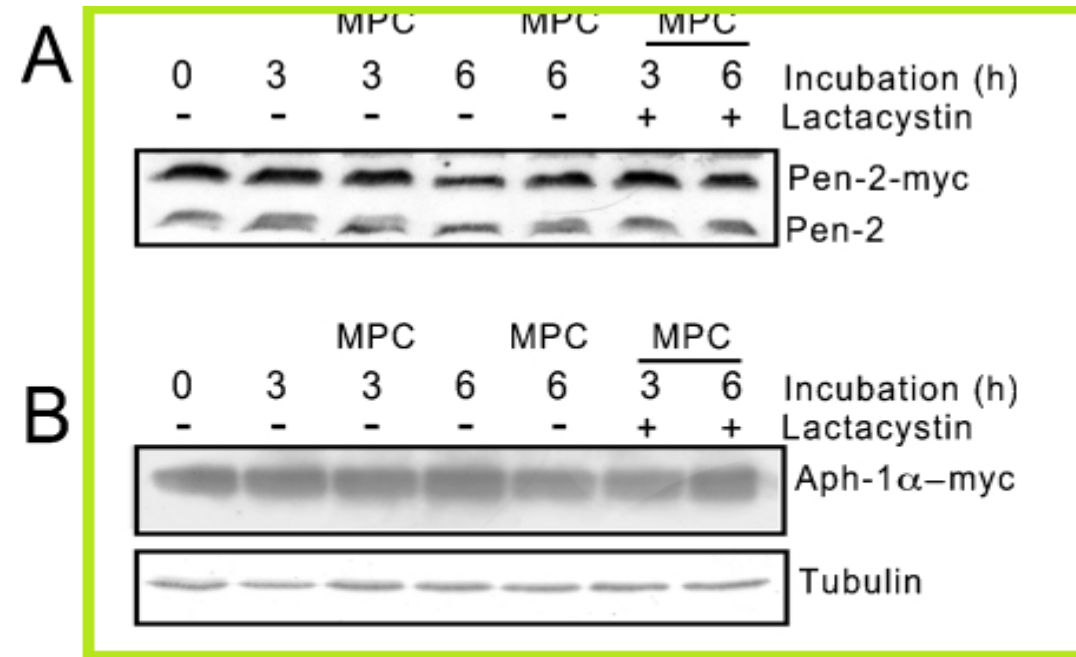


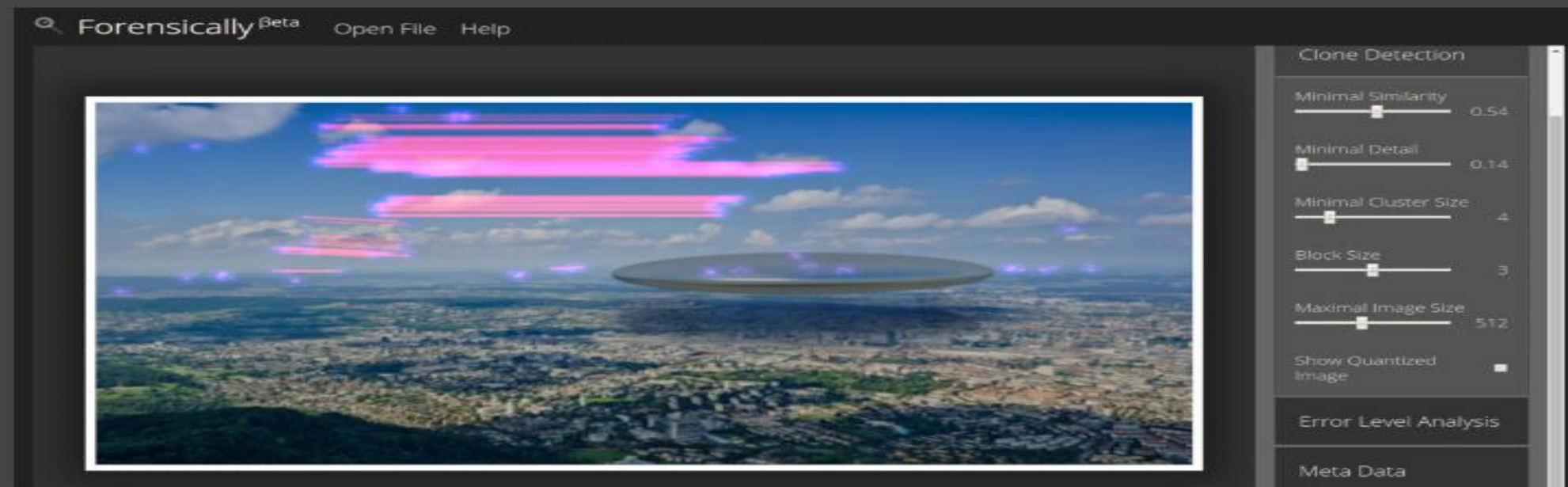
Figure 6 Biochem J 394:501.

# What is the tool to detect image manipulation?

- Image integrity proofing software Proof ig AI, for example, uses computer vision and AI to scan a manuscript and compare images in minutes, flagging any potential issues. Forensic editors can then investigate further, using the tool to find instances of **cut and paste, deletions, or other forms of manipulation**

# A free online tool for identifying image/figure manipulations

I created a new, better tool to analyze digital images. It's also free and web based. It features error level analysis, clone detection and more. You should try it right now.



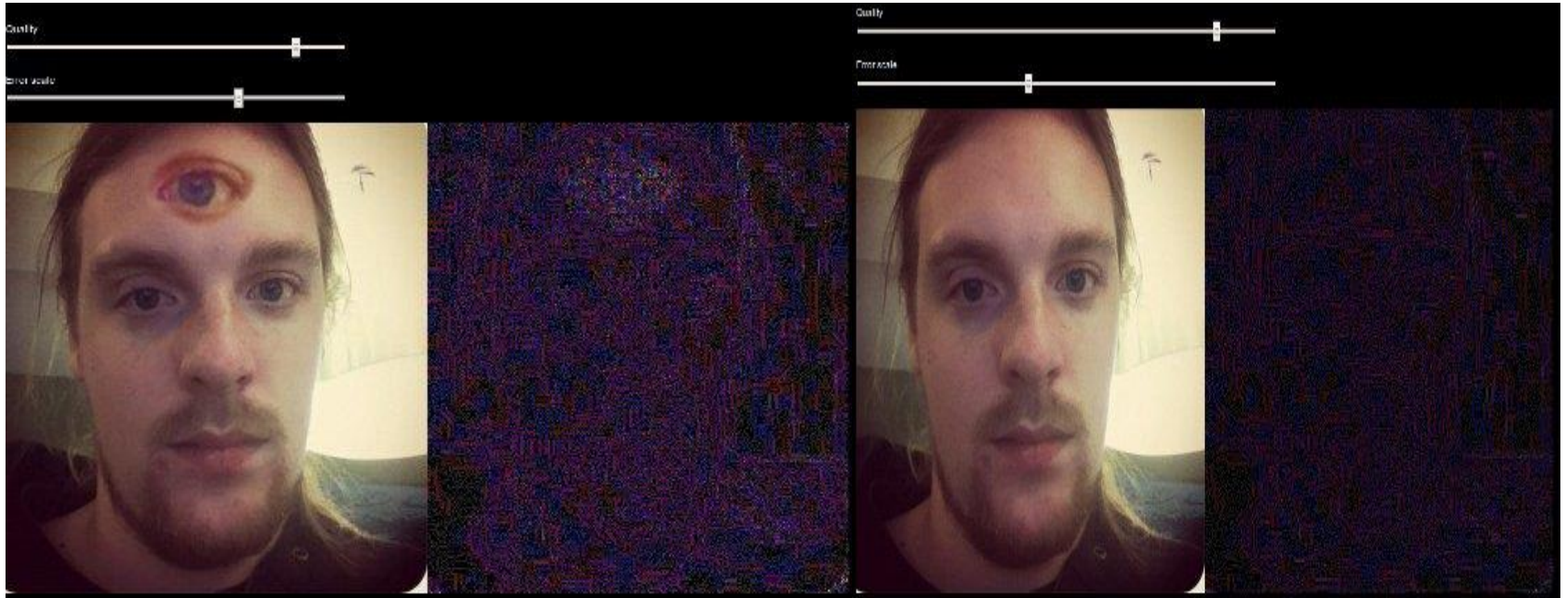
The screenshot displays the 'Forensically Beta' web application interface. At the top, there is a search icon, the text 'Forensically Beta', and navigation links for 'Open File' and 'Help'. The main area features a large image of a cityscape with a flying saucer. The image is overlaid with several horizontal pink and purple bands, indicating detected clones. To the right of the image is a settings panel titled 'Clone Detection' with the following controls:

- Minimal Similarity: 0.54
- Minimal Detail: 0.14
- Minimal Cluster Size: 4
- Block Size: 3
- Maximal Image Size: 512
- Show Quantized Image:

Below the settings panel, there are buttons for 'Error Level Analysis' and 'Meta Data'.

Open Forensically

Image error level analysis is a technique that can help to identify manipulations to compressed (JPEG) images by detecting the distribution of error introduced after resaving the image at a specific compression rate.



# COPE position statement

- The use of artificial intelligence (AI) tools such as ChatGPT or Large Language Models in research publications is expanding rapidly. COPE joins organisations, such as [WAME](#) and the [JAMA Network](#) among others, to state **that AI tools cannot be listed as an author of a paper.**
- AI tools cannot meet the requirements for authorship as they cannot take responsibility for the submitted work. As non-legal entities, they cannot assert the presence or absence of conflicts of interest nor manage copyright and license agreements.
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# How can we detect the role of AI in writing a manuscript

## 56% detected as AI ⓘ

The percentage indicates the combined amount of likely AI-generated text as well as likely AI-generated text that was also likely AI-paraphrased.

### ☰ Submission Breakdown



#### 1 AI-generated only

24%

Likely AI-generated text from a large-language model.



#### 2 AI-generated text that was AI-paraphrased

32%

Likely AI-generated text that was likely revised using an AI-paraphrase tool or word spinner.

The pervasive presence of social media platforms in contemporary society has fundamentally altered the dynamics of human interaction and communication. From the proliferation of Facebook to the rise of Instagram influencers, social media has become an integral aspect of daily life for billions worldwide. However, amid the convenience and connectivity afforded by these platforms lies a nuanced relationship with mental health that warrants deeper exploration. This essay embarks on a comprehensive journey to dissect the multifaceted impact of social media on mental well-being, delving into its intricate layers and divergent effects.

Despite the myriad challenges posed by social media, it is essential to acknowledge its potential for positive impact on mental health when utilized mindfully. Online support groups and communities offer invaluable resources and solidarity for individuals facing mental health challenges, providing a sense of belonging and understanding in times of need. Additionally, social media platforms serve as powerful tools for raising awareness about mental health issues and reducing stigma through advocacy efforts and storytelling.

To mitigate the negative effects of social media on mental health, individuals can adopt proactive strategies to cultivate a healthy relationship with these platforms. Setting boundaries around social media usage, such as limiting screen time and prioritizing offline interactions, can help restore balance and mitigate feelings of overwhelm and addiction. Moreover, promoting digital literacy and

to navigate the digital landscape with greater discernment and resilience.

### 56% detected as AI ⓘ

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#### Submission Breakdown



- 1 AI-generated only** 24%  
Likely AI-generated text from a large-language model.
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# How to avoid plagiarism

When you write an academic paper, you build upon the work of others and use various sources for information and evidence.

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# Follow these four steps to ensure your paper is free from plagiarism:

- Keep track of the sources you consult in your research.
- Paraphrase or quote from your sources (and add your own ideas).
- Credit the original author in an in-text citation and reference list.
- Use a plagiarism checker before you submit.

# Step 1: Keep track of your sources

- While you're doing research and taking notes for your paper, make sure to record the source of each piece of information.
- One way that students commit plagiarism is by simply forgetting where an idea came from and unintentionally presenting it as their own.
- You can easily avoid this pitfall by keeping your notes organized and compiling a list of citations as you go. Keep track of every source you consult—that includes not only books and journal articles, but also things like [websites](#), magazine articles, and [videos](#).
- Then you can easily go back and check where you found a phrase, fact, or idea that you want to use in your paper.

# An example of incorrect citation in my article

Dear Prof. .

let me introduce myself. My name is . and I'm co-author together with Prof. Elisa Vincenzi of the paper: "Ghezzi S, Pagani I, Poli G, Perboni S, Vicenzi E (2020) Rapid inactiva- tion of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS- CoV-2) by tungsten trioxide-based (WO3) photocatalysis. bioRxiv" which for your information I'm attaching to this mail.

Our paper has been cited by your review published in Environmental Science and Pollution Research entitled. "Are photocatalytic processes effective for removal of airborne viruses from indoor air? A narrative review".

Reading carefully the paper I've noticed that in the Table 1 for our technology the photocatalytic activity has been written to be triggered by a UV-LAMP source which is absolutely not the case. Our filter is working under VISIBLE LIGHT.

Since this, compared to all the other photocatalytic methods, is an innovative approach, I'm officially asking you to submit to the editor an ERRATA CORRIGE document in which is underlined the different technology used.

Thank you so much for your collaboration

Best regards

## Step 2: Direct quotation, paraphrasing & referencing

- **Quoting** means copying a piece of text word-for-word. The copied text must be introduced in your own words, enclosed in quotation marks, and correctly attributed to the original author:
- For example:
  - ✓ According to Cronon, the concept of wilderness is a cultural invention: **“Far from being the one place on earth that stands apart from humanity, it is quite profoundly a human creation—indeed, the creation of very particular human cultures at very particular moments in human history”** (1995, p. 69).

# Direct and Indirect Quotation

- As we know there are two ways of incorporating other people's ideas. The first is direct quotation (as we had an example in the previous slide).
- **Indirect quotation or paraphrasing** is the second way to incorporate what another author has said into your own text. This is known as indirect quotation or paraphrasing.

# Paraphrasing

- **For example:**
- We are going to paraphrase the following result:
- The original sentence in conclusion of published paper:
- “Even at an exposure concentration lower than 3.25 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, benzene exposure has genotoxicity.”
- **Paraphrased from:** In a similar study, it was found that exposure to benzene even at low concentration (>3.25 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) has genotoxicity effects.

# Can you paraphrase the highlighted sentence?

- **Conclusion**

Coronavirus can sustain for a long time on various surfaces which is a major reason for its transmission. This virus can contaminate on different metal surfaces and stay on them from hours to days, with a maximum span on plastic and stainless and least on the copper surface. The alcohol-based disinfectants can significantly reduce the survival and decay time of the virus. *The two important coronaviruses (SARS-CoV-2 and SARS-CoV-1) have significant sustaining time on different metal surfaces, and their behaviours is almost similar on various metal surfaces and in aerosols.*

- The two important coronaviruses (SARS-CoV-2 and SARS-CoV-1) have significant sustaining time on different metal surfaces, and their behaviours is almost similar on various metal surfaces and in aerosols.
- *Paraphrased from*
- SARS-CoV-1 and SARS-CoV-2 as two major types of coronaviruses have a high sustaining time on various metal surfaces and in aerosols.

# Paraphrasing vs. quoting

- In general, paraphrasing is better than quoting, especially for longer passages. It shows that you have fully understood the meaning of the original text, and ensures that your own voice is dominant in your paper.

# Quotes are appropriate when:

- ✓ You are using an exact definition introduced by the original author
- ✓ It is impossible for you to rephrase the original text without losing its meaning
- ✓ You want to maintain the authority and style of the author's words

# Step 3: Cite the original source

- Every time you quote or paraphrase, you must include an [in-text citation](#) (or [footnote citation](#)) that identifies the original author. It often also includes the publication year and a page number.

## Step 4: Use a plagiarism checker

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- COPE (Committee on Publication Ethics) is committed to educating and supporting editors, publishers and those involved in publication ethics



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COPE Members: if you have publication ethics issue on your desk that you're finding difficult to resolve, send it to COPE for discussion and advice at the next Forum on 23 March, 2pm (GMT).

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## Case

On-going

### Request to remove an author post-publication

2021

A paper was submitted to a journal by authors A and B. The paper was accepted and then published in the journal. Several months after final publication, author A contacted the journal asking for their name and their biography to be removed from the article. Author A stated that they wished to distance themselves from the research. Author B also contacted the journal separately to...

- ✓ Allegations of misconduct
- ✓ Authorship and contributorship

# Guidance in COPE

## Flowcharts

### What to do if you suspect peer review manipulation

COPE's flowchart on what to do if you suspect peer review manipulation either during the peer review process or after publication. Related resource [How to spot potential manipulation of the peer review process...](#)

- ✓ [Allegations of misconduct](#)
- ✓ [Peer review processes](#)

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# What are the consequences of scientific misconduct?

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- Only used for Articles in Press which represent early versions of articles.
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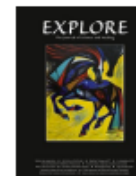
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ELSEVIER



## A novel approach to the immediate effects of electroacupuncture on dry eye: A case series

Minmin Wu<sup>a</sup>, Qiang Tang<sup>b</sup>, Weibin Gao<sup>b</sup>, Luwen Zhu<sup>b,\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Department of Rehabilitation Medicine, Heilongjiang University of Chinese Medicine, Harbin 150000, China

<sup>b</sup> The Second Affiliated Hospital of Heilongjiang University of Chinese Medicine, Harbin 150000, China

### ARTICLE INFO

#### Keywords:

Electroacupuncture  
Dry eye disease  
Functional recovery  
Complementary medicine  
Case report

### ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Dry eye disease (DED) is an inflammatory disorder that shares several features with autoimmune diseases. Research suggests that electroacupuncture (EA) is a promising alternative treatment option for this disorder; however, evidence of its immediate efficacy is limited.

**Case presentation:** Three patients were diagnosed with DED, and used artificial tears or anti-inflammatory drugs for long-term relief of eye symptoms. However, the cure rates were low, and the side effects were high. To improve ocular symptoms, quality of life, and physical and mental health, the patients sought alternative complementary therapies and received electroacupuncture therapy. All patients showed significant improvements in fatigue and dryness of the ocular surface after 3–4 days of treatment, and follow-up after 4 weeks showed no tendency for recurrence. No adverse reactions or unexpected events were observed during treatment.

**Conclusion:** We propose an innovative electroacupuncture treatment aimed at fewer acupuncture points, shorter

# Article retraction

- Infringements of professional ethical codes, such as multiple submission, bogus claims of authorship, plagiarism, fraudulent use of data or the like.
- Occasionally a retraction will be used to correct errors in submission or publication.
  - A retraction note titled “Retraction: [article title]” signed by the authors and/or the editor is published in the paginated part of a subsequent issue of the journal and listed in the contents list.
  - In the electronic version, a link is made to the original article.
  - The online article is preceded by a screen containing the retraction note. It is to this screen that the link resolves; the reader can then proceed to the article itself.
  - The original article is retained unchanged save for a watermark on the .pdf indicating on each page that it is “retracted.”
  - The HTML version of the document is removed.

This article has been retracted.

A correction has been published 1

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

# Primary Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease with a Mediterranean Diet

Ramón Estruch, M.D., Ph.D., Emilio Ros, M.D., Ph.D., Jordi Salas-Salvadó, M.D., Ph.D., Maria-Isabel Covas, D.Pharm., Ph.D., Dolores Corella, D.Pharm., Ph.D., Fernando Arós, M.D., Ph.D., Enrique Gómez-Gracia, M.D., Ph.D., Valentina Ruiz-Gutiérrez, Ph.D., Miquel Fiol, M.D., Ph.D., José Lapetra, M.D., Ph.D., Rosa Maria Lamuela-Raventos, D.Pharm., Ph.D., Lluís Serra-Majem, M.D., Ph.D., [et al.](#), for the PREDIMED Study Investigators\*



Article **Figures/Media**

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## Abstract



### BACKGROUND

Observational cohort studies and a secondary prevention trial have shown an inverse association between adherence to the Mediterranean diet and cardiovascular risk. We conducted a randomized trial of this diet pattern for the primary prevention of cardiovascular



April 4, 2013

N Engl J Med 2013; 368:1279-1290

DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa1200303

[Chinese Translation 中文翻译](#)

### Related Articles

**EDITORIAL** APR 4, 2013

[Did the PREDIMED Trial Test a Mediterranean Diet?](#)

L.J. Appel and L. Van Horn



# Retracted paper in PubMed

## Retracted article

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> EMBO J. 1998 Nov 16;17(22):6739-46. doi: 10.1093/emboj/17.22.6739.

## **Viral pathogenicity determinants are suppressors of transgene silencing in *Nicotiana benthamiana***

G Brigneti <sup>1</sup>, O Voinnet, W X Li, L H Ji, S W Ding, D C Baulcombe

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 9822616 PMID: PMC1171019 DOI: 10.1093/emboj/17.22.6739

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## Retraction in

Retraction: 'Viral pathogenicity determinants are suppressors of transgene silencing in *Nicotiana benthamiana*'.

Brigneti G, Voinnet O, Li WX, Ji LH, Ding SW, Baulcombe DC.

EMBO J. 2015 Oct 14;34(20):2595. doi: 10.15252/emboj.201570030. Epub 2015 Aug 18.

PMID: 26286615 [Free PMC article.](#) No abstract available.

# An example of highly cited retracted paper

Article	Year of retraction	Citing Articles before retraction	Citing Articles after retraction	Total cites (journals indexed by Web of Science)
<p><b><u>1. Primary Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease with a Mediterranean Diet.</u> N ENGL J MED; APR 2013.</b></p> <p><i>Estruch R, Ros E, Salas-Salvado J, Covas MI, Corella, D, Aros F, Gomez-Gracia E, Ruiz-Gutiérrez V, Fiol M, Lapetra J, Lamuela-Raventos RM, Serra-Majem L, Pinto X, Basora J, Munoz MA, Sorli JV, Martinez JA, Martinez-Gonzalez MA, et al., for the PREDIMED Study Investigators</i></p>	<u>2018</u>	1910	627	2537



# معرفی پایگاه اطلاعاتی Crossref

## Crossmark

- پایگاه اطلاعاتی کراس رف با هدف یافتن، ارزیابی، استناد و استفاده مجدد از منابع اطلاعاتی فعالیت خود را آغاز نموده است. این پایگاه با هدف افزایش ارتباط علمی میان محققان و پژوهشگران اقدام به برچسب گذاری داده های متون علمی نموده و با انتشار آنها و در اختیار قرار دادن این داده های علمی در اختیار کاربران امکان بازیابی بیشتر متون را فراهم می آورد.
- از مواردی که به وسیله فعالیت این پایگاه ایجاد می شود می توان به افزایش همکاری جامعه علمی و ارتباط بیشتر با یکدیگر، تولید، پردازش و انتشار فراداده های علمی به منظور ایجاد ارتباط بین نتایج تحقیقات علمی، ایجاد یک زیرساخت علمی مشترک به منظور همراهی با تغییرات و تکامل مداوم آن، آزمایش و تحقیقات مداوم در زمینه فناوری های موجود و ایجاد و فعال سازی خدمات و ابزارهای علمی به منظور اتصال نتایج تحقیقات علمی می توان اشاره نمود.
- این پایگاه اطلاعاتی در سال ۲۰۱۹ دارای ۱۷۷۷۹ عضو از ۱۳۹ کشور جهان بود. فراداده های موجود در این پایگاه بخشی به صورت رایگان و بخشی از آن به صورت اشتراکی با پرداخت هزینه در دسترس کاربران قرار می گیرند. این پایگاه اطلاعاتی یکی از معتبرترین مراجع موجود در زمینه ارائه اطلاعات فراداده ای است.

- این شرکت در واقع پیوند بین محتواهای سایت های دیگر را تسهیل می نماید و متن کامل محتواها را نگه نمی دارد.

- برخی خدمات این شرکت:

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- این شناسه یک رشته الفبایی منحصر به فرد است و به محصولات دیجیتالی اختصاص داده می‌شود. درج این کد مقالات را منحصر به فرد ساخته و قسمت عمده‌ای از مراحل ارتقا و استانداردسازی مجله را انجام داده و شانس نمایه‌سازی را افزایش می‌دهد. همچنین این کد قابلیت جستجوی بهتری را در وبسایت برای مقالات فراهم کند.
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- در حال حاضر کلیه خدمات CrossRef در ایران به علت تحریم‌ها مسدود می‌باشد

Original Research

Client experiences of virtual energy healing

Janet M. Marinelli<sup>a,\*</sup>, Carol C. Geisler<sup>a</sup>, Briley A. Hale<sup>b</sup>, Emma J. Munson<sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Master of Arts in Holistic Health Studies, St. Catherine University, P.O. Box 4122, St. Paul, MN 55134, United States
<sup>b</sup> Bachelor's of Arts in American Sign Language Interpreting and Public Policy, St. Catherine University, United States
<sup>c</sup> Bachelor's of Arts in Theology and Clinical Christianity, St. Catherine University, United States

ARTICLE INFO

Keywords: Energy healing, Virtual healthcare, Energy medicine, Mindful therapies, Role, Healing Touch, Therapeutic Touch

ABSTRACT

Context: During the COVID-19 pandemic, medical and holistic health practitioners turned to utilizing virtual healthcare. As energy healing practitioners and educators who shifted to an online format, it seemed important to document descriptions of client experiences of virtual energy healing. Objective: To describe client experiences of virtual energy healing sessions. Design: Descriptive pre-post intervention design. Setting and Intervention: Two experienced and eclectic energy healing practitioners developed a protocol and conducted energy healing sessions via Zoom. Participants: A convenience sample of Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet (CSJ) Conventuals, people of diverse life-styles and spiritual traditions who are committed to living the mission of the CSJs in the St. Paul Province. Main Outcome Measures: Pre-post 10-point Likert scale rating of relaxation, well-being, and pain. Pre-post primarily qualitative questionnaires. Results: Results indicated significant pre-post differences: pre-session relaxation (M=5.036, SD= 2.9) and post-session relaxation (M=7.86, SD= 6.4) (t(31)=2.36, p=.0217); pre-session well-being (M=5.86, SD= 4.29) and post-session well-being (M=8, SD= 2.31), t(12), p=.00017; pre-session pain (M=6.0, SD= 6.13) and post-session pain (M=2.25, SD= 2.41), t(12)=2.56, p=.0294. Thematic analysis revealed six themes related to client experiences of virtual energy healing: 1) embodied sensation, 2) relaxation, 3) release - a letting go of toxic/ emotions/trauma, 4) sense of peace/joy/ calm, 5) connection to themselves, others, and something larger, and 6) surprise that virtual energy healing works. Limitations: This was a descriptive study using a convenience sample, therefore, there was not a control group, a large sample size, and the sample might be more prone to report better results than the general population because of their spiritual perspectives. Results were not generalizable. Implications: Clients reported positive descriptions of virtual energy healing and say they would do it again. However more research is needed to understand the variables that influenced the results and the underlying mechanisms of action.

Introduction

We are energy healing practitioners and teach in a graduate program in Holistic Health Studies. During the COVID-19 pandemic, we shifted to online teaching, including energy healing, and were surprised at our own experiences of virtual energy healing as well as the descriptions students and their virtual clients were reporting regarding virtual energy healing sessions. While there is literature documenting outcomes of in-person energy healing, and research related to distant healing, we

found ourselves in an in-between space - virtual energy healing where the practitioner and client could see each other via technology but were not in the same physical space. After searching the literature and finding very little research on virtual energy healing, we designed this research project to describe client experiences of virtual energy healing sessions.

Literature review

Energy healing, also referred to as energy medicine and included

Author Note: We have no conflict of interest to disclose. \* Corresponding author. E-mail address: jmarinelli@stkate.edu (J.M. Marinelli).

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.explore.2023.03.012 Received 19 May 2022; Received in revised form 28 March 2023; Accepted 31 March 2023 Available online 25 May 2023 1550-8307/© 2023 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

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Author Note: We have no conflict of interest to disclose.

\* Corresponding author.

E-mail address: jmmarinelli@stkate.edu (J.M. Marinelli).

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- کراس مارک لوگویی است که از طرف شرکت کراس رفرنس به مجلات واجد شرایط اعطا می شود و در کنار نام مقالات قرار داده می شود تا پژوهشگر بتواند با کلیک بر روی آن وضعیت فعلی مقاله را مشاهده کند. با استفاده از کراس مارک می توانیم از آخرین تغییرات اعمال شده بر روی مقالات مطلع شد و همواره از نسخه به روز رسانی شده اسنادی استفاده کرد.

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- کراس مارک به محقق کمک می کند تا بدون دانستن ناشر و یا محل ذخیره یک مقاله در وب، از آخرین تغییرات محتوایی آن مقاله آگاه شود و مانع از استفاده محققین از نسخه های قدیمی مقاله می شود. با کلیک بر روی لوگوی کراس مارک با دو وضعیت متفاوت روبرو خواهید شد، در صورتی که مقاله شما دارای تغییرات بوده و بروز رسانی شده باشد صفحه ای به شکل زیر برایتان نمایان خواهد شد که با مراجعه به آدرس اینترنتی ثبت شده در آن می توانید به آخرین تغییرات مقاله دسترسی پیدا کنید.



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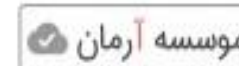
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## Best-worst multi-criteria decision-making method

Jafar Rezaei\*

*Transport and Logistics Group, Faculty of Technology, Policy and Management, Delft University of Technology, Delft, The Netherlands*



Elsevier and other organizations such as COPE (Committee on Publication Ethics) have elucidated a series of other possible "sanctions", in order of severity, including:

- Publication of corrigendum or erratum.
- Formal retraction
- Formal removal (withdrawal)
- Publication of an editorial discussing the matter.
- Decision by the editorial board on future submissions by the author or author group.
- All sanctions should be considered and weighed carefully by the editor-in-chief.

Is there any institution at Elsevier checking the decision/recommendation of the editor? What about if the authors object? Is there an independent committee for this?

- There is a formal checking process for the retraction/removal procedure (see Elsevier Policy on Article Withdrawal).
- It is not unusual for an author or other party to raise an objection to a decision made by the editor, but the Elsevier policy is to rely on the editor's decision and to actively support it.
- We expect the editor to make an informed and considered view and decision about what is more likely to be true, and we will then do whatever is required to implement the editor's recommended sanction or other recommendation.
- If there are legalistic dimensions (lawyers involved or threats to bring in lawyers, etc), we will involve the Elsevier Legal Department.
- There may be instances as well where legal review will be useful (e.g. complex competing factual narratives), and our lawyers are prepared to assist.

# acceptable similarity percentage

- All new submissions to many Elsevier journals are automatically screened using **CrossCheck** within the editorial system.
- Editors may also choose to run a similarity report at any other point during the review process or post-publication.
- The default similarity report view gives the percentage of the text of the manuscript which has overlap with one or more published articles. Figures and equations cannot be checked at present (Please see the next slide).
- Note that a high similarity score **does not necessarily indicate plagiarized text.**
- For example, a similarity score of 30% could mean 30% text in common with one source but could equally mean 1% text in common with 30 different sources.
- Re-used text that has been **legitimately** cited, the Bibliography and Methods texts may all contribute to the similarity score. The subject knowledge of an editorial expert is vital in order to interpret the CrossCheck report and determine whether there is any grounds for concern.

## ❑ **What is Overall Similarity Index (OSI) ?**

The total percentage of similarity between a submission and information existing in the CrossCheck/iThenticate databases selected as search targets.

## ❑ **What is Single Match Similarity Index (SMSI)?**

The percentage of similarity from a single source between the iThenticate database and the submitted document.

✓ The overall similarity index (OSI, Q6) is one important indicator of a potentially plagiaristic paper; However, the degree of single match similarity index (SMSI, Q7) is also significant indicator.

## Results of CrossCheck users responding to SV1

Seriousness (Plagiarism/Copying)	Minimum OSI ( <i>n</i> =51)		Minimum SMSI ( <i>n</i> =46)	
	Mean	Standard deviation	Mean	Standard deviation
Minor	8.99%	4.23%	8.99%	4.23%
Moderate	21.69%	5.65%	21.69%	2.38%
Serious	38.78%	10.77%	38.78%	10.78%
Triggers a rejection	50.49%	13.35%	43.42%	14.66%
Triggers a reworking	17.6%	9.92%	13.96%	6.76%

<b>Chem./Phys./Eng., etc. (<i>n</i>=42)</b>	<b>&lt;10</b>
<b>Life Sci. (<i>n</i>=54)</b>	<b>&lt;8</b>
<b>Computer Sci., etc. (<i>n</i>=14)</b>	<b>&lt;10</b>
<b>Social Sci. (<i>n</i>=28)</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>
<b>All (<i>n</i>=138)</b>	<b>&lt;7</b>

# Acceptable similarity percentage as a question in Researchgate

- 70% of respondents indicated that copied content should be 20% or below.
- In social sciences this tolerance was very low, probably because materials and methods sections are rare.
- However in life and computer sciences can tolerate the copied contents to be high 21%~40% in this section.

# An example of a screening by Crosscheck by Elsevier

The screenshot displays the iThenticate software interface. At the top, it shows the date and time (25-Oct-2017 10:32AM), the document statistics (5610 words + 13 matches + 3 sources), and the FAQ link. The main header includes the iThenticate logo, the document title 'ArcArticle iThenticate' by Kim Yasutis, and the similarity percentage '9%' (SIMILAR) with 'Quotes Included' and 'Bibliography Excluded' options.

The main content area shows the document text. The title is 'A mock manuscript for the purpose of showing how to read an iThenticate report.' The abstract section contains a paragraph of dummy text with a highlighted sentence: 'We identified a conserved domain in the C-terminus of Zds2p consisting of amino acids 813-912 (hereafter referred to as ZH4 for Zds homology 4) that is required for regulation of Swe1p-dependent polarized bud growth.' The introduction section also contains dummy text with a highlighted sentence: '<among the cell cycle mechanisms that regulate the progression of these events are checkpoints that arrest or retard the cell cycle when activated in response to cellular damage or perturbation. The entry into mitosis, for example, is regulated by a checkpoint at G2/M that is a key DNA damage and cell size surveillance step>.' The match overview sidebar on the right lists three matches:

Match Number	Source	Words	Similarity
1	Internet	394 words crawled on 20-May-2016 <a href="http://www.molbiolcell.org">www.molbiolcell.org</a>	7%
2	Internet	94 words crawled on 19-Mar-2014 <a href="http://is.landesbioscience.com">is.landesbioscience.com</a>	2%
3	Publications	6 words "Investigators at University of Virginia target molecular cell biology.", Proteomics Weekly, Jan 10 2011 Issue	<1%

The bottom of the interface shows a navigation bar with a page indicator 'PAGE: 1 OF 9', a search icon, and a 'Text-Only Report' button.

---

## ArcArticle iThenticate

---

### ORIGINALITY REPORT

---

9%

SIMILARITY INDEX

---

### PRIMARY SOURCES

1	<a href="http://www.molbiolcell.org">www.molbiolcell.org</a> Internet	394 words — 7%
2	<a href="http://is.landesbioscience.com">is.landesbioscience.com</a> Internet	94 words — 2%
3	"Investigators at University of Virginia target molecular cell biology.", Proteomics Weekly, Jan 10 2011 Issue Publications	6 words — < 1%

---

EXCLUDE QUOTES OFF  
EXCLUDE BIBLIOGRAPHY ON

EXCLUDE MATCHES OFF

# Plagiarism checker can detect the structure of similar sentences

behaviors in mice. After oral administration of 4MI (100,200,300 mg/kg) were assessed locomotor activity, anxiety, extinction memory, and spontaneous alternation in mice, In the following, brain tissue were stained using haematoxylin-eosin method. Our findings showed that 4MI (100,200,300 mg/kg) increased the total distance movement and decreased the time spent in the OF test while, 4MI (200 and 300 mg/kg) increased the time spent in the open arms in the EPM test. Also, 4MI led to different in size and density of dentate gyrus cell which was related with disruption obtained in passive avoidance test. The results obtained indicated 4MI can lead to neurobehavioral disorders.

# Similarity detection examples

## Locomotor activity test<sup>6</sup>

The open-field (OF) test was conducted for assess the locomotors activity of animals to investigate novel environment. The OF test was done in cages - to form (40x40x40cm) as

open arms (n=2), enclosed arms (n=2), and also a central platform. The arrangement of the four arms in maze was in a manner that the arms placed opposite to each other. - At this the test, the animal was placed in the center of the maze -and the movement of animals was recorded for 5 min. The possible anxiety of mice treated with 4MI was assessed. Anxious mice abstain from open arms and desire to remain more duration in closed arms, and then the duration of the time spent in the open and closed arms by mice was estimated using The EthoVision (Version 8, Netherlands).

influenza virus through degradation of viral proteins, which this inactivation effect depended on the UV irradiation time and its intensity (31). Therefore, it can be concluded that TiO<sub>2</sub> thin film can be successfully used for disinfection of the influenza virus in the air, which can be also used for other airborne viruses and hinder viral transition through air. Moreover, doping TiO<sub>2</sub> with other metals like Pt, Ag, Pd, and Au has been recently exposed to VUV irradiation, the inactivation rate of MS2 at 25 °C was higher than 4 °C. However, the normal deactivation rate after 12 hours were reported to be 53% and 55% at 4 °C and 25 °C, respectively (1). This study has been conducted on water borne viruses and may not be generalizable to air. In a recent study, it was also found that by increasing the temperature of the photocatalytic materials, the photocatalytic activity enhanced, indicating the role of reactor temperature in photocatalytic process (59). Another study reported an increase in the efficiency of photocatalytic oxidation of benzene with increasing reactor temperature up to 45 °C (60). Due to the greater complexity of the effect of temperature on the virus as an organism, this cannot be generalized to

# This software could find the similarity in the trend of reported data

**Table 1** The levels of adsorption parameters for assessing the effectiveness of the studied needle trap sampler.

Adsorption parameters	Levels				
	1	2	3	4	5
Temperature (°C)	230	250	300	350	370
Time (min)	1.5	2.0	3.0	4.0	4.5

**Table 3** The results of model fitting and along with the optimal parameters for studied analytes

parameters/analytes	Naphthalene	Anthracene	Pyrene	Total analytes
R-Squared	0.75	0.92	0.94	0.9
Adj R-Squared	0.66	0.89	0.92	0.86
RMSE <sup>a</sup>	0.27	0.24	0.21	0.22
optimal desorption temperature (°C)	305	370	370	352
Optimal absorption time (minutes)	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5

<sup>a</sup> Root Mean Squared Error

نرم افزارهای سرقت ادبی علمی یا Plagiarism Checker ابزارهایی هستند که برای تشخیص وجود دستبردهای علمی در مقالات به کار می روند. با جستجو در وب می توانید برخی از آنها را بیابید. این ابزارهای آنلاین برخی به شرط عضو شدن و برخی هم به صورت آزاد، قابل دسترسی می باشند. یکی از قویترین سایتهایی که می توانید متون انگلیسی و فارسی را در آن جستجو کنید و برای شما مشخص کنند که متن مورد نظر را خود شخص نوشته یا کپی کرده است و یا متن را با دستکاری و جا به جایی کلمات نوشته است، در زیر آمده است. استفاده از این سایت رایگان می باشد.

در زیر فهرست تعدادی دیگر از سایتهای موجود برای شناسایی سرقت علمی را می توانید مشاهده فرمایید.

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• <http://www.turnitin.com/>

• <http://smallseotools.com/>

# https://smallseotools.com/plagiarism-checker/

The screenshot displays the SmallSEOTools plagiarism checker interface. On the left, there is a large text area with the placeholder text "Copy and paste your text here to detect plagiarized content ...". Below this area is a button labeled "Upload a Document:( .tex, .txt, .doc, .docx, .odt, .pdf, .rtf )" and a "Choose From:" section with icons for document upload and image upload. Below these are two input fields for "Check Plagiarism via Webpage URL" and "Exclude a specific URL", each with a green "Insert URL Here" button. The interface also shows "Limit: 1000 Words per Search" and "Total Words: 0". On the right, a sidebar lists various tools with checkmarks and "Improved" badges: Plagiarism Checker, Grammar Check, Reverse Image Search, Logo Maker, What is My IP, PDF To Word Converter, Internet Speed Test, and SEO checker. Below this is a section titled "Other Tools" containing Article Rewriter, Keyword Position, Domain Authority Checker, Backlink Checker, Image Compressor, Video Downloader, and Facebook Video Downloader.

# Similarity can be a main cause of multiple rejection

- One of the most important reason for rejecting paper in the editor assemsnet stage is related to high similarity percentage .
- In tis regard, you had better check your papers before considering for the submission in the desired journals.
- Most journals check the received manuscript immediately before sending to the reviewers.
- While some journals do not regally check the similarity of the received manuscripts.

# Similarity score percentage

- Reference list and material and method sections are not usually checked by the Crosscheck (iThenticate).
- There is not a determined similarity score percentage in manuscript preparation, however, in researchgate some researchers have mentioned 10-15% as acceptable range.

Can we use our specific words from previously published texts for writing a new manuscript?

# How can we use our words in our previous published papers?

- We are not allowed to use our words in our previous papers for writing a new manuscript.
- It will be identified as plagiarism
- It must be paraphrased.

# Self-plagiarism?

- Self-plagiarism is commonly described as recycling or reusing one's own specific words from previously published texts.
- In short, self-plagiarism is any attempt to take any of your own previously published text, papers, or research results and make it appear brand new.

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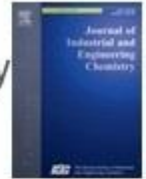
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Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry

Volume 53, 25 September 2017, Pages 1-22



Review

## A review on conducting polymer reinforced polyurethane composites

Halima Khatoun , Sharif Ahmad  

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<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jiec.2017.03.036>

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- reuse in training/CME Materials
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- reuse in coursepack/classroom materials
- reuse in a CD-ROM/DVD/other storage media
- reuse in news media
- make photocopies
- reuse in conference proceedings
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- post on a website
- reuse in broadcast media
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Below the dropdown menu, there is a section titled "Welcome to RightsLink" and a question "I would like to..." with a dropdown arrow. The text "a variety of options for reusing this content." is visible in the background. At the bottom, there is a note: "To request permission for a type of use not listed, please contact Elsevier Global Rights Department." and a question: "Are you the author of this Elsevier journal article?"

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# What is Salami publications?

# Redundant publications or salami publications

This means publishing many very similar manuscripts based on the same experiment. Combining your results into one very robust paper is more likely to be of interest to a selective journal. Editors are likely to reject a weak paper that they suspect is a result of salami slicing.

# Is self citation a misconduct?

# Self citation

- This is perceived as **unethical by most of the scientific community**.
- However, sometimes, authors may have published a large amount of literature in their niche field and the subsequent paper is a continuation of previous papers, making self-citations inevitable.
- However, authors should not introduce concepts outside the scope of the current paper to cite one's own work.

Many editors talk about banning authors who have been determined to have committed plagiarism from publishing in their journals. There are often requests to create a "black" list of authors. Is this a possibility?

- Elsevier does not have a corporate view on this matter.
- On the one hand, we recognize that an important tradition in publishing and science is freedom of expression and opposition **to censorship**. Thus the notion of banning authors is clearly contrary to this tradition.
- On the other hand, we recognize that, after giving a particular author (or group of authors) **a number of chances (certainly more than one)** to learn the rules of proper publication, it would be reasonable for an editor to conclude that consideration of **further papers from such an author (for some period of time)** would be likely a waste of their time and resources (and those of the peer review community).
- Again, we support editors in making such determinations, and expect and hope that they will make such determinations reasonably and with deliberate consideration to the relevant facts.

When an author is banned from publishing in the journal for a given period of time, should we automatically ban the entire research group involved? It's often hard to assess individual responsibilities...

Again, these editorial decisions should be done with care and with consideration of the relevant facts. It may well be that the entire research group was not aware of the acts of one or a small number of their co-researchers.

Spontaneous Human Adult Stem Cell Transformation

Daniel Rubio,<sup>1</sup> Javier García-Castro,<sup>1\*</sup> María C. Martín,<sup>2</sup> Ricardo de la Fuente,<sup>2</sup> Juan C. Cigadosa,<sup>3</sup> Alison C. Lloyd,<sup>4</sup> and Antonio Bernad<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Immunology and Oncology, Centro Nacional de Biotecnología Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, UAM Campus de Cantoblanco, <sup>2</sup>Stemology Department, Hospital Universitario del Tago Jesús, <sup>3</sup>Citogenética Unit, Centro Nacional de Investigaciones Oncológicas, Madrid, Spain and <sup>4</sup>Laboratory for Molecular Cell Biology, University College London, London, United Kingdom

Abstract

Human adult stem cells are being evaluated widely for various therapeutic approaches. Several recent clinical trials have reported their safety, showing them to be highly resistant to transformation. The clear similarities between stem cell and cancer stem cell genetic programs are nonetheless the basis of a recent proposal that some cancer stem cells could derive from human adult stem cells. Here we show that although they can be managed safely during the standard *ex vivo* expansion period (6–8 weeks), human mesenchymal stem cells can undergo spontaneous transformation following long-term *in vitro* culture (4–5 months). This is the first report of spontaneous transformation of human adult stem cells, supporting the hypothesis of cancer stem cell origin. Our findings indicate the importance of biosafety studies of mesenchymal stem cell biology to efficiently exploit their full clinical therapeutic potential. (Cancer Res 2005; 65(8): 3035–9)

Introduction

Stem cells are characterized by their self-renewal ability and differentiation potential (1) and can be divided into embryonic and adult stem cells. Embryonic stem cells derive from the inner mass of the blastocyst; they have the potential to give rise to all cell types and to differentiate to all cell lineages (2). Mesenchymal stem cells are minor populations found in adult tissues that cannot give rise to an organism and only differentiate to specific cell lineages; mesenchymal stem cells (MSC) belong to this group. MSC are multipotent cells with many potential clinical applications due to their capacity to be expanded *ex vivo* and differentiate into several lineages, including osteocytes, chondrocytes, myocytes, and adipocytes. MSC have been isolated from bone marrow, cartilage, and adipose tissue and all show similar morphologic and phenotypic characteristics (3). Stem cell-based cancer stem cells share certain features such as self-renewal and differentiation potential. Cancer stem cells have been proposed and characterized in several tumor types, including acute myeloid leukemia, breast cancer, and glioblastoma (4).

Human cells have two critical genes that regulate their life span *in vitro*, the senescence and crisis genes. Senescence is associated with moderate telomere shortening and is characterized by cell cycle arrest and positive  $\beta$ -galactosidase staining at pH 6 (4). If cells bypass this stage, they continue to grow until telomeres become critically short and enter a crisis phase, characterized by generalized chromosomal instability that provokes mass apoptosis (5). Human cells immortalized at low frequency and seem resistant to spontaneous transformation. Here we report that MSC in long-term culture immortalize at high frequency and undergo spontaneous transformation.

Isolation of adipose tissue-derived mesenchymal stem cell. Samples of discarded adipose tissue from eight pediatric and two adult autologous stem cell interventions were maintained in EBSS medium (4°C) and processed within 6 hours. After extensive washing with PBS, samples were then cut and digested with 1 mg collagenase P (Boehr. Ingelheim, IN) for 3 hours at 37°C. The cell suspension was centrifuged at 300  $\times$  g for 5 minutes, room temperature, the resulting cell pellet washed through a 40  $\mu$ m nylon filter (Corning Dickinson, San Jose, CA), plated onto tissue culture plastic (10<sup>6</sup> cells/cm<sup>2</sup>), allowed to adhere (24 hours), and washed twice with PBS (30 mL). Adipose tissue-derived MSC from CD34<sup>+</sup> and CD31<sup>-</sup> mice were isolated using the same method.

Materials and Methods

Cell culture. Human and murine MSC were cultured (37°C, 5% CO<sub>2</sub>) in MSC medium (DMEM plus 10% FCS, 2 mmol/L glutamine, 50  $\mu$ g/mL gentamicin and passed when they reached 80% confluence. Cells were treated with 0.25% trypsin plus 0.2% EDTA (5 minutes), washed with culture medium, sedimented (400  $\times$  g, 10 minutes, room temperature), and plated ( $5 \times 10^4$  cells/cm<sup>2</sup>) in MSC medium.

Cell differentiation. Cells plated as above were allowed to adhere (24 hours) culture medium was then replaced with specific differentiation-inductive medium. For adipogenic differentiation, cells were cultured in MEM plus 10% FCS, 0.5  $\mu$ mol/L 3-isobutyl-1-methylxanthine, 0.5  $\mu$ mol/L hydrocortisone, 1 mmol/L dexamethasone, 200 mmol/L indomethacin, and 50  $\mu$ g/mL gentamicin for 2 weeks. Differentiated cell cultures were stained with Oil Red O (Anomex, Tulsa, OK). For osteogenic differentiation, cells were cultured in MEM plus 10% FCS, 0.1 mmol/L dexamethasone, 50 mmol/L ascorbate-2-phosphate, 50 mmol/L  $\beta$ -glycerolphosphate, and 50  $\mu$ g/mL gentamicin for 2 weeks. Differentiated cell cultures were stained with Alizarin Red S (Sigma, St. Louis, MO).

Fluorescence-activated cell sorting analysis. Cells were analyzed in an EPICS XL-MCL cytometer (Coulter Electronics, Hialeah, FL). 10<sup>6</sup> cells were routinely analyzed. Antibodies were preincubated to determine optimal concentration. Cell cycle stage was determined with the DNA-Pop Kingnet kit (Coulter Electronics).

Retrosiral transduction. Murine and human MSC were transduced with retroviral supernatants (4 hours; GenScript, Madrid, Spain) to 8  $\mu$ g/mL polybrene. After incubation, cells were washed twice with PBS and inoculated in fresh MSC medium. Enhanced green fluorescent protein expression was analyzed by fluorescence-activated cell sorting 48 hours after transduction.

Karyotype analysis. Metaphases were prepared from metaphase-arrested (2,3)-fixed cells. Slides were hybridized by spectral karyotyping (Applied Spectral Imaging, Carlsbad, CA). Images were acquired with an SD100 microscope (Leica, London NW3 2QG, UK).

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\*Correspondence to: Daniel Rubio, Centro Nacional de Biotecnología, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, UAM Campus de Cantoblanco, 28042 Madrid, Spain. E-mail: drubio@cnb.csic.es

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Early report

Ileal-lymphoid-nodular hyperplasia, non-specific colitis, and pervasive developmental disorder in children

A J Wakefield, S H Murch, A Anthony, J Linnell, D M Casson, M Malik, M Berelowitz, A P Dillon, M A Thomson, P Harvey, A Valentine, S E Davies, J A Walker-Smith

Summary

Background We investigated a consecutive series of children with chronic enterocolitis and regressive developmental disorder.

Methods 12 children (mean age 6 years [range 3–10], 11 boys) were referred to a paediatric gastroenterology unit with a history of normal development followed by loss of acquired skills, including language, together with diarrhoea and abdominal pain. Children underwent gastroenterological, neurological, and developmental assessment and review of developmental records.

Results Histology showed patchy chronic inflammation in 11 children and reactive ileal lymphoid hyperplasia in seven, but no granulomas. Behavioural disorder included autism (nine), disintegrative psychosis (one), a possible postviral or viral encephalitis (one). There were no focal neurological abnormalities and EEG and EEG tests were normal. Abnormal laboratory results included significantly raised urinary rhythmic acid compared with age-matched controls (range 0.33), low haemoglobin in four children, and low serum IgA in two children.

Interpretation We identified associated gastrointestinal disease and developmental regression in a group of previously normal children, which was generally associated in time with possible environmental triggers.

Conclusion This study suggests a link between regressive developmental disorder and chronic enterocolitis.

Introduction The identification of a link between regressive developmental disorder and chronic enterocolitis is of interest because of the possibility that the former may be a manifestation of the latter. We investigated a consecutive series of children with chronic enterocolitis and regressive developmental disorder.

Methods 12 children (mean age 6 years [range 3–10], 11 boys) were referred to a paediatric gastroenterology unit with a history of normal development followed by loss of acquired skills, including language, together with diarrhoea and abdominal pain. Children underwent gastroenterological, neurological, and developmental assessment and review of developmental records.

Results Histology showed patchy chronic inflammation in 11 children and reactive ileal lymphoid hyperplasia in seven, but no granulomas. Behavioural disorder included autism (nine), disintegrative psychosis (one), a possible postviral or viral encephalitis (one). There were no focal neurological abnormalities and EEG and EEG tests were normal. Abnormal laboratory results included significantly raised urinary rhythmic acid compared with age-matched controls (range 0.33), low haemoglobin in four children, and low serum IgA in two children.

Interpretation We identified associated gastrointestinal disease and developmental regression in a group of previously normal children, which was generally associated in time with possible environmental triggers.

Conclusion This study suggests a link between regressive developmental disorder and chronic enterocolitis.

Received 10/15/04; accepted 1/12/05.

\*Correspondence to: A J Wakefield, Royal Free Hospital and School of Medicine, London NW3 2QG, UK.

DOI: 10.1158/0732183X.SR110

Introduction

We saw several children who, after a period of apparent normality, lost acquired skills, including communication. They all had gastrointestinal symptoms, including abdominal pain, diarrhoea, and vomiting and, in some cases, food intolerance. We describe clinical findings, and gastrointestinal features of these children.

Patients and methods

12 children, consecutively referred to the department of paediatric gastroenterology with a history of a pervasive developmental disorder with loss of acquired skills and intestinal symptoms (abdominal pain, bloating and food intolerance), were investigated. All children were admitted to the ward for a week, assessed by their clinicians.

Clinical investigations

We took histories including details of immunisations and exposure to infections, and assessed the children. In 11 cases the histories were obtained by the senior clinician (JW-S). Neurological and psychiatric assessments were done by a consultant paediatrician (PH, MB) with HMS-4 criteria. Developmental milestones were included a review of prospective developmental records from parents, health visitors, and general practitioners. Four children did not undergo psychiatric assessment in hospital; all had been assessed professionally elsewhere, so these assessments were used as the basis for their behavioural diagnosis.

After bowel preparation, ileocolonoscopy was performed by SHM or MAJ under sedation with midazolam and pethidine. Paired frozen and formalin-fixed mucosal biopsy samples were taken from the terminal ileum; ascending, transverse, and sigmoid colons; and from the rectum. The procedure was recorded by video or still images, and were compared with images of the previous seven consecutive paediatric colonoscopies (four normal colonoscopies and three on children with ulcerative colitis), in which the physician reported normal appearances in the terminal ileum. Barium follow-through radiography was possible in some cases.

Also under sedation, cerebral magnetic-resonance imaging (MRI), electroencephalography (EEG) including visual, brain stem auditory, and sensory evoked potentials (where compliance made these possible), and lumbar puncture were done.

Laboratory investigations

Thyroid function, serum long-chain fatty acids, and cerebrospinal-fluid lactate were measured to exclude known causes of childhood neurodegenerative disease. Urinary methylmalonic acid was measured in random urine samples from eight of the 12 children and 14 age-matched and sex-matched normal controls, by a modification of a technique described previously.<sup>1</sup> Chromatograms were scanned digitally on a computer, to analyse the methylmalonic-acid zones from cases and controls. Urinary methylmalonic-acid concentrations in patients and controls were compared by a two-sample *t* test. Urinary creatinine was estimated by routine spectrophotometric assay.

Children were screened for antidiemetic antibodies and

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DOI: 10.1158/0732183X.SR110

Child	Age (years)	Sex	Abnormal laboratory tests	Endoscopic findings	Histological findings
1	4	M	Hb 10.8, PCV 0.36, WBC 15.6 (neutrophils), lymphocytes 1.8, ALP 196	Ileum not intubated; aphthoid ulcer in ileum	Acute caecal cryptitis and chronic non-specific colitis
2	9.5	M	Hb 10.7	LNI of T ileum and colon; patchy loss of vascular pattern; caecal aphthoid ulcer	Acute and chronic non-specific colitis; reactive ileal lymphoid hyperplasia
3	7	M	MCV 74, platelets 474, eosinophils 2.68, IgE 114, IgG 8.4, IgE 69, IgM 0.26, IgA 1.006, ALP 474, AST 50	LNI of T ileum; loss of vascular pattern in rectum	Acute and chronic non-specific colitis; reactive ileal and colonic lymphoid hyperplasia
4	10	M	Hb 9.4, WBC 17.2 (neutrophils), ESR 15, IgA 0.7	LNI of T ileum; proctitis with loss of vascular pattern	Chronic non-specific colitis; reactive ileal lymphoid hyperplasia
5	8	M	Plasma 460, ALP 207	LNI of T ileum; loss of colonic vascular pattern	Acute and chronic non-specific colitis; reactive ileal lymphoid hyperplasia
6	3	M	Hb 9.4, WBC 17.2 (neutrophils), ESR 15, IgA 0.7	LNI of T ileum	Normal
7	8	F	IgA 0.5, IgG 7	Prominent ileal lymph nodes	Acute and chronic non-specific colitis; reactive ileal lymphoid hyperplasia
8	6	M	Hb 11.2, IgA 0.26, IgM 3.4	LNI of T ileum	Chronic non-specific colitis; reactive ileal lymphoid hyperplasia
9	6	M	Hb 11.2, IgA 0.26, IgM 3.4	LNI of T ileum	Chronic non-specific colitis; reactive ileal lymphoid hyperplasia
10	4	M	IgG 9.0	LNI of T ileum and colon	Chronic non-specific colitis; reactive ileal lymphoid hyperplasia
11	6	M	Hb 11.2, IgA 0.26, IgM 3.4	LNI of T ileum	Chronic non-specific colitis; reactive ileal lymphoid hyperplasia
12	7	M	IgA 0.7	LNI on barium follow through; colonoscopy normal; ileum not intubated	Chronic non-specific colitis; reactive ileal lymphoid hyperplasia

LNI, ileal-lymphoid nodular hyperplasia; T, transverse ileum. Normal ranges and units: Hb-haemoglobin 11.5–14.5 g/dL; PCV-packed cell volume 16–100 mL/dL; platelets 140–400 10<sup>9</sup>/L; WBC-white cell count 5.0–15.5 10<sup>9</sup>/L; eosinophils 0–0.4 10<sup>9</sup>/L; lymphocytes 2.0–8.6 10<sup>9</sup>/L; neutrophils 3.0–10.0 10<sup>9</sup>/L; monocytes 0.0–0.5 10<sup>9</sup>/L; platelets 140–400 10<sup>9</sup>/L; ALP-alkaline phosphatase 5–40 U/L.

Table 1. Clinical details and laboratory, endoscopic, and histological findings

before. Stool samples were cultured for *Campylobacter* spp., *Salmonella* spp., and *Shigella* spp. and assessed by microscopy for ova and parasites. Sten were screened for antibodies to *Yersinia enterocolitica*.

Histology

Formalin-fixed biopsy samples of ileum and colon were assessed and reported by a pathologist (SHD). Five ileocolonic biopsy series from age-matched and site-matched controls were compared with those from the children. The children's reports showed histologically normal mucosa were obtained from the colon and the first behavioural symptoms, including disinterest in his sibling and lack of play.

Ethical approval and consent

Investigations were approved by the Ethics and Research Committee of the Royal Free Hospital NHS Trust, and all children gave informed consent.

Results

Clinical details of the children are given in table 1 and 2. None had neurological abnormalities on clinical examination; MRI scans, EEGs, and CT-brain-punch profiles were normal, and fragile X was negative. Prospective developmental records showed satisfactory achievement of milestones in all children. The only girl (Child number 10) was noted to be a slow developer compared with her older sister. She was subsequently found to have coarctation of the aorta. After surgery for coarctation at the age of 14 months, she progressed rapidly, and learnt to talk. Speech was lost later. Child 7 was kept under review for the first year of life because of wide bridging of the nose. He was discharged from follow-up as developmentally normal at age 1 year.

In eight children, the onset of behavioural problems had been linked, either by the parents or by the child's physician, with measles, mumps, and rubella vaccination. Five had had an early adverse reaction to immunisation (rash, fever, delirium; and, in three cases, convulsions). In these eight children the average interval from exposure to first behavioural symptoms was 6–3 days (range 1–14). Parents were less clear about the timing of onset of abdominal symptoms because children were not toilet

trained at the time of their first behavioural features made children unable to communicate symptoms.

Child 10 (child number 10) had received monovalent measles vaccine at 15 months, after which his development slowed (confirmed by professional assessors). No association was made with the vaccine at the time. He received a dose of measles, mumps, and rubella vaccine at age 4.5 years, the day after which his mother reported a striking deterioration in his behaviour reports showed histologically normal mucosa were obtained from the colon and the first behavioural symptoms, including disinterest in his sibling and lack of play.

Table 2 summarises the neuropsychiatric diagnoses; the apparent precipitating events; onset of behavioural features; and age of onset of both behaviour and bowel symptoms.

Laboratory tests

All children were antidiemetic-antibody negative and common enteric pathogens were not identified by culture, microscopy, or serology. Urinary methylmalonic-acid excretion was significantly raised in all eight children who

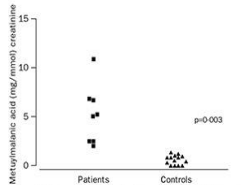


Figure 1. Urinary methylmalonic-acid excretion in patients and controls. p=Significance of mean excretion in patients compared with controls.

# Is retraction done to punish the authors?

As per the retraction guidelines issued by the Committee on Publication Ethics, the purpose of retraction is to protect the integrity of the scientific literature rather than to punish authors. The fundamental reason for which a journal editor would consider retracting a paper is if he/she has clear reason to doubt the scientific reliability of the paper.

# Article replacement

In cases where the article, if acted upon, might pose a serious health risk, the authors of the original article may wish to retract the flawed original and replace it with a corrected version. In these circumstances the procedures for retraction will be followed with the difference that the database retraction notice will publish a link to the corrected re-published article and a history of the document.

How should the editor or Elsevier react in cases of duplicate publication from the same author, whereas the primary outcome has already been published elsewhere? How much overlap is too much?

- This is an editorial decision.
- The editor-in-chief must decide whether the second article adds anything at all to knowledge in the particular field.
- If it does not, then by definition it is “**duplicate publication**”

How should an editor or Elsevier handle duplicate publication in other languages? Should both journals publish a notice about dual publication?

- If both journals are aimed at the same community of researchers and users, it should be considered “**duplicate publication**” and treated as such.
- However there are instances where an article might be published in local language in a local publication, which might then be considered for re-publication in an international journal. This of course can only happen with **agreement** between the two journals, and with a notice re the prior local publication, and if the editor-in-chief believes the article is significant and will reach a new or different community of readers.

Can we submit a paper that has been already presented in a Conference?

# Can results already presented at meetings as abstracts or posters, be reproduced as original data in a published article?

- This is ultimately an editorial question, and not necessarily an ethical matter.
- Our copyright policy notes that authors may post pre-prints (except for some journals such as the **Lancet** and **Cell**) and that this will not disqualify the paper from being considered for publication.
- It could be that presenting original data at a meeting is somewhat like posting a pre-print.
- The editor however must decide whether, for each journal, such a pre-publication of data would somehow compromise the publication of the article (in which event we should ensure that this is also reflected in the journal's "instructions to authors").

# According to a journal guidelines:

- Software services, reliability and safety

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**If your article is based on a conference paper, it is important that you observe the following:**

- Conference papers are not accepted.
- Authors can submit an article that is based on a conference paper, so long as it has been substantially revised, expanded and rewritten so that it is significantly different from the conference paper or presentation on which it is based. The article must be sufficiently different to make it a new, original work. As a guideline, the rewritten article can have a similarity index with the original conference paper **of no more than 50%**.
- These articles will be treated like any other article submitted to Inderscience, and will go through our plagiarism checker and also undergo a double-blind peer-review process, all using Inderscience's online submissions system.
- The original conference paper should be supplied by the author with the expanded article for the purpose of comparison.
- Please include the statement 'This article is a revised and expanded version of a paper entitled [title] presented at [name, location and date of conference]' in the online system when you submit your paper, using the "Notes for the Editor" field.

Is it possible to make some corrections after publication of a scientific paper?

# Correction after publication

- Corrections to peer-reviewed content fall into one of four categories:
  - Publisher correction (erratum)
  - Author correction (corrigendum)
  - Addendum
  - Retraction

- ❑ Publisher correction (erratum): to notify readers of an important error made by publishing/journal staff (usually a production error) that has a negative impact on the publication record or the scientific integrity of the article, or on the reputation of the Authors or the journal.
- ❑ Author correction (corrigendum): to notify readers of an important error made by the Authors which has a negative impact on the publication record or the scientific integrity of the article, or on the reputation of the Authors or the journal.

# SCIENTIFIC REPORTS

OPEN


## Erratum: Sample-based approach can outperform the classical dynamical analysis - experimental confirmation of the basin stability method

Published online: 09 October 2017

P. Brzeski<sup>1,2,3</sup>, J. Wojewoda<sup>1</sup>, T. Kapitaniak<sup>1</sup>, J. Kurths<sup>2,3</sup> & P. Perlikowski<sup>1</sup>

*Scientific Reports* 7:6121; doi:10.1038/s41598-017-05015-7; Article published online 21 July 2017

The original version of this Article contained a typographical error in the spelling of the author T. Kapitaniak, which was incorrectly given as T. Kapitaniakenglish. This has now been corrected in the PDF and HTML versions of the Article.

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<sup>1</sup>Division of Dynamics, Lodz University of Technology, 90-924, Lodz, Poland. <sup>2</sup>Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research, Potsdam, 14415, Germany. <sup>3</sup>Institute of Physics, Humboldt University of Berlin, Berlin, 12489, Germany. Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to P.P. (email: [przemyslaw.perlikowski@p.lodz.pl](mailto:przemyslaw.perlikowski@p.lodz.pl))

## Corrigendum

### Corrigendum to A Theory and Typology of Possession in Ob-Yenisei Languages

Procedia – Social and Behavioral Sciences – Volume 206, pp. 79–82.

**Olga Potanina, Andrey Filchenko (National Research Tomsk Polytechnic University, 30 Lenin Avenue, Tomsk, 634050, Russia).**

#### 3. The range of formal means of coding possession in Ob-Yenisei languages

It can be observed that Ob-Yenisei languages have very diverse inventory of constructions to code possessive relations both across genetic affiliations of the languages, and within individual language systems. Of these, the most frequently used types are the adnominal possession constructions and the existential (locative/possessive) constructions, with the possessor coded by a locational NP (Filchenko, 2014; Wagner-Nagy, 2014; Siegl, 2015). At the lexical-morphological level, a variety of proprietive/possessive affixes are used to code salient possession (of a feature), while at the syntactic-pragmatic level, typical possessive markers are used to maintain information flow and discourse coherence, coding more topical, identifiable referents of the proposition rather than possession function per se (Filchenko, 2014; Siegl, 2015).

Within the adnominal possession strategy Ob-Yenisei languages widely use either the GEN case marking on the modifier (Samoyedic languages), or often the simple juxtaposition of the case-unmarked modifier (possessor) to the possessee head (Ob-Ugric). In Eastern Khanty the most frequent adnominal constructions are the ones with the overtly marked syntactic relation between the possessor and the possessee which compose a single NP: adnominal possessive constructions are head-marked (Potanina, 2014). Within the project we will do the comparative analysis of morphologically marked and unmarked (juxtaposed) adnominal possessive constructions in Vasyugan Khanty. Selected examples below illustrate the formal range of coding possession relations in the Ob-Ugric language of the area, Eastern Khanty. Example (1) shows juxtaposition (*that woman clothes*).

Kh. (1) *jəŋk-juŋk-ni-nə*      *tʃu*      *ni*      *lopiʃäj*      *ən-tə*  
water-spirit-woman-LOC      DET      woman      clothes      put.on-PST0.3SG/SG

doi: 10.1016/j.sbspro.2015.12.001



## Corrigendum

### Corrigendum to “On magnetic guidance of charged particles” [Phys. Lett. B 755 (2016) 409–413]



H. Backe

Johannes Gutenberg-University Mainz, Institute for Nuclear Physics, D-55099 Mainz, Germany

#### ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Available online 24 March 2016

By mistake, Eqns. (7)–(10) of Ref. [1] have been taken from an outdated manuscript version of Ref. [2] and not from the cited original publication. These four equations must be replaced by

$$R(\alpha) \approx R_n \left| \cos\left[\frac{\alpha - \alpha'_n}{2}\right] \right| \quad (7)$$

with

$$R_n = \text{Max}[R(\alpha), 2\pi n \leq \alpha \leq 2\pi(n+1)], \quad (8)$$

and

las. Numerical integration with an estimated accuracy in the order of  $10^{-6}$  gave for the first three orbits deviations of +17.7% (with the above approximation, +12.6% without it), -2.07%, -0.32%, -0.10%, -0.04% from the associated solid angles 0.2042, 0.2653, 0.1326, 0.0796, 0.0531. For outer orbits the approximation of Dubbers is extremely good.

According to Dubbers [4], the approximations (7) and (9) can still be improved by adapting the width of the cosine functions appropriately, separately for the rising and falling branches, such that their zeros lie exactly at  $n_0, n_f + 1, n_f + 2, \dots$ , where they belong to. In this way, the above mentioned kink disappears com-

- *Addendum*: an addition to the article by its Authors to explain inconsistencies, to expand the existing work, or otherwise explain or update the information in the main work.
- *Retraction*: see previous section. Retractions are normally reserved for publications that are so seriously flawed (for whatever reason) that their findings or conclusions cannot be relied upon. Note that partial retractions are not helpful because they make it difficult for readers to determine the status of the article and which parts may be reliable.

12. LIE-KIAN-JOE, NJO-INJO TJOEI ENG, POHAN, A., AND VAN DER MEULEN, H. (with mycologic report by C. W. Emmons): *Basidiobolus ranarum* as a cause of subcutaneous mycosis in Indonesia. *A. M. A. Arch. Dermat.*, **74**: 378-383, 1956.
13. LIE-KIAN-JOE, AND NJO-INJO TJOEI ENG: A case of mycosis of the stomach caused by a Phycomycete. *Docum. med. Geog. et trop.*, **8**: 249-252, 1956.
14. MARTIN, F. P., LUKEMAN, J. M., RANSON, R. F., AND GEFFERT, L. J.: Mucormycosis of the central nervous system with associated thrombosis of the internal carotid artery. *J. Pediat.*, **44**: 437-442, 1954.
15. PALTAUF, A.: Mycosis mucorina: ein Beitrag zur Kenntniss der menschlichen Fadenpilzkrankungen. *Arch. path. Anat.*, **102**: 543-564, 1885.
16. STRATEMEIER, W. P.: Mucormycosis of the central nervous system: report of a case. *A. M. A. Arch. Neurol. & Psychiat.*, **63**: 179-180, 1950.
17. WOLF, A., AND COWEN, D.: Mucormycosis of the central nervous system. *J. Neuropath. & Exper. Neurol.*, **8**: 107, 1949.

#### ADDENDUM TO PREVIOUSLY PUBLISHED ARTICLE

With regard to the paper entitled "The Relation of Serum Stability to the Development of Arteriosclerosis," by Ressler, Boyle, and Kosai (*AM. J. CLIN. PATH.*, **24**: 194-200, 1954), Dr. Newton Ressler writes as follows:

"It has recently been brought to my attention that certain information was inadvertently omitted . . ." from the above paper. In order to have reproducible determinations of the serum colloid stability, ". . . each blood sample should be drawn, centrifuged, and stored under mineral oil until the test is conducted. Serum samples should be tested the same day the blood is drawn. In this manner, changes owing to carbon dioxide escape can be minimized."

# Authorship

# Who should be the first author?

- The first author is usually the person who has made the most significant intellectual contribution to the work, in terms designing the study, acquiring and analyzing data from experiments, and writing the manuscript.
- The importance of the first author is reflected in the common practice of referring to a paper by the first author's name e.g. 'Jones et al. report that...' Publishing a paper as the first author is very crucial for the scientific career of a Ph.D. student.
- Most Ph.D. programs worldwide require a Ph.D. student to have at least one first-authored paper in order to qualify for a degree.
- So an authorship dispute would be inevitable if two Ph.D. students were to work on the same project for their degree. For post-doctoral researchers and senior professors, publishing first-authored papers is important for receiving funding and getting promoted or re-hired
- Thus, the first name in an author list is the most sought-after position in a scientific publication.

- After the first author, the subsequent authors are usually listed as per their contribution to the research, starting with the one who contributed the most to the least.
- Sometimes multiple authors may have contributed equally, in which case the order of author names does not matter, and you can inform the journal editor of this.
- In order to avoid any authorship dispute, it is a good practice to discuss authorship and the order of authors at the beginning of the project itself, and keep a record of each of the contributors involved throughout the project.

# What is the role of a corresponding author?

- At the time of submission of a manuscript, journals require you to choose one of the authors as the corresponding author.
- The corresponding author is the one who receives all notifications from the journal including manuscript status, reviewers' comments, and the final decision.
- Although journals usually perceive the role of a corresponding author as purely administrative, this role is associated with seniority in some cultures.
- The corresponding author is often the group leader or a senior researcher whose contact address is **not likely to change in the near future**.
- In cases where the main contributor of the study is also the group leader, he or she can be both the first and corresponding author for the study.

Many journals currently adhere to the guidelines of the [International Committee of Medical Journal Editors](#) (ICMJE), which has established four criteria that each author of a paper should meet:

- Significant involvement in study conception/design, data collection, or data analysis/interpretation;
- Involvement in drafting or revising manuscript;
- Approval of final version of manuscript for publication; and
- Responsibility for accuracy and integrity of all aspects of research.

# AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS FORM

**Individuals claiming authorship should meet all 3 of the following conditions in accordance with the**

**“Consensus Statement on Surgery Journals Authorship—2005”:**

- 1) Authors make substantial contributions to conception and design, and/or acquisition of data, and/or analysis and interpretation of data;
- 2) Authors participate in drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content; and
- 3) Authors give final approval of the version to be submitted and any revised version.

- In a study conducted by Nazish Masud et al.,: develop and validate an objective and comprehensive authorship scoring system for determining the order of authorship in a scientific publication:
- This 13-item scoring system provides a validated and practical guide for determining the order of authorship for scientific publications as show in the next slide:

# Authorship Order Score

440

*N. Masud et al. / Health Professions Education 6 (2020) 434–443*

Table 5  
Summary of the agreement and weightage of the final 13 items (N = 132).

Items	Mean score	Agreement		Weightage <sup>a</sup>
		Frequency	Percentage	
Manuscript writing	4.4	129	92%	9
Study concept/Research question	4.4	127	90%	9
Proposal writing	4.2	124	89%	9
Study design	4.3	121	86%	9
Identifying aims and objectives	4.2	121	86%	8
Interpretation and finalization of results	4.3	119	86%	8
Literature review	4.1	114	81%	8
Editing and critical revision of manuscript	4.0	100	71%	7
Performing statistical analysis	3.8	100	71%	7
Data collection	3.8	99	71%	7
Data management	3.8	97	70%	7
Instrument selection or construction	3.7	98	70%	7
Correspondence with journal	3.5	73	53%	5
Total weightage				100

<sup>a</sup> Items are arranged in descending order based on their weightage.

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An editor-in-chief is the highest-ranking member of the editorial team at a publication. They manage the team of writers and editors, determine the look and feel of the publication, decide what to publish and oversee the publication's operations and policies.

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makes certain that all submitted manuscripts go through double-blind peer-review by at least two reviewers who are experts in the corresponding field. The Editor-in-Chief is in charge of determining which of the manuscripts submitted will be published, based on the reviewers' comments, work importance to researchers and readers, and the legal requirements being in force regarding copyright breach, plagiarism and libel. The Editor-in-Chief may consult with members of the editorial board or reviewers in making this decision.

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...

# هیأت تحریریه

## • وظایف و اختیارات اعضای هیأت تحریریه

الف: بررسی و اظهار نظر در مورد امور ارجاعی سردبیر و سایر پیشنهادهای رسیده؛

ب: تعیین خط مشی و سیاست علمی مجله و ضوابط پذیرش مقاله‌ها؛

ج: پیشنهاد عزل و نصب سردبیر به مدیر مسؤول جهت اقدام مقتضی؛

و: تدوین دستورالعمل‌های لازم جهت نظارت بر کیفیت علمی مجله؛

ه: تعیین اعتبار علمی مقاله از طریق بررسی‌های اولیه و اظهار نظر داوران؛

و: تصمیم‌گیری در مورد ویرایش مقاله‌ها؛

ز: پیشنهاد نوع کاغذ، ابعاد، حروف چینی، صحافی، چاپ، شمارگان، حجم مقاله‌ها و سایر مسائل تخصصی به شورای مجلات علمی دانشگاه؛

ح: تعیین اولویت در انتشار مقاله‌ها؛

# مدیر اجرایی

- مدیر اجرایی موظف به پیگیری کلیه امور اجرایی مجله که از سوی سردبیر به او محول می‌شود، می‌باشد.

- تمامی اختیارات تعیین وظایف، ورود اطلاعات و واگذاری نقش‌ها به افراد مختلف، مدیریت اطلاع‌رسانی و انجام تنظیمات اصلی سامانه نشریات توسط مدیر سامانه انجام می‌پذیرد. مدیر سامانه مسئول مشخص کردن نقشها در سامانه است.

- پیگیری امور مربوط به ویراستاران، مترجمان و داوران مقالات شامل مراحل انتخاب افراد، ارسال مقالات و ثبت در پوشه‌های مربوطه، پیگیری مسائل مالی ویرایش، ترجمه و داوری مجلات و انجام مکاتبات مربوطه

# Gift authorship

- It Occurs when someone who has not made an intellectual contribution to a paper accepts an authorship.
- Both the authors and the “gift” author benefit from the relationship.
- Senior “gift” author may gain prestige.
- The authors may gain approval for their work.
- However, this practice can lead to scandal when the results of a journal article cannot be substantiated.

# Ghost author

- A ghost author is someone who is omitted from an authorship list despite qualifying for authorship.
- This is not necessarily the same as a ghost writer, since omitted authors often perform other roles, in particular data analysis. (Gotzsche et al. have shown that statisticians involved with study design are frequently omitted from papers reporting industry-funded trials.)
- Using the ICMJE criteria for research papers, medical writers usually do not qualify as authors, but their involvement and funding source should be acknowledged.

# Change in author's name after publication

An author should be allowed to have charge of their name, and if •  
they wish to change it, then the editor should accommodate this  
request by publishing a simple erratum or corrigendum

# Q: Is it possible to remove a co-author from a published article?

- The removal or addition of an author after publication requires the submission of a corrigendum by all the authors. The corrigendum has to be in line with the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE)

# Request to remove an author post-publication

- **Case text (Anonymised):**
- A paper was submitted to a journal by authors A and B. The paper was accepted and then published in the journal. Several months after final publication, author A contacted the journal asking for their name and their biography to be removed from the article. Author A stated that they wished to distance themselves from the research.

Author B also contacted the journal separately to inform them of this request. Author B confirmed that they are in agreement with this request and that removal of author A's name is necessary because of political pressure related to the research presented in the manuscript. The research presented in the article could be seen as politically inflammatory in nature in author A's country, causing both authors to fear for author A's career and personal safety. Author B also requested that, should removal of author A's name not be possible, author A's name could be replaced with a pseudonym or with 'anonymous'.

# Several options are being considered by the journal:

- Remove author A from the published article, but do not retract the published article. The journal would publish a correction notice explaining author A's removal from the author list. The correction notice would state that author A no longer fulfils the journal's authorship criteria in that they no longer support the research.
- Retract the published article, but do not remove author B from the published article. The journal would retract the article on the grounds that author A no longer stands by the findings. Author A's name would not be removed from the published version. Instead, the article would be watermarked with 'RETRACTED', and the journal would publish a retraction notice stating the reason.
- To be decided, but could involve publishing an expression of concern. The journal could consider publishing an expression of concern regarding this request, to express concern that the author feels they must distance themselves from their work because of political/societal pressure. The journal would not remove author B from the published article. The journal could include commentary from either or both authors explaining their request.
- Replace author A's name with a pseudonym, following procedures established for author name changes. Author A's name would be replaced with a pseudonym. Given we already allow such changes to author names without proof, and in this case already have the confirmation of the co-author that this would not be a fraudulent request, the mechanism for this update would follow the process for author name changes (a "last updated" footnote added to the article, but would otherwise be "silent").
- Do nothing. There are no grounds for retraction, and there is no question that the author agreed to be accountable for the research when it was published.

# Conflict of Interest

- All authors have participated in (a) conception and design, or analysis and interpretation of the data; (b) drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content; and (c) approval of the final version.
- 
- This manuscript has not been submitted to, nor is under review at, another journal or other publishing venue.
- 
- The authors have no affiliation with any organization with a direct or indirect financial interest in the subject matter discussed in the manuscript
- 
- The following authors have affiliations with organizations with direct or indirect financial interest in the subject matter discussed in the manuscript:

# Declaration of competing interest

Ali Reza Rahmani: Conceptualization, Methodology, Investigation. Davood Nematollahi: Visualization, Software, Validation. Ali Poormohammadi: Writing- Reviewing and Editing. Ghasem Azarian: Writing - original draft, Writing- Reviewing and Editing, Supervision. Fahime Zamani: Data curation, Investigation.

## **Declaration of competing interest**

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

## **Acknowledgements**

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## **Appendix A. Supplementary data**

Supplementary data to this article can be found online at <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chemosphere.2020.127761>.

## **References**

[Azarian G, Rahmani A R, Nematollahi D. 2019. New York: Elsevier.](#)

# Conflict of interest statement

## **Conflicts of Interest Statement** \_\_\_\_\_

Manuscript title: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

The authors whose names are listed immediately below certify that they have NO affiliations with or involvement in any organization or entity with any financial interest (such as honoraria; educational grants; participation in speakers' bureaus; membership, employment, consultancies, stock ownership, or other equity interest; and expert testimony or patent-licensing arrangements), or non-financial interest (such as personal or professional relationships, affiliations, knowledge or beliefs) in the subject matter or materials discussed in this manuscript.

Author names:

The authors whose names are listed immediately below report the following details of affiliation or involvement in an organization or entity with a financial or non-financial interest in the subject matter or materials discussed in this manuscript. Please specify the nature of the conflict on a separate sheet of paper if the space below is inadequate.

Author names:

# Author Contribution Statement

- The TRR requires that all authors take public responsibility for the content of the work submitted for review. The contributions of all authors must be described in the following manner:
  - ✓ The authors confirm contribution to the paper as follows: study conception and design: X. Author, Y. Author; data collection: Y. Author; analysis and interpretation of results: X. Author, Y. Author. Z. Author; draft manuscript preparation: Y. Author. Z. Author. All authors reviewed the results and approved the final version of the manuscript.
- An author name can appear multiple times, and each author name must appear at least once. For single authors, use the following wording:
- The author confirms sole responsibility for the following: study conception and design, data collection, analysis and interpretation of results, and manuscript preparation.

# An example of author contributions

## **CRediT authorship contribution statement**

**Ali Reza Rahmani:** Conceptualization, Supervision. **Mostafa Leili:** Writing - review & editing. **Ghasem Azarian:** Conceptualization, Investigation. **Ali Poormohammadi:** Conceptualization, Writing - original draft.

## **Declaration of competing interest**

The authors declared no conflict of interest regarding this paper.

# در صورت وجود چنین مواردی باید طبق فلوجارت اخلاق در نشر مصوب COPE به ترتیب زیر اقدام نمود :

- ۱) نویسنده روح باید مستندات قابل دفاع و محکمه پسند خود را به سردبیر ارائه کند. این مستندات باید مورد تایید مراکز آموزشی عالی و مستند و یا جمهور باشد.
- ۲) سردبیر از نویسنده مسئول توضیح مکتوب خواسته و آنرا به نویسنده روح ارائه نماید.
- ۳) در صورت اثبات Ghost Author مقاله می بایست Withdraw یا Retract (بنا به نوع مقاله و وضعیت) گردد.
- ۴) در صورت عدم پیگیری، نویسنده روح می تواند در مراجع قضایی و حقوقی پیگیری نماید تا حکم قضایی مجله را مجاب به اجرا نماید.

سردبیران خط اول اجرای عدالت و حکم اخلاق در نشر در مجلات می باشند. سپس کمیته های اخلاق در نشر ناشر و دانشگاه و یا کشور مراجع پاسخگو هستند.

# Opinion: Boycotting Elsevier Is Not Enough

در طول دهه گذشته دانشمندان بسیاری در سرتاسر دنیا شروع به تحریم برخی از ناشران بزرگ علمی دنیا کرده‌اند. نوک پیکان حملات پژوهشگران و دانشمندان متوجه انتشارات الزویر بود و کمپنی با عنوان «بایکوت الزویر» نیز به راه افتاد. اما ناشران دیگری مانند اشپرینگر و وایلی نیز از این حملات در امان نماندند.

• نتیجه این انحصار این است که بسیاری از پژوهشگران و دانشمندان دنیا از دسترسی به جدیدترین یافته‌های علمی محروم مانده‌اند چرا که هزینه دسترسی به این مجلات برای آن‌ها قابل پرداخت نیست. بسیاری از پژوهشگران در کشورهای در حال توسعه توانایی خرید مقالات این ناشران را ندارند. بنابراین این ناشران توانسته‌اند تولیدات علمی که به آن‌ها متعلق نیست را به صورت انحصاری و با هزینه بالا به دیگران بفروشند.


- نکته جالب اینجاست که این ناشران هیچ هزینه‌ای بابت تولید این آثار علمی پرداخت نمی‌کنند. برخی پژوهش‌ها چندین میلیون دلار هزینه دارند و سایر پژوهش‌ها نیز ممکن است ده‌ها دلار هزینه داشته باشند که عموماً توسط دولت‌ها و موسسات دانشگاهی پرداخت می‌شوند. نتایج این پژوهش‌ها در نهایت توسط این ناشران و بدون پرداخت هیچ‌گونه دستمزدی چاپ می‌شود و سپس همین پژوهشگران برای دسترسی به مقالات تولیدی همکاران خود باید هزینه پرداخت نمایند!

# How is Sci-Hub Affecting Academic Publishing?




- In 2011, Alexandra Elbakyan, a graduate student in Kazakhstan, started a website known as Sci-Hub.
- In fact, from September 2015 to February 2016 over 28 million scientific papers were downloaded from Sci-Hub by many researchers worldwide.
- The downloaded articles were from major renowned journals like Nature and Science and also from smaller journals in specialized fields of science.
- Sci-Hub basically provides free access to over 50 million articles, and researchers can simply search by using the title of a paper or the DOI to gain immediate, free access thus making it an easy to use search engine for finding academic papers.


# Alexandra Elbakyan



**Alexandra Elbakyan** · 3rd  
Student at National Research University - Higher School of Economics  
Kazakhstan · 236 connections · [Contact info](#)

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 National Research University -  
Higher School of Economics

 Satbayev University

Is it ethical to use Sci-hub?

# ***Sci-Hub*, a challenge for academic and research libraries**

**Llarina González-Solar; Viviana Fernández-Marcial**

How to cite this article:

**González-Solar, Llarina; Fernández-Marcial, Viviana** (2019). "*Sci-Hub*, a challenge for academic and research libraries". *El profesional de la información*, v. 28, n. 1, e280112.

<https://doi.org/10.3145/epi.2019.ene.12>

Elbakyan has justified the creation and maintenance of *Sci-Hub as illegal but ethical*

# Predatory Publishing: List of potential predatory Journals/Publishers

- For a list of identified predatory publishers/journals, refer to:

# Jeffrey Beall

- Jeffrey Beall, a former librarian, collated a list of potential and possible predatory scholarly open access journals.
  - This list was last updated in 2017. Researchers could refer this archived list to find out if the journal/publisher is blacklisted.
  - The list of possible predatory publishers was based on Beall's opinion and it has been continued to be widely used.
- 
- ✓ Potential predatory scholarly open-access journals
  - ✓ Potential predatory scholarly open-access publishers

## Original list

GO TO UPDATE

This is an archived version of the Beall's list – a list of potential predatory publishers created by a librarian Jeffrey Beall. We will only update links and add notes to this list.

- [1088 Email Press](#)
- [2425 Publishers](#)
- [The 5th Publisher](#)
- [ABC Journals](#)
- [A M Publishers](#)
- [Abhinav](#)
- [Academe Research Journals](#)
- [Academia Publishing](#)
- [Academia Research](#)
- [Academia Scholarly Journals \(ASJ\)](#)
- [Academic and Business Research Institute](#)
- [Academic and Scientific Publishing](#)
- [Academic Direct Publishing House](#)

# BEALL'S LIST

## OF POTENTIAL PREDATORY JOURNALS AND PUBLISHERS

[PUBLISHERS](#) • [STANDALONE JOURNALS](#) • [VANITY PRESS](#) • [CONTACT](#) • [OTHER](#)

### Potential predatory scholarly open-access publishers

**Instructions:** first, find the journal's publisher – it is usually written at the bottom of the journal's webpage or in the "About" section. Then simply enter the publisher's name or its URL in the search box above. If the journal does not have a publisher use the [Standalone Journals](#) list.

All journals published by a predatory publisher are potentially predatory unless stated otherwise

### Useful pages

[List of journals falsely claiming to be indexed by DOAJ](#)

[DOAJ: Journals added and](#)

# Retraction Watch

Retraction Watch is a good resource with updated news related to predatory publishing. It tracks latest news and incidents of predatory publishing, plagiarism, falsified data and peer-review scandals.

# Retraction watch

*The Editor in Chief has retracted this article because concerns have been raised regarding two figures presented here.*

*Specifically:*

*— In Fig. 2 it appears that ‘Control Positive’ and ‘Leaf’ show the same image and that ‘Bark’ and ‘Root’ show the same image*

*— In Fig. 5 it appears that ‘CH Leaves’ and ‘CH Bark’ show the same image, albeit rotated*

*— In Fig. 5 it appears that ‘CH Flowers’ and ‘EA Bark’ show the same image, albeit rotated*

*— In Fig. 5 it appears that ‘HE Bark’ and ‘EA Roots’ show the same image, albeit rotated*

# Cabell's blacklist

- Cabell's blacklist
- It was not possible to open the site without an institutional registration.

# DOAJ blacklist

- List of journals who claim to be in DOAJ



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درباره ما

- **سابقه و هدف:** این پایگاه علمی - آموزشی با هدف ارائه آخرین اخبار علمی و آموزشی به جامعه دانشگاهی کشور از سال 1388 تأسیس گردیده است. هدف از ایجاد این پایگاه آنلاین، ارائه آخرین اخبار و مطالب در موضوعات مرتبط با علوم دانشگاهی و تبادل آرا و نظرات است. این خبرنامه با تمرکز ویژه بر روی نشر علوم دانشگاهی و شاخصهای علم سنجی ایجاد شده و بطور متناوب و منظم آخرین اخبار و مطالب آموزشی در این خصوص را منتشر میکند.
- **حقوق مادی و معنوی:** کلیه حقوق مادی و معنوی این سایت متعلق به انتشارات کوثر می باشد. تمامی مطالب این پایگاه طبق پروانه نشر صادره از سوی وزارت فرهنگ و ارشاد اسلامی به پروانه ۱۰۶۶۱ مورخه ۹۱/۷/۲۵ و همچنین به شماره ثبت رسمی ۴۰۶۱۹۲ مورخه ۹۰/۳/۱۶ در اختیار این ناشر میباشد. ذکر هر گونه مطلب منتشره طبق قوانین حفظ حقوق مولفین تنها با اجازه رسمی از ناشر و درج صحیح منبع نویسی میسر میباشد.
- **گستره توزیع:** بصورت آنلاین و به مشترکین انتشارات کوثر در سراسر ایران و ایرانیان مقیم کشورهای مختلف و به تعداد 90000 نفر مشترک آنلاین (تا سال 1396) میباشد.
- **نحوه اشتراک:** آنلاین و با ارسال ایمیل به [info@at/scinews.ir](mailto:info@at/scinews.ir) میباشد.



پیگیری شخصی یک تقلب علمی | وظیفه محقق پژوهش است نه پیگیری حق خود در راهروهای قوه قضاییه

## بالاخره پس از شش سال رای دادگاه تکلیف یک محقق ایرانی در خصوص 11 مقاله از 58 مقاله رترکت شده در نیچر را روشن نمود | وزارتین علوم و بهداشت در مسیر این پرونده ملی چه کرده اند؟

شماره 87 | ۳۰ آبان ۱۴۰۱ | [ادامه مطلب](#) | دیدگاه‌ها(0)

از روزیکه با اعلام عمومی انتشارات نیچر یک لکه تنگ بر دامن علم ایران نشست تا امروز بیش از 6 سال گذشت. بعد از انتشار این مقاله در انتشارات اشپرینگر نیچر، هم اعتبار ایرانیان در جوامع علمی دنیا مخدوش شد و هم فشار بسیار زیادی برای پژوهش و علم ایران در دنیا ایجاد شد. در سطوح مسوولین، از روزهای اول این فاجعه علمی همه مدعی مبارزه با "سرقت علمی" شدند: از شورای عالی انقلاب فرهنگی گرفته تا روسای دانشگاه‌های دولتی و آزاد. در مقام شعار و حرف، همه مسوولین خط و نشانهای فراوانی را برای خاطیان کشیدند. اما در واقعیت و تا به امروز چه اقداماتی در عمل صورت گرفته حداقل ما بی اطلاعیم. از همان ابتدا هم میشد حدس زد که این معضل ... [بیشتر](#)

Updated:  
58 Retractions of Iran  
from Nature



2015-2022

با وجود آمار بالای فساد در علم چرا تعداد مقالات رترکت شده ایرانی بسیار پایین است؟  
**زنگ خطر جدی برای مجلات ایرانی: چرا باوجود فراوانی زیاد مقاله سازی در ایران تعداد کمی از رترکت یا بازپس گیری مقاله در مجلات ایرانی ثبت میشود؟**  
**ا نمایه سازی مجلات ایرانی باز هم سخت تر میشود.**

ادامه مطلب | دیدگاهها(0)

شماره 87 | ۰۳ دی ۱۴۰۱

سه کشور چین و روسیه و ایران در صدر کشورهای هستند که به دلیل اجبار در دفاع از پایان نامه با دو مقاله بیشترین میزان فساد در نشر را دارا میباشند. اخیرا در یک تحقیق منتشره در مجله BMJ مشخص شد که اغلب مقالات جعلی که رترکت شده اند از کشور چین میباشد. اما سوال اساسی این است که چرا اغلب این مقالات چینی است؟ آیا مجلات چینی نسبت به رترکت این مقالات خوب عمل میکنند یا مجلات ایران و روسیه اهمیت کمتری به مقوله رترکت نشان میدهند؟ اگر تعداد کارخانجات غیرقانونی مقاله سازی در هر سه کشور بالاست، پس چرا میزان برخورد با این پدیده (مقاله سازی) تنها در کشور چین آمار مناسبی دارد؟ آیا وقت آن نرسیده است که بر روی مجلات ایرانی سخت گیری ...  
[بیشتر](#)

**فساد نشر در ایران بالاست**  
**اما ... ???**

?

**برخورد قانونی**



# فهرست مجلات جعلی وزارت بهداشت

- <http://blacklist.research.ac.ir/>

معاونت تحقیقات و فناوری  
مرکز توسعه و هماهنگی اطلاعات و انتشارات علمی

وزارت بهداشت، درمان و آموزش پزشکی

فهرست مجلات نامعتبر و جعلی  
**Journals Black List**

Search for Title, ISSN, Publisher or URL of the journals

جستجو برای ۲۱۹۴ نشریه

**توجه:** فهرست حاضر، تمامی مجلات نامعتبر موجود را در بر نمی‌گیرد و عدم وجود مجله در این فهرست، الزاما دلیل بر معتبر بودن آن نیست. اما وجود مجله در این فهرست نشان دهنده نامعتبر بودن آن است.

Number of Results: 5 10 **20** 50

[ پیشنهاد مجله نامعتبر/جعلی ] [ درباره پایگاه ] [ راهنما ]

PDF X Print

Row	▼ Title	◆ ISSN	◆ URL	◆ Publisher	◆ Status	◆ App Date
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<http://www.blacklist.research.ac.ir/>

# 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.

# Types of peer review

- Peer review comes in different flavors:
  - Single blind review
  - Double-blind review
  - Triple-blind review

# Single blind review

In this type of review, the names of the reviewers are hidden from the author. This is the traditional method of reviewing and is the most common type by far. Points to consider regarding single blind review include:

# Double-blind review

- ❑ Both the reviewer and the author are anonymous in this model.
- ❑ Some advantages of this model are listed below:
  - ✓ Author anonymity limits reviewer bias, for example based on an author's gender, country of origin, academic status or previous publication history.
  - ✓ Articles written by prestigious or renowned authors are considered on the basis of the content of their papers, rather than their reputation.

# Triple-blind review

- With triple-blind review, reviewers are anonymous and the author's identity is unknown to both the reviewers and the editor. Articles are anonymized at the submission stage and are handled in such a way to minimize any potential bias towards the author(s). However, it should be noted that:
  - ✓ the complexities involved with anonymizing articles/authors to this level are considerable
  - ✓ as with double-blind review; there is still a possibility for the editor and/or reviewers to correctly divine the author's identity from their style, subject matter, citation patterns or a number of other methodologies

# Open review

- Open peer review is an umbrella term for many different models aiming at greater transparency during and after the peer review process. The most common definition of open review is when both the reviewer and author are known to each other during the peer review process. Other types of open peer review consist of:
  - ✓ publication of reviewers' names on the article page.
  - ✓ publication of peer review reports alongside the article, whether signed or anonymous.
  - ✓ publication of peer review reports (signed or anonymous) together with authors' and editors' responses alongside the article.
  - ✓ publication of the paper after a quick check and opening a discussion forum to the community who can comment (named or anonymous).

# Advantages and disadvantage of open review

- Many believe this is the best way to prevent malicious comments, stop plagiarism, prevent reviewers from following their own agenda, and encourage open, honest reviewing. Others see open review as a less honest process, in which politeness or fear of retribution may cause a reviewer to withhold or tone down criticism.

# Article transfer service: peer review cascade

- Elsevier authors can transfer their article submission from one journal to another for free if they are rejected, without the need to reformat, and often without needing further peer review.
- We therefore ask referees during the review process for their consent to transfer their full review report (including all comments to the author and editor) along with the manuscript to the receiver journal. The benefits of full manuscript review cascades are twofold:
  - Reviewers are not asked to review the same manuscript several times for different journals.
  - Authors do not need to spend additional time reformatting their manuscript.

There are a number of ethical principles that should be taken into account when performing undergraduate and master's level dissertation research. At the core, these ethical principles stress the need to:

- do good (known as beneficence)
- do no harm (known as non-maleficence).

➤ **In practice, these ethical principles mean that as a researcher, you need to:**

- a. obtain informed consent from potential research participants
- b. minimize the risk of harm to participants
- c. protect their anonymity and confidentiality
- d. avoid using deceptive practices;
- e. give participants the right to withdraw from your research

با تشکر از توجه شما

