Scientific Misconduct

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www.researcherid.com/rid/C-2414-2009
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18th December 2018

Abstract

Abstract:

One of the most important research ethical issues that should be taken into consideration is “scientific misconduct” such as fabrication, falsification and plagiarism. Plagiarism can occur at any stage of the research activities such as reporting, communicating, authoring, and peer review. The purpose of this workshop is to engage researchers in their responsibility to conduct an ethical research.

Keywords: Plagiarism, Scientific Misconduct, Research tools, scientific unethical behaviour, Science Scandals, Research Visibility, Research Impact

July 2016 Top 100 Technology Experts to Follow on Twitter


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#11) @aleebrahim - Nader Ale Ebrahim (Up from #19)
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#12) @wpengine - WP Engine
#13) @wintelkiller - wintelkiller (Down from #11)

Effective Strategies for Increasing Citation Frequency

Journal Reputation and Impact: publishing a paper in a journal based on disciplinary reputatation or with a high impact factor is the most well known way of getting your paper cited. But there are many other things a scholar can do to promote his or her work and make it easy for others to find.

Utilize Open Access Tools: Open Access journals tend to be cited more than non open access. Deposit your paper in a repository such as Scholars Archive here on campus or a disciplinary repository. Share your detailed research data in a repository.

Standarize Identifying Info: try to use the same name throughout your career as well as the name of your affiliated insitution. Using common "official" names will allow for consistency and easy retrieval of your work by author or affiliation.

Bring Colleagues on Board: team-authored articles are cited more frequently, as does publishing with international authors. Working cross-or inter-disciplinarily helps as well.

Beef Up That Paper: use more references, publish a longer paper. Also papers which are published elsewhere after having been rejected are cited more frequently.

Beyond Peer-Reviewed Original Research: Write a review paper. Present a working paper. Write and disseminate web-based tutorials on your topic.

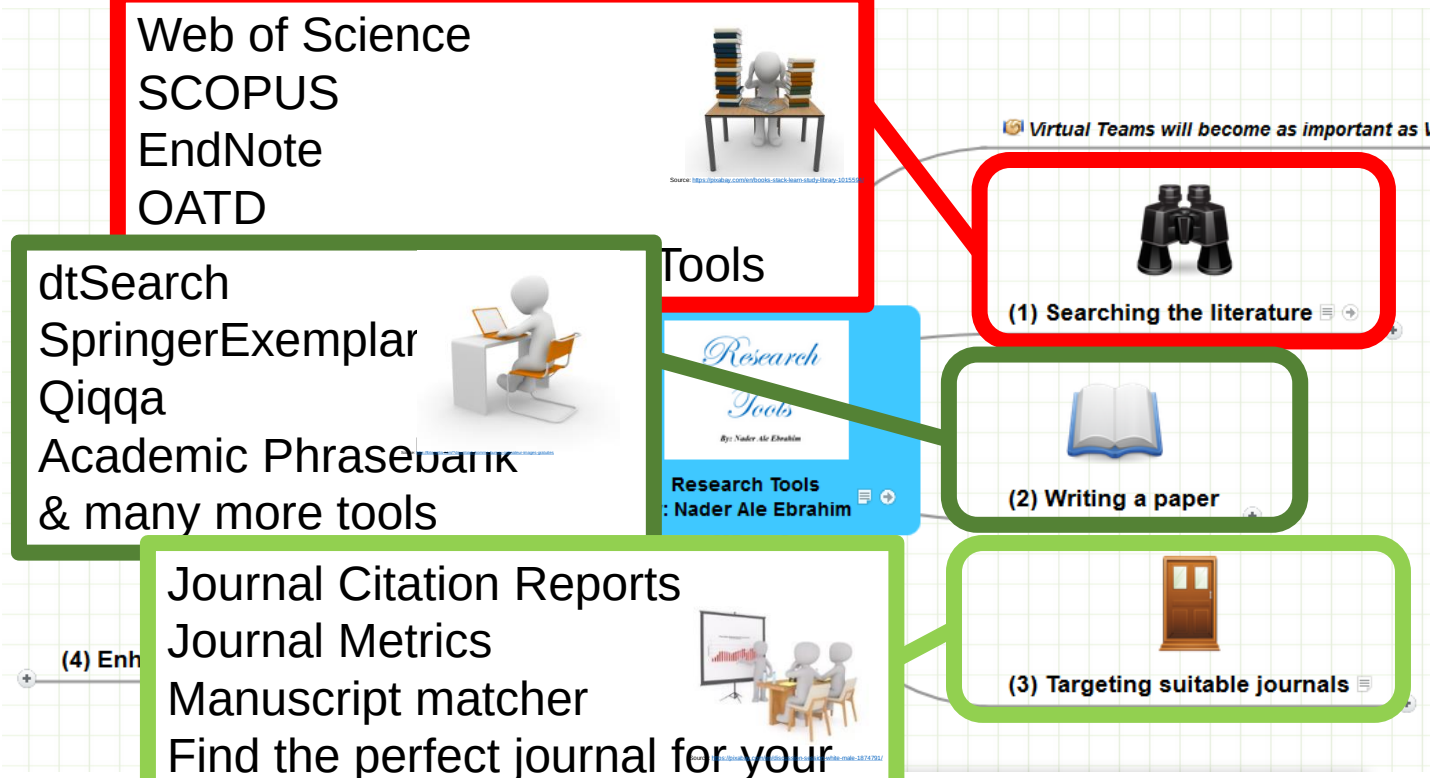
Search Optimization: use keywords in the abstract and assign them to the manuscript. Use descriptive titles that utilize the obvious terms searchers would use to look for your topic, avoiding questions in the title. Select a journal that is indexed in the key library databases for your field.

Market Yourself: create a key phrase that describes your research career and use it. Update your professional web page and publication lists frequently. Link to your latest and greatest article in your professional email signature file.

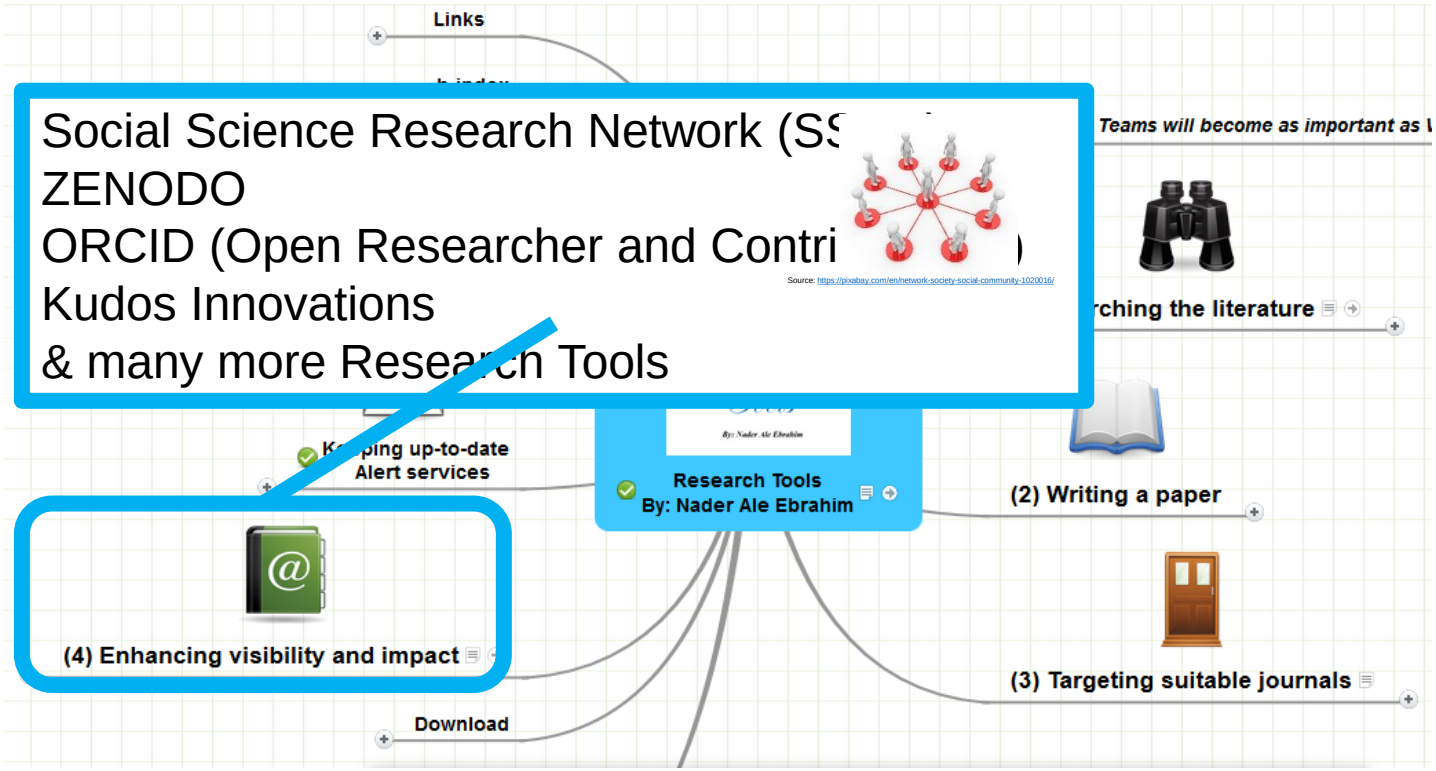
Utliize Social Media: Use author profiles such as ResearcherID and ORCID. Contribute to Wikipedia, start a blog and/or podcast, join academic social media sites.

*From: **Ebrahim, N.A., et al. (2013). Effective strategies for increasing citation frequency. International Education Studies, 6(11), 93-99. doi:10.5539/ies.v6n11p93***

Research Tools Mind Map



Research Tools Mind Map



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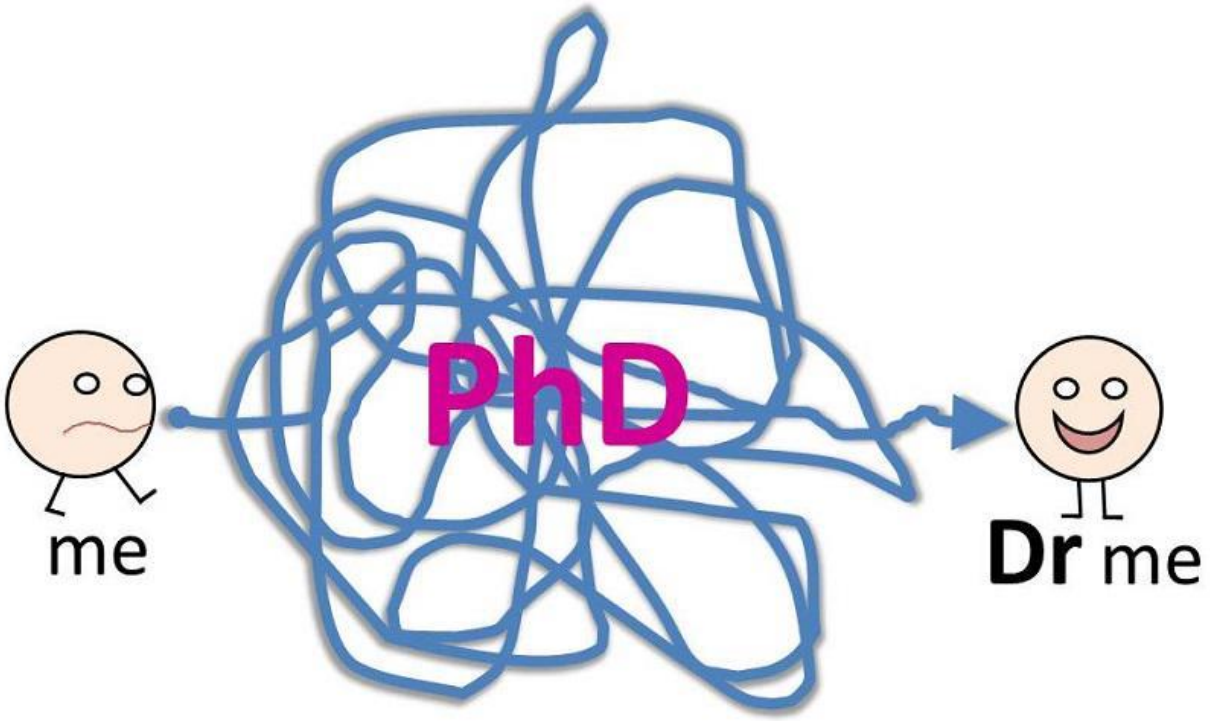
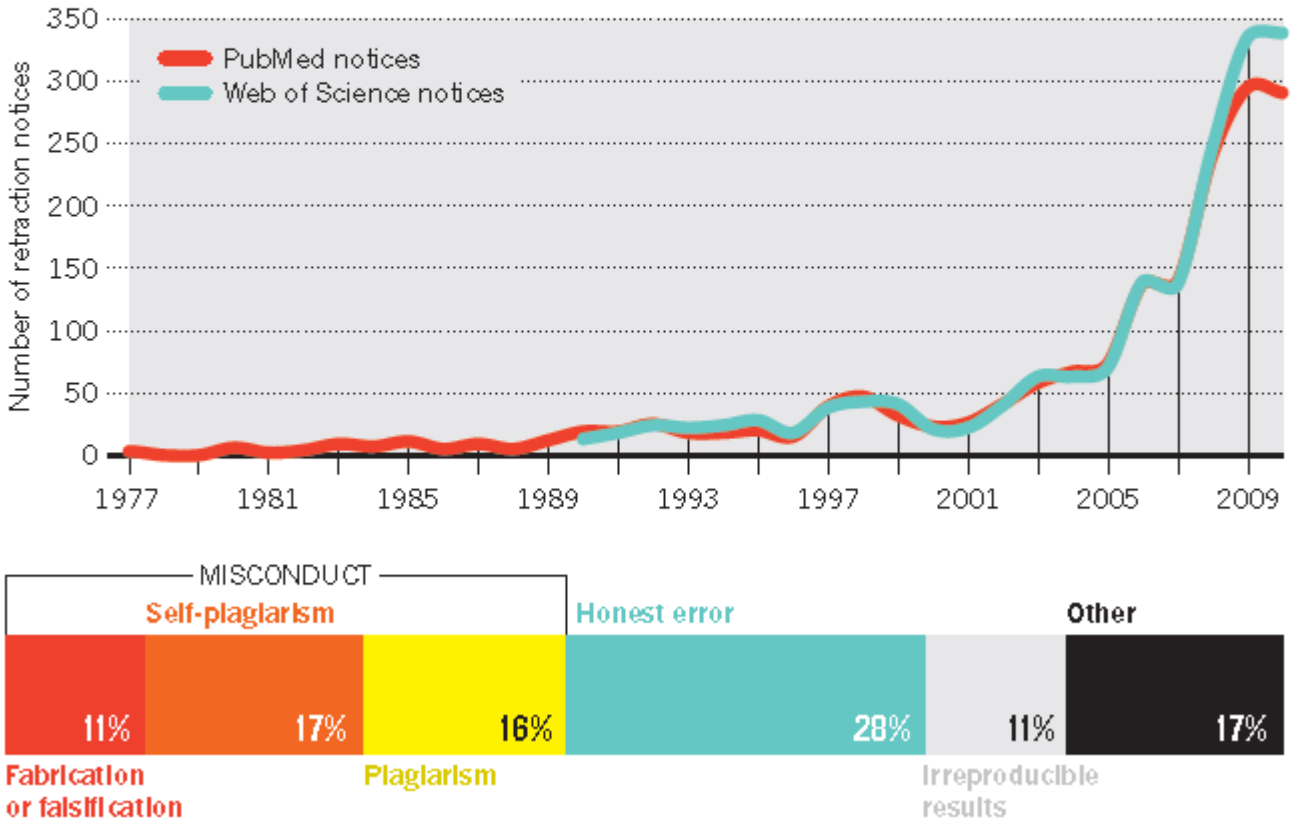


RISE OF THE RETRACTIONS

In the past decade, the number of retraction notices has shot up 10-fold (**top**), even as the literature has expanded by only 44%. It is likely that only about half of all retractions are for researcher misconduct (**middle**). Higher-impact journals have logged more retraction notices over the past decade, but much of the increase during 2006–10 came from lower-impact journals (**bottom**).



Source: Van Noorden R. . **Science publishing: the trouble with retractions**. Nature 2011;478:26–8

Scientific misconduct

Falsification of data	Ranging from fabrication to deceptive selective reporting of findings and omission of conflicting data, or willful suppression and/or distortion of data.
Plagiarism	The appropriation of the language, ideas, or thoughts of another without crediting their true source, and representation of them as one's own original work.
Improprieties of authorship	Improper assignment of credit, such as excluding others, misrepresentation of the same material as original in more than one publication, inclusion of individuals as authors who have not made a definite contribution to the work published; or submission of multi-authored publications without the concurrence of all authors.
Misappropriation of the ideas of others	An important aspect of scholarly activity is the exchange of ideas among colleagues. Scholars can acquire novel ideas from others during the process of reviewing grant applications and manuscripts. However, improper use of such information can constitute fraud. Wholesale appropriation of such material constitutes misconduct.
Violation of generally accepted research practices	Serious deviation from accepted practices in proposing or carrying out research, improper manipulation of experiments to obtain biased results, deceptive statistical or analytical manipulations, or improper reporting of results.
Material failure to comply with legislative and regulatory requirements affecting research	Including but not limited to serious or substantial, repeated, willful violations of applicable local regulations and law involving the use of funds, care of animals, human subjects, investigational drugs, recombinant products, new devices, or radioactive, biologic, or chemical materials.
Inappropriate behavior in relation to misconduct	This includes unfounded or knowingly false accusations of misconduct, failure to report known or suspected misconduct, withholding or destruction of information relevant to a claim of misconduct and retaliation against persons involved in the allegation or investigation.

Source: https://www.bmj.com/about-bmj/resources-authors/forms-policies-and-checklists/scientific-misconduct

Scientific misconduct

Falsification of data

Plagiarism

Improprieties of authorship

Misappropriation of the ideas of others

Violation of generally accepted research practices

Material failure to comply with legislative and regulatory requirements affecting research

Inappropriate behavior in relation to misconduct

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Data fabrication and falsification

"The most dangerous of all falsehoods is a slightly distorted truth."

G.C.Lichtenberg (1742-1799)

Fabrication is making up data or results, and recording or reporting them.

"… the fabrication of research data … *hits at the heart of our responsibility to society*, the reputation of our institution, the trust between the public and the biomedical research community, and our personal credibility and that of our mentors, colleagues…"

"It can *waste the time of others*, trying to replicate false data or designing experiments based on false premises, and can lead to therapeutic errors. It can never be tolerated."

Professor Richard Hawkes
Department of Cell Biology and Anatomy, University of Calgary

Source: How To Get Your Article Published: *From title to references, From submission to revision* Presented by: Anthony Newman, Elsevier, Amsterdam, *Birmingham, Nov. 2010*

Scientific misconduct

Falsification of data

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Violation of generally accepted research practices

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Penalty for Plagiarism

Outside of academia the problem of plagiarism continues to generate headlines and scandals for politicians. In Germany, two prominent cabinet members have been forced to step down due to allegations of plagiarism in their doctoral dissertations. Meanwhile, in Canada, the head of the nation's largest school district was forced to resign in the face of plagiarism allegations, and plagiarism scandals have also embroiled a senator in the Philippines, the prime minister of Romania, and several members of the Russian Duma.

Source: J. Bailey. "Defending Against Plagiarism, Publishers need to be proactive about detecting and deterring copied text.," 26 November; http://www.the-scientist.com/?articles.view/articleNo/35677/title/Defending-Against-Plagiarism/.

German minister Annette Schavan quits over 'plagiarism'

9 February 2013

German Education Minister Annette Schavan has resigned after a university stripped her of her doctorate for plagiarism.

Duesseldorf's Heinrich Heine University voted last Tuesday to remove her doctorate following a review.

Analysts say Ms Schavan's resignation will be hugely embarrassing to Chancellor Merkel

ASEAN BEAT

Philippines Senator Accused of Plagiarism... Twice

The issue of intellectual property has been a topic of much debate thanks to one Filipino Senator's choice of words.

By Mong Palatino
September 11, 2012

When Philippine Senate Majority Leader Vicente Sotto III delivered a speech last month about the

SPUTNIK

RUSSIA

Plagiarism Allegations Haunt Russian Duma Deputies

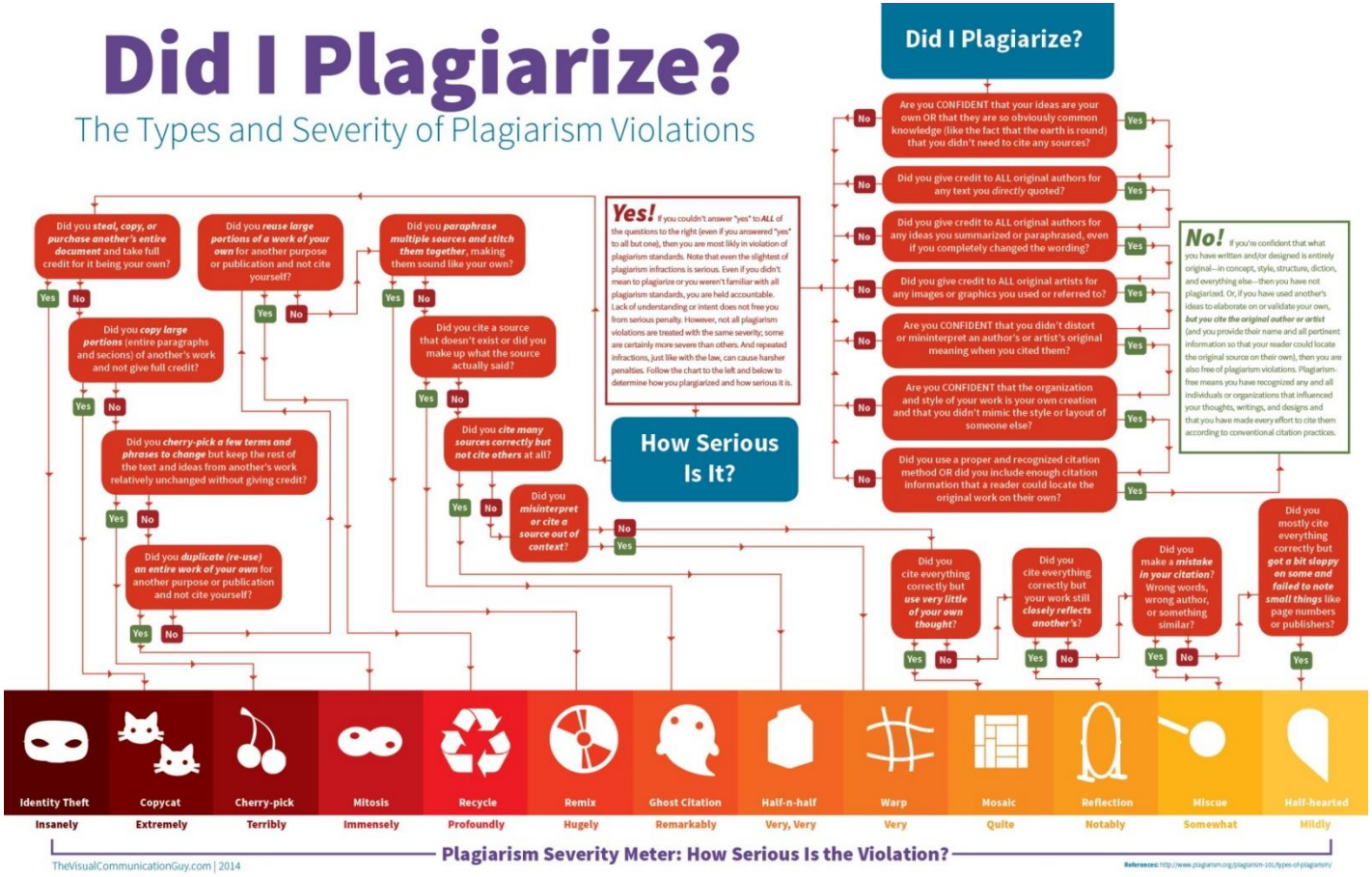
RUSSIA 19:43 07.02.2013 Get short URL

In the latest plagiarism scandal, yet another State Duma deputy, Rishat Abubakirov, is facing allegations of copying chunks of his dissertation from another source, the Dozhd TV channel reported on Thursday.

MOSCOW, February 7 (RIA Novosti) - In the latest plagiarism scandal, yet another State Duma deputy, Rishat Abubakirov, is facing allegations of copying chunks of his dissertation from another source, the Dozhd TV channel reported on Thursday.

The channel quoted bloggers claiming that Abubakirov plagiarized about 45 percent of his 2009 economics doctorate dissertation from the work of Stanislav Sirota. Both men had defended their theses at Kazan State University, but Sirota defended his dissertation

Did I Plagiarize? The Types and Severity of Plagiarism Violations



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Vertical resolution	180 dpi
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Research Article

Mechanical and Thermal Stability Properties of Modified Rice Straw Fiber Blend with Polycaprolactone Composite

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Academic Editor: Lavinia Balan

The goal of this study was to investigate the effect of modified rice straw (ORS) on the mechanical and thermal properties of modified rice straw/polycaprolactone composites (ORS/PCL-Cs). The composites (Cs) of polycaprolactone (PCL) with ORS were successfully synthesized using the solution-casting method. The RS modified with octadecylamine (ODA) as an organic modifier. The prepared composites were characterized by using powder X-ray diffraction (XRD), thermogravimetric analysis (TGA), scanning electron microscopy (SEM), and Fourier transforms infrared spectroscopy (FT-IR), and mechanical properties were investigated. Composites of ORS/PCL show superior mechanical properties due to greater compatibility of ORS with PCL. The XRD results showed that the intensity of the peaks decreased with the increase of ORS content from 1.0 to 7.0 wt.% in comparison with PCL peaks. Tensile measurement showed an increase in tensile modulus but a decrease in tensile strength and elongation at break as the ORS contents are increased from 1.0 to 7.0 wt.%, on the other hand, tensile strength was improved with the addition of 5.0 wt.% of ORS. Thermal stability was decreased with the increase of ORS contents. SEM micrograph indicated good dispersion of ORS into the matrix, and FT-IR spectroscopy showed that the interaction between PCL and ORS is physical interaction.

1. Introduction

Natural fibers have recently attracted the attention of researchers for use as reinforcement material for different types of polymer matrix, due to its advantages over other established components. They are completely biodegradable, abundantly available, and renewable [1]. Among the different agricultural straw, rice straw could be very interesting material as filler in biodegradable polymer composites due to their good thermal stability compared with other agricultural wastes. The resistance of rice straw to bacterial decomposition makes this material suitable as a filler material in the construction of composites. Furthermore, a high content of silica (up to 20%) represents a potential additional benefit over the flame retardant when used in the construction industry [2]. It represents about 45% of the volume of rice production, which produces the greatest amount of crop residues. Rice straw has the most amount of cellulose from agricultural crop residues because its composition is cellulose (38.3%), hemicelluloses (31.6%), and lignin (11.8%).

Polycaprolactone (PCL) is one of the most attractive and commonly used biodegradable polyesters [3]. It can be used in various biomedical applications such as scaffolds for tissue engineering applications and for the controlled release of drugs [4]. Poly (ε-caprolactone) is a semicrystalline polymer with a crystallinity degree of approximately 50%. PCL is regularly achieved through ring opening process (ROP) of ε-caprolactone in the presence of metal alkoxides (aluminium isopropoxide, tin octoate, etc.).

Flexibility, biodegradability, low glass transition temperature (T_g) of (−61°C), melting point of (65°C), high elongation at break, low modulus, relatively high price, and rather long

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Technological Forecasting & Social Change 74 (2007) 1446–1464
Technological Forecasting and Social Change

Potential user factors driving adoption of IPTV: What are customers expecting from IPTV?

Dong Hee Shin *

Pennsylvania State University, Tulpehocken [illegible] P.O. Box 70[illegible]
Reading, PA 19610-600[illegible] USA

Received 4 December 2005; received in revised [illegible] May 2006; accepted 8 May 2006

Abstract

Internet Protocol Television (IPTV), the convergent services of television and Internet, is being rapidly developed around the world. The advent of digital technologies has changed the convergence market dramatically with the wide diffusion of the convergent services. Using the Technology Acceptance Model as a conceptual framework and method of logistic regression, this research analyzes the demand for IPTV by drawing data from 452 consumers. Individuals' responses to questions about whether they accept IPTV are collected and combined with observations of their socio-economic [illegible] intrinsic/extrinsic factors modified from the Technology Acceptance Model. Results of logistic regression show two variables (intrinsic and extrinsic factors) that seem to explain what influences consumer behavior towards adopting IPTV. Overall, the logistic regression model explains over 50% of the variance in IPTV adoption. The variances shed light on the multi-open platform environment that IPTV will forge.

Keywords: IPTV; User analysis; Logistic model; South Korea

1. Introduction

Recent development of IT and media technologies have given a tremendous push toward the development of convergence services like Digital Multimedia Broadcasting (DMB) and IPTV (Internet Protocol Television). Korea has been taking a leadership role in developing not only IPTV, but also the

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Effect of ST3GAL 4 and FUT 7 on sialyl Lewis X synthesis and multidrug resistance in human acute myeloid leukemia

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MDR
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sLe X
Acute myeloid leukemia cells

ABSTRACT

Sialyl Lewis X (sLe X, CD15s) is a key antig[illegible]duced on tumo[illegible]rfaces during multidrug resistance (MDR) development. The present study inve[illegible]effect of α1, 3 fucosyltransferase VII (FucT VII) and α2, 3 sialyltransferase IV (ST3Gal IV) on sLe X oligosac[illegible]s synthesis as well as their impact on MDR development in acute myeloid leukemia cells (AML). FUT7 and ST3[illegible]were overexpressed in three AML MDR cells and bone marrow mononuclear cells (BM[illegible]AML patients w[illegible]MDR by real-time polymerase chain reaction (PCR). A close association was fou[illegible]tween the expression levels of FUT7 and ST3GAL4 and the amount of sLe X oligosaccharides, as well as[illegible]e phenotypi[illegible]iation of MDR of HL60 and HL60/ADR cells both in vitro and in vivo. Manipulation of th[illegible]two genes' e[illegible]ression modulated the activity of phosphoinositide-3 kinase (PI3K)/Akt signaling pathway[illegible]by regulat[illegible]the proportionally mutative expression of P-glycoprotein (P-gp) and multidrug resistance related[illegible]1), both of which are known to be involved in MDR. Blocking the PI3K/Akt pathw[illegible]its specific inh[illegible]7294002 or Akt short hairpin RNA (shRNA) resulted in the reduced MDR of HL60/A[illegible]ly indicated that sLe X involved in the development of MDR of AML cells probably through FUT7 an[illegible]GAL4[illegible]he activity of PI3K/Akt signaling pathway and the expression of P-gp and MRP1.

1. Introduction

Acute myeloid leukemia (AML), the[illegible]l comm[illegible]ype of leukemia in adults, has the lowest survival r[illegible]mong all le[illegible]as [1]. It is a clonal malignancy of the hem[illegible]system cha[illegible]terized by accumulation of immature cell[illegible]pulati[illegible]n the bone marrow or peripheral blood [2]. Multidr[illegible]esistance (M[illegible]s a major challenge to the successful treatmen[illegible]AML. Classic MDR[illegible]the consequence of overexpression of trans[illegible]er p[illegible]ns belonging to the ATP binding cassette (ABC) family[illegible]-gp[illegible]MRP1, [illegible]which lead to lower intracellular drug accumulation[illegible]reduce[illegible]ular toxicity of chemotherapeutic agents [3][illegible]owa[illegible]an[illegible]esearchers are managing to adequately evaluate the interaction of glycan alterations and resistance to chemotherapy of neoplastic cells so as to understand their pathogenesis. However, there is still little information about the role of glycosyltransferases and relevant glycogenes in the development of AML MDR except the modification of glycan structures has been observed in drug-resistance leukemia cells [4,5].

Glycosylation is one of the most important modifications of proteins and lipids [6]. Alterations in cell surface glycosylation are acknowledged as a hallmark of carcinogenesis which usually leads to the expression of tumor-associated carbohydrate antigens (TACAs) on glycoproteins or glycolipids that decorate cell surfaces [7]. Lewis antigens are functionally important terminal glycan epitopes, which are usually subdivided into two groups: types 1 and 2, depending on whether the terminal galactose is bound to the preceding GlcNAc by β-1, 3-galactosyltransferases (Gal-T) or β-1, 4 Gal-T [8]. All type 1 structures contain a α1, 4-Fuc residue on the GlcNAc catalyzed by α1, 4-Fuc Ts such as Le^a, sLe^a and Le^b. It is the same for type 2 antigens including Le X, sLe X and Le Y, but the linkage is α1, 3 instead (catalyzed by products of FUT3 through -7 and FUT9) [9].

Sialyltransferases (STs) catalyzed the transformation of sialic acid residues from donor substrate CMP-sialic acid to the oligosaccharide side chains of glycoconjugates. Different STs showing cell and tissue tropism are unique in substrate specificities and in types of linkage formed

*Abbrevi[illegible]*SE, sial[illegible]-fucosyltransferase; MDR, multidrug resistance; PCR, polymera[illegible]; [illegible]osphoinositide 3 kinase; P-gp, P-glycoprotein; MRP1, multidrug[illegible]e related protein 1; shRNA, short hairpin RNA; ADR, adriamycin; BMMC, bone marrow[illegible]clear cells; PBS, phosphate-buffered saline; PBST, PBS containing 0.1% Tween 20; DMS[illegible]hylsulfoxide; AML, acute myeloid leukemia; CML, chronic myeloid leukemia

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[1] Hongye Ma and Huimin Zhou contributed equally to this work.

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Electrochemical Study of Structural Effects in Complexation of Nano-baskets: Calix[4]-1,2-crown-3, -crown-4, -crown-5, -crown-6

Bahram Mokhtari and Kobra Pourabdollah

Razi Chemistry Research Center (RCRC), Shahreza Branch, Islamic Azad University, Shahreza, I. R. Iran

Eight nano-baskets of calix[4]arene-1,2-crown-3, -crown-4, -crown-5, -crown-6 were synthesized and their binding abilities towards alkali and alkaline earth metals as well as some lanthanides were studied using differential pulse voltammetry. The novelty of this study was investigation of those macrocycle complexes by voltammetric behaviors of two acidic moieties in each scaffold during complexation of crown ether ring. The results revealed that by increasing the binding ability of macrocycle and cation, the anodic oxidation peak of carboxylic acids was decreased. Moreover, the

calix[4]crowns lag far behind. Combining crown ethers with calix[4]arenes increases the cation binding ability of the parent calixarenes, and control of the selectivity is obtained through modulation of the crown ether size. Attachment of proton-ionizable groups to calixcrowns can further improve their extraction properties because the ionized group not only participates in metal ion coordination, but also eliminates the need to transfer aqueous phase anions into the organic phase. Ungaro et al.[9] reported the first di-proton-ionizable calix[4]crown-5 in

Corrections

Retraction: Retraction notice

Posted by **PLoS_ONE_Group** on 05 Sep 2013 at 16:33 GMT

0 **Responses** · **Most Recent** 05 Sep 2013 at 16:33 GMT

Retraction: Retraction notice

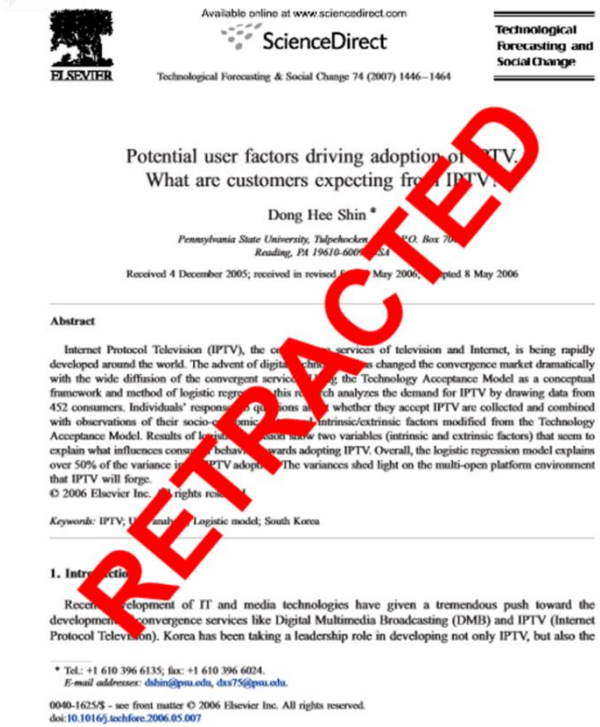
It has been brought to the attention of the PLOS ONE editors that substantial parts of the text in this article were appropriated from text in the following publications:

Identification and biochemical characterization of small-molecule inhibitors of Clostridium botulinum neurotoxin serotype A.
Roxas-Duncan V, Enyedy I, Montgomery VA, Eccard VS, Carrington MA, Lai H, Gul N, Yang DC, Smith LA.
Antimicrob Agents Chemother. 2009 Aug;53(8):3478-86

Eubanks LM, Hixon MS, Jin W, Hong S, Clancy CM, et al. (2007) An in vitro and in vivo disconnect uncovered through high-throughput identification of botulinum neurotoxin A antagonists. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA104: 2602–2607.

PLOS ONE therefore retracts this article due to the identified case of plagiarism. PLOS ONE apologizes to the authors of the publications above and to the readers. (comment on this retraction)

Penalty for Plagiarism



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RETRACTED

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RETRACTED

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Electrochemical Study of Structural Effects in Complexation of Nano-baskets: Calix[4]-1,2-crown-3, -crown-4, -crown-5, -crown-6

Bahram Mokhtari and Kobra Pourabdollah
Razi Chemistry Research Center (RCRC), Shahreza Branch, Islamic Azad University, Shahreza, I. R. Iran

Eight nano-baskets of calix[4]arene-1,2-crown-3, -crown-4, -crown-5, -crown-6 were synthesized and their binding abilities towards alkali and alkaline earth metals as well as some lanthanides were studied using differential pulse voltammetry. The novelty of this study was investigation of those macrocycle complexes by voltammetric behaviors of two acidic moieties in each scaffold during complexation of crown ether ring. The results revealed that by increasing the binding ability of macrocycle and cation, the anodic oxidation peak of carboxylic acids was decreased. Moreover, the

calix[4]crowns lag far behind. Combining crown ethers with calix[4]arenes increases the cation binding ability of the parent calixarenes, and control of the selectivity is obtained through modulation of the crown ether size. Attachment of proton ionizable groups to calixcrowns can further improve their extraction properties because the ionized group not only participates in metal ion coordination, but also eliminates the need to transfer aqueous phase anions into the organic phase. Ungaro et al.[9] reported the first di-proton ionizable calix[4]crown-5 in

GMR Genetics and Molecular Research
Online Journal
ISSN:1676-5680

Link to retraction noticed

Absolute quantification of free tumor cells in the peripheral blood of gastric cancer patients

N. Bayat[1], M.M. Mokhtari[1], M. Rezaei-Tavirani[1], A. Baradaran-rafii[2], S. Rahman Zadeh[1], S. Heidari-Keshel[1] and F. Ghasemvand[1]

[1]Proteomics Research Center, Faculty of Paramedical Sciences, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran
[2]Ophtalmic Research Center, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

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Genet. Mol. Res. 13 (2): 4425-4432 (2014)
Received September 5, 2013
Accepted May 5, 2014
Published June 16, 2014
DOI http://dx.doi.org/10.4238/2014.June.16.1

ABSTRACT. Gastric cancer remains the third most common cancer in the world. Metastatic disease is a major cause of death in about half of the patients; therefore, early diagnosis is crucial for successful outcome. This study applied a sensitive method for the detection of circulating tumor cells using specific tumor markers for early detection. A total of 80 blood samples from 40 patients and 40 age-matched healthy controls were collected for the study. Circulating mRNA levels of two tumor markers, tumor endothelial marker 8 (TEM-8) and carcinoembryogenic antigen (CEA) were evaluated using absolute quantitative real-time PCR assay in the Stratagene Mx-3000P real-time PCR system. GAPDH was used to normalize the data. TEM-8 and CEA were detected in patients' blood more than in controls, 22/40 *vs* 9/40, P = 0.005, and 30/40 *vs* 11/40, P = 0.008, respectively. The mRNA level of these markers in patients was significantly higher in comparison to normal controls (P = 0.018, 0.01). This panel showed an overall sensitivity of 64% and specificity of 73%. Statistical analysis for demographic variants did not show any significant differences. Both markers were detected more frequently and in significantly higher levels in blood samples of patients

Clinics
Hospital das Clinicas da Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade de Sao Paulo

THIS ARTICLE HAS BEEN RETRACTED. See Clinics (Sao Paulo). 2013 October; 68(10): 1382.

An overview of recently published medical papers in Brazilian scientific journals

Mauricio Rocha e Silva and Ariane Gomes

Additional article information

Abstract

PubPeer strikes again: Leukemia paper retracted for image duplications

In July, a PubPeer commenter called out a paper in *Biochimica et Biophysica Acta* for image duplication; by September, the paper was retracted for the exact reason detailed in the anonymous comment.

Here's the notice for "Effect of ST3GAL 4 and FUT 7 on sialyl Lewis X synthesis and multidrug resistance in human acute myeloid leukemia," a paper initially published in June:

> This article has been retracted at the request of the authors. It contained several inappropriate¬ly processed and incorrect Figures. On behalf of all authors, the corresponding author has taken full responsibility and apologizes to the readers of BBA Molecular Basis of Disease for submitting and publishing the erroneous article and any inconvenience caused.

An anonymous PubPeer commenter compiled the following criticism (click here or on the picture below for a larger image):

> Concern about Figures 3, 5, and 7:
>
> Several of the immunohistochemistry staining panels shown in Figures 3, 5, and 7 represent different experimental conditions, but appear to show overlapping areas and/or are very similar when flipped.
> Here is a figure showing my concerns: http://i.imgur.com/ZTFVUxP.jpg

Retraction Watch

Tracking retractions as a window into the scientific process

Leukemia paper retracted for plagiarism — 18 years later

with 2 comments

Nearly two decades after a Polish researcher plagiarized the work of a Turkish team, her theft has been exposed and the paper retracted.

According to an article in Polish-language paper *Gazeta Wyborcza*, Jolanta Rzymowska of the Medical University of Lublin was the subject of two disciplinary hearings, the first in February 2014, following the discovery of her plagiarism by well-known Polish fraud hunter Marek Wronski. It was determined that her 1996 paper contained word-for-word text from a paper by a team at the University of Ankara.

Ultimately, Rzymowska was given an official reprimand, rather than any harsher disciplinary action, because she copied descriptions rather than results. From a Google translation of the article:

> The Commission concluded that the results are the most important element of intellectual property and the descriptive part is much less important.

Here's the notice:

> The Acting Editor in Chief of Biological Trace Element Research retracts the following article: Rzymowska, Magnesium and Iron Contents of Leukemic Lymphocytes in Acute Leukemias and Hemolytic Anemia, June 1996, Volume 53, Issue 1–3, DOI 10.1007/BF02784559.
>
> This full retraction is due to the author's having used – without permission – significant amounts of

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Falsification of data

Plagiarism

Improprieties of authorship

Misappropriation of the ideas of others

Violation of generally accepted research practices

Material failure to comply with legislative and regulatory requirements affecting research

Inappropriate behavior in relation to misconduct

Improper assignment of credit, such as excluding others, misrepresentation of the same material as original in more than one publication, inclusion of individuals as authors who have not made a definite contribution to the work published; or submission of multi-authored publications without the concurrence of all authors.

Source: https://www.bmj.com/about-bmj/resources-authors/forms-policies-and-checklists/scientific-misconduct

Authorship issues

Authorship issues spell retraction for breast cancer paper

by amarcus41

The corresponding author of a 2014 paper in the Indian Journal of Medical and Paediatric Oncology has retracted the article because he was a bit too generous with his list of coauthors. The article, "Outcome of neoadjuvant chemotherapy in locally advanced breast cancer: A tertiary care centre experience," reviewed medical records from a local population [...]

Read more of this post

amarcus41 | April 21, 2015 at 11:30 am | Categories: authorship issues, freely available, india retractions, Indian J of Med Paed Oncology, oncology retractions, society journal retractions | URL: http://wp.me

According to the notice:

> The article, "Outcome of neoadjuvant chemotherapy in locally advanced breast cancer: A tertiary care centre experience" published in page 215–20, Volume 35, July–September 2014 issue of Indian Journal of Medical and Paediatric Oncology[1] hereby stands retracted on the request of the corresponding author who has admitted and informed of mistakenly including names of authors who never contributed towards the article.

Scientific misconduct

Falsification of data

Plagiarism

Improprieties of authorship

Misappropriation of the ideas of others

Violation of generally accepted research practices

Material failure to comply with legislative and regulatory requirements affecting research

Inappropriate behavior in relation to misconduct

An important aspect of scholarly activity is the exchange of ideas among colleagues. Scholars can acquire novel ideas from others during the process of reviewing grant applications and manuscripts. However, improper use of such information can constitute fraud. Wholesale appropriation of such material constitutes misconduct.

Source: https://www.bmj.com/about-bmj/resources-authors/forms-policies-and-checklists/scientific-misconduct

Scientific misconduct

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Inappropriate behavior in relation to misconduct

Serious deviation from accepted practices in proposing or carrying out research, improper manipulation of experiments to obtain biased results, deceptive statistical or analytical manipulations, or improper reporting of results.

Source: https://www.bmj.com/about-bmj/resources-authors/forms-policies-and-checklists/scientific-misconduct

Duplicate Publication

- Two or more papers, without full cross reference, share the same hypotheses, data, discussion points, or conclusions

- An author should not submit for consideration in another journal a previously published paper.
  - Published studies do not need to be repeated unless further confirmation is required.
  - Previous publication of an abstract during the proceedings of conferences does not preclude subsequent submission for publication, but full disclosure should be made at the time of submission.
  - Re-publication of a paper in another language is acceptable, provided that there is full and prominent disclosure of its original source at the time of submission.
  - At the time of submission, authors should disclose details of related papers, even if in a different language, and similar papers in press.
  - This includes translations

Source: How To Get Your Article Published: *From title to references, From submission to revision* Presented by: Anthony Newman, Elsevier, Amsterdam, *Birmingham, Nov. 2010*

Publisher:	Imperial College Press
Pre-print:	✗ author **cannot** archive pre-print (ie pre-refereeing)
Post-print:	✗ author **cannot** archive post-print (ie final draft post-refereeing)
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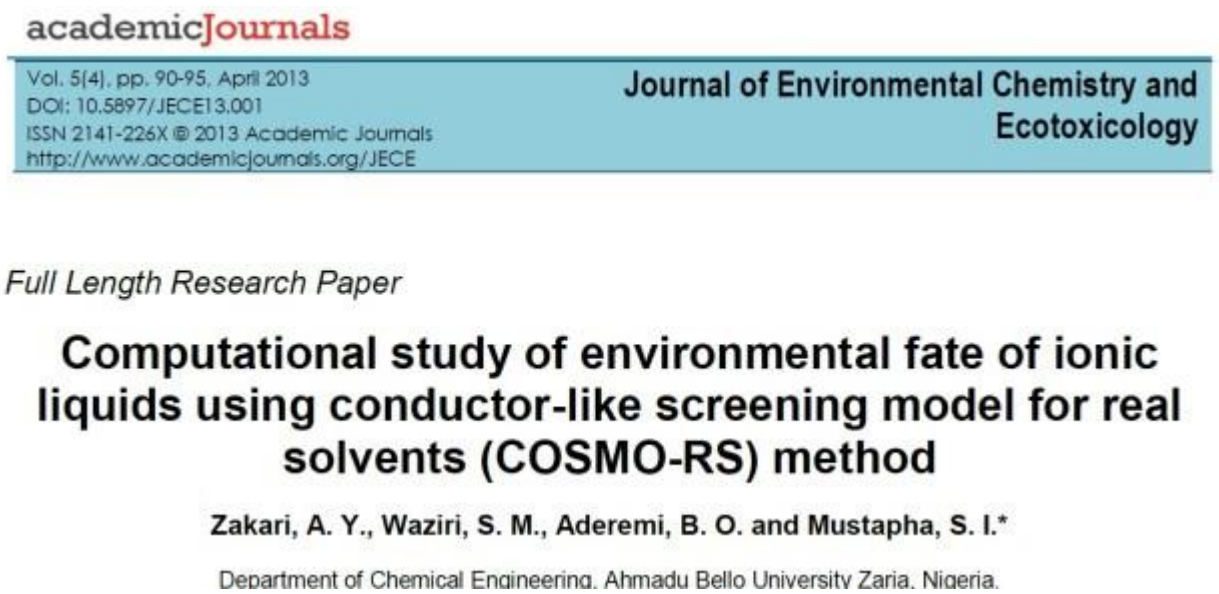
Source: http://www-library.desy.de/oa/sherpa.hep.html



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http://www.academicjournals.org/JECE

Journal of Environmental Chemistry and Ecotoxicology

Full Length Research Paper

Computational study of environmental fate of ionic liquids using conductor-like screening model for real solvents (COSMO-RS) method

Zakari, A. Y., Waziri, S. M., Aderemi, B. O. and Mustapha, S. I.*

Department of Chemical Engineering, Ahmadu Bello University Zaria, Nigeria.

The COSMO-RS method is an advanced method for the quantitative calculation of solvation mixture thermodynamics based on quantum chemistry. It was developed by Andreas Klamt and is distributed as the software COSMOtherm by his company COSMOlogic (as well as in the form of several remakes by others).

Some Nigerian researchers have used the software (without a license) and report a tremendously and completely unbelievably good correlation (r^2=0.992) between the predicted results and experimental data for the logKow (octanol water partition coefficient) of ionic liquids.

Source : http://scholarlyoa.com/2013/10/24/more-bad-science-in-predatory-oa-journals/

I received an email from Prof. Dr. Andreas Klamt in Leverkusen, Germany who explained the case to me. He's the CEO of COSMOlogic. Dr. Klamt writes:

I had been told there about a case, where some Nigerian people reported unbelievably good results with my COSMO-RS method. They report an r^2 of 0.992, completely out of the realistic expectations. Checking in more detail I found that the experimental data have nothing to do with the experimental data reported in the PhD thesis which is given as source of the experimental data. Not even the number of experimental data is in agreement with the source, nor the sign of the logarithm. The data are complete fake.

Source : http://scholarlyoa.com/2013/10/24/more-bad-science-in-predatory-oa-journals/

The Kardashian index: a measure of discrepant social media profile for scientists

$F=43.3C^{0.32}(1)$

Where *F* is the number of twitter followers and *C* is the number of citations.

As a typical number of followers can now be calculated using this formula, Hall (2014) proposed that the Kardashian Index (K-index) can be calculated as follows:

$K\text{–}index=F(a)/F(c)$

Where $F_{(a)}$ is the actual number of twitter followers of researcher X and $F_{(c)}$ is the number researcher X should have given their citations. Hence a high K-index is a warning to the community that researcher X may have built their public profile on shaky foundations, while a very low K-index suggests that a scientist is being undervalued. Here, Hall (2014) proposed that those people whose K-index is greater than 5 can be considered 'Science Kardashians'

Neil Hall, Prof

Source: N. Hall, "The Kardashian index: a measure of discrepant social media profile for scientists," *Genome Biology,* vol. 15, no. 7, pp. 1-3, 2014/07/30, 2014.

Scientific misconduct

Falsification of data

Plagiarism

Improprieties of authorship

Misappropriation of the ideas of others

Violation of generally accepted research practices

Material failure to comply with legislative and regulatory requirements affecting research

Inappropriate behavior in relation to misconduct

Including but not limited to serious or substantial, repeated, willful violations of applicable local regulations and law involving the use of funds, care of animals, human subjects, investigational drugs, recombinant products, new devices, or radioactive, biologic, or chemical materials.

Source: https://www.bmj.com/about-bmj/resources-authors/forms-policies-and-checklists/scientific-misconduct

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Inappropriate behavior in relation to misconduct

This includes unfounded or knowingly false accusations of misconduct, failure to report known or suspected misconduct, withholding or destruction of information relevant to a claim of misconduct and retaliation against persons involved in the allegation or investigation.

Source: https://www.bmj.com/about-bmj/resources-authors/forms-policies-and-checklists/scientific-misconduct

Retraction Watch

Tracking retractions as a window into the scientific process

Taiwan's education minister resigns in wake of SAGE peer review scandal

with 10 comments

Taiwan's education minister, Chiang Wei-ling, whose name appeared on several of 60 retracted articles by Peter Chen — apparently the architect of a peer review and citation syndicate we were first to report on last week — has resigned over the publishing scandal.

According to the University World News:

> Chiang said in a statement that the decision to resign was made to uphold his own reputation and avoid unnecessary disturbance of the work of the education ministry, after the incident ignited a wave of public criticism.

The *UWN* reports that Chaing's resignation on Monday came after Taiwan's premier, Jiang Yi-huah, instructed the Ministry of Science and Technology to investigate the Chen case.

What's more, according to the *UWN* — in news that, we humbly submit, hammers home the point of our *New York Times* op-ed last Friday:

> The Ministry of Science said this week that it may have funded the research for 40 of Peter Chen's questionable papers amounting to some NT$5.08 million (US$169,164), according to Lin Yi-Bing, vice-minister of science and technology.
>
> He said in remarks released last Sunday that if Chen was found to have violated academic ethics, the

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Source: http://retractionwatch.com/2014/07/14/taiwans-education-minister-resigns-in-wake-of-sage-peer-review-scandal/

Retraction Watch

Publisher discovers 50 manuscripts involving fake peer reviewers

with 23 comments

BioMed Central has uncovered about fifty manuscripts in their editorial system that involved fake peer reviewers, Retraction Watch has learned.

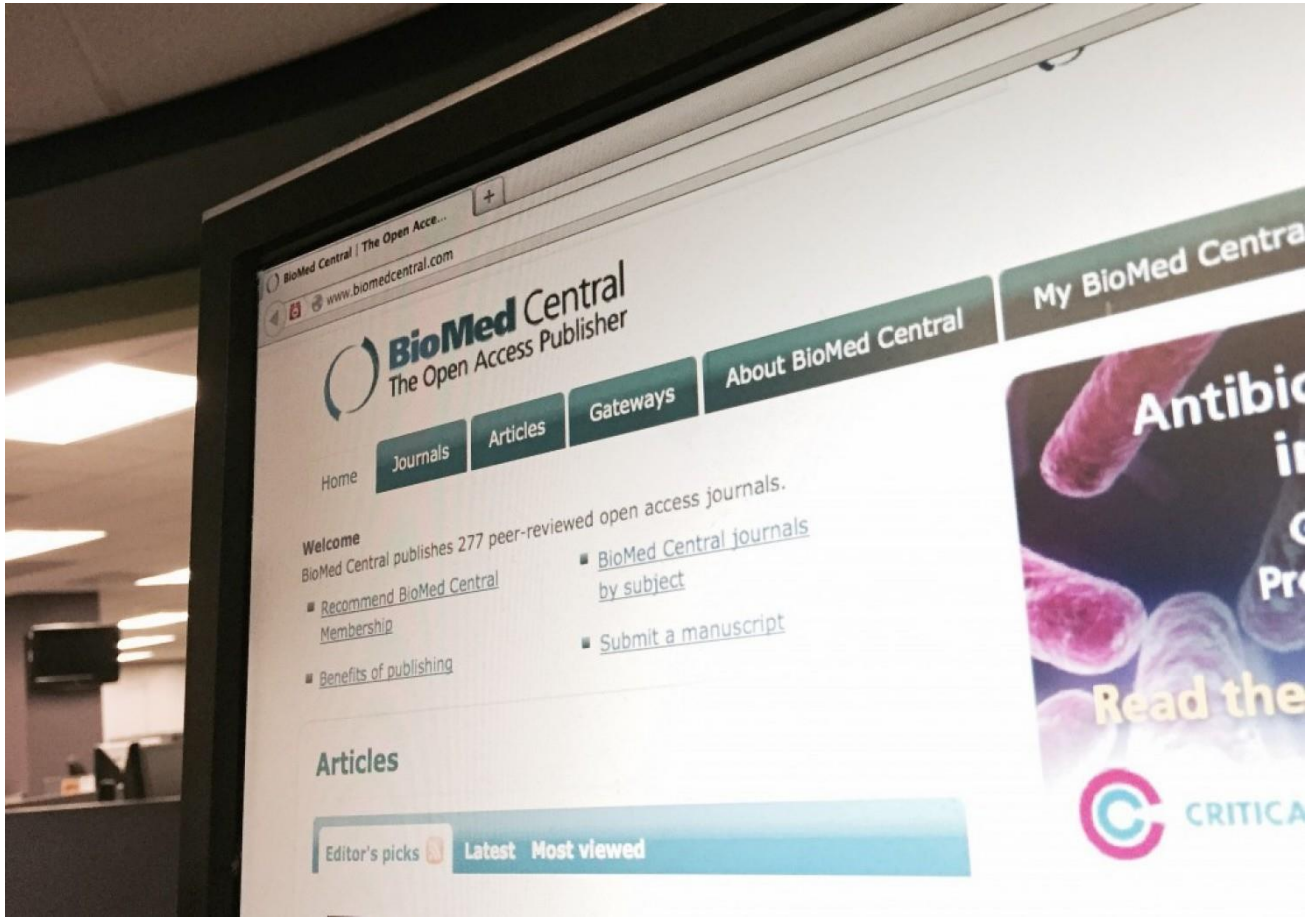
Most of the cases were not published because they were discovered by a manuscript editor on a final pre-publication check. The five or so that have been published will go through some sort of re-review, which may result in expressions of concern or retraction.

The narrative seems similar to that in the growing number of cases of peer review manipulation we've seen recently. What tipped off the editor was minor spelling mistakes in the reviewers' names, and odd non-institutional email addresses that were often changed once reviews had been submitted, in an apparent attempt to cover the fakers' tracks. Those "reviewers" had turned in reports across several journals, spanning several subjects.

It would seem that a third party, perhaps marketing services helping authors have papers accepted, was involved.

The publisher has let all of its external editors in chief know about the situation. To prevent it from happening again, authors will not be able to recommend reviewers for their papers. Here's a message from BioMed Central senior managing editor Diana Marshall that went out to a number of journal editors earlier today: Read the rest of this entry »

Major publisher retracts 43 scientific papers amid wider fake peer-review scandal



Multiple submissions

- Multiple submissions save you time but waste editor's and reviewer's time

- The editorial process of your manuscripts will be completely stopped if the duplicated submissions are discovered.

"It is considered to be unethical…We have thrown out a paper when an author was caught doing this. I believe that the other journal did the same thing. "

James C. Hower
Editor, *the International Journal of Coal Geology*

- Do not send your manuscript to a second journal UNTIL you receive the final decision of the first journal

Source: How To Get Your Article Published: *From title to references, From submission to revision* Presented by: Anthony Newman, Elsevier, Amsterdam, *Birmingham, Nov. 2010*

Source: http://wiki.lib.sun.ac.za/index.php/SUNScholar/Research_Article_Metrics

Refreshing honesty? Journal asks authors to help game its impact factor

We and others have documented plenty of cases where papers get retracted because authors manipulate citations to boost their impact factor.

Sometimes, journal publishers pressure authors to cite papers within the journal to artificially inflate its impact factor. Since this is highly discouraged – COPE has extensive commentary on the problem – it usually happens behind closed doors.

Since we're all about transparency, we were delighted to discover that the *Thammasat International Journal of Science and Technology*, a publication out of Thammasat University in Thailand, lists the policy up front:

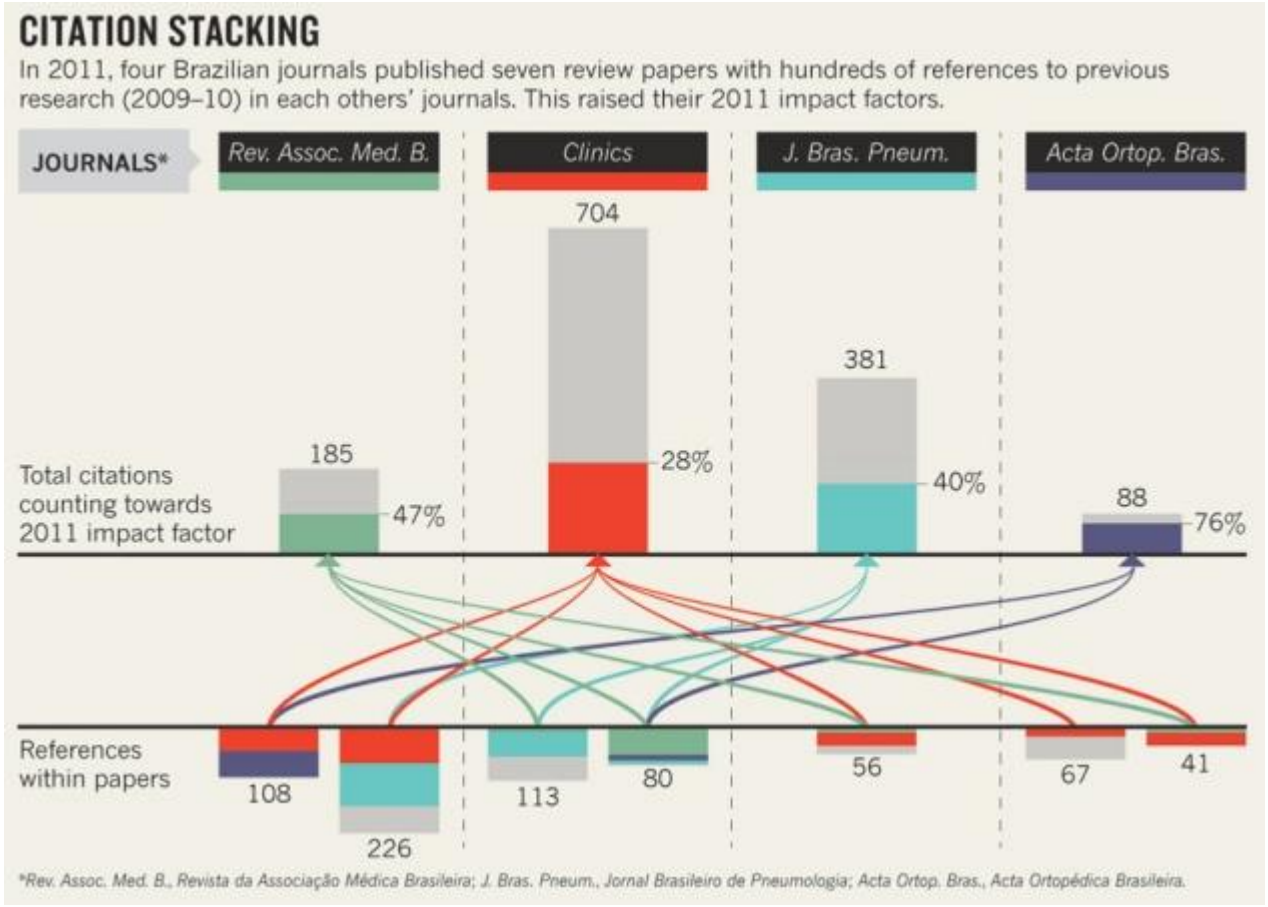
> Please kindly give some citations related to your written article from any articles published in TIJSAT in order that the TIJSAT's impact factor can be raised to a higher level.

Here's a screenshot, in case the journal gets cold feet (click for larger version):

Source: http://retractionwatch.com/2015/02/09/refreshing-honesty-journal-asks-authors-help-game-impact-factor/

Brazilian citation scheme outed

Thomson Reuters suspends journals from its rankings for ‘citation stacking’



Source: Richard Van Noorden , Nature News, 27 August 2013

Citation manipulation: Journal retracts paper because author boosted references to a journal he edits

Written by Cat Ferguson
February 9th, 2015 at 5:30 pm

Posted in citation manipulation

Citation manipulation: Journal retracts paper because author boosted references to a journal he edits

with 5 comments

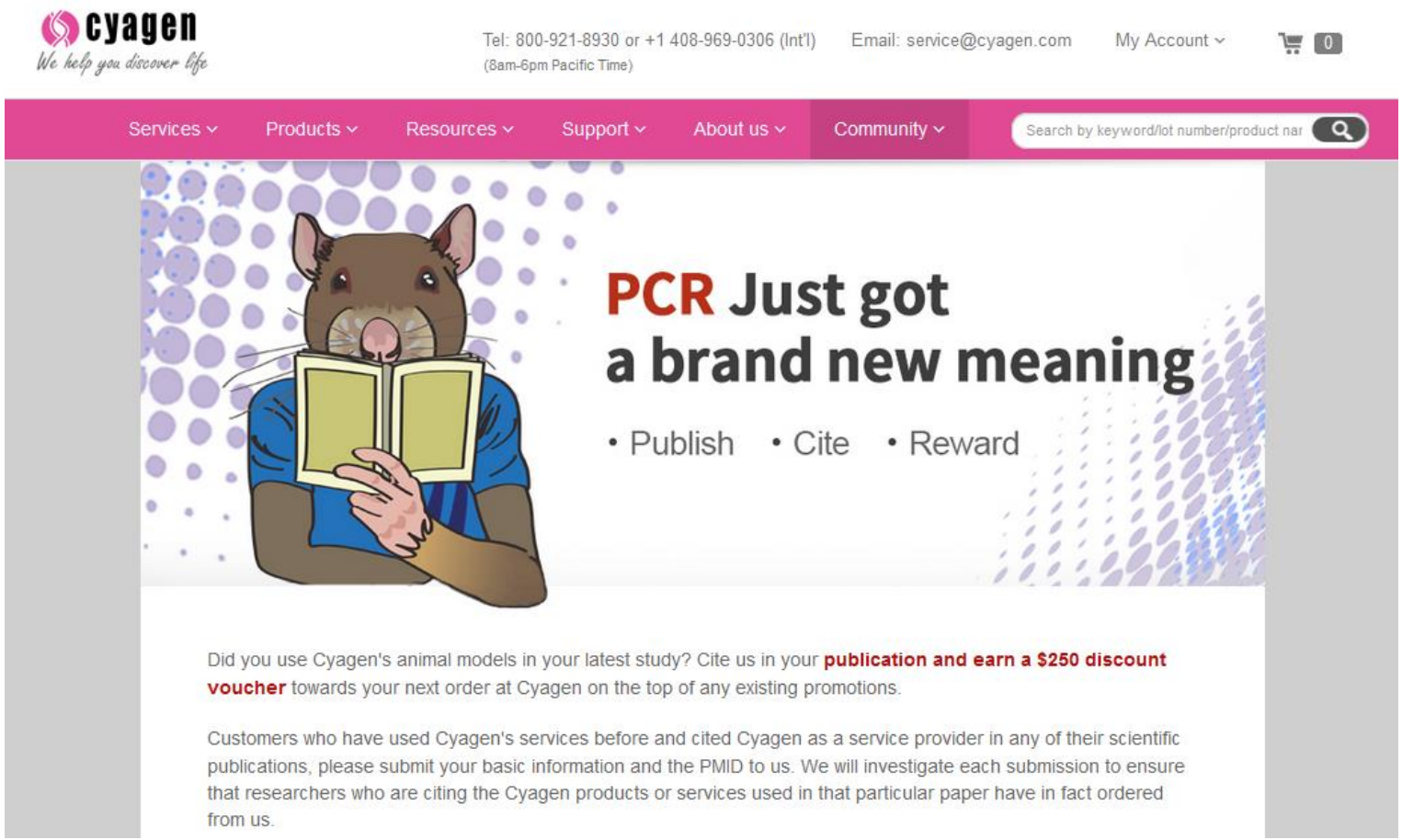
A group of researchers have lost a paper in a computer science journal because they were apparently using its references to help the impact factor of a different journal that one of them edits.

Here's the notice for "Impacts of sensor node distributions on coverage in sensor networks," a paper first published in 2011 and cited four times, according to Thomson Scientific's Web of Knowledge: Read the rest of this entry »

Share this:

Source: http://retractionwatch.com/2014/02/03/citation-manipulation-journal-retracts-paper-because-author-boosted-references-to-a-journal-he-edits/

So this company Cyagen is paying authors for citations in academic papers.



10 Major source of plagiarism

1. **Replication:** Submitting a paper to multiple publications in an attempt to get it published more than once
2. **Duplication:** Re-using work from one's own previous studies and papers without attribution
3. **Secondary Source:** Using a secondary source, but only citing the primary sources contained within the secondary one
4. **Misleading Attribution**: Removing an author's name, despite significant contributions; an inaccurate or insufficient list of authors who contributed to a manuscript
5. **Invalid Source:** Referencing either an incorrect or nonexistent source
6. **Paraphrasing:** Taking the words of another and using them alongside original text without attribution
7. **Repetitive Research:** Repeating data or text from a similar study with a similar methodology in a new study without proper attribution
8. **Unethical Collaboration:** Accidentally or intentionally use each other's written work without proper attribution; when people who are working together violate a code of conduct
9. **Verbatim**: copying of another's words and works without providing proper attribution, indentation or quotation marks
10. **Complete:** Taking a manuscript from another researcher and resubmitting it under one's own name

Source: .iThenticate (2013) SURVEY SUMMARY | Research Ethics: Decoding Plagiarism and Attribution in Research

10 Major source of plagiarism

Replication

Example

A scientist submits a manuscript to five journals located in several different countries. Once he/she receives an acceptance notice by one of the journals, he/she does not immediately notify the other four journals, resulting in the manuscript being published in two journals.

How to Avoid it

Ideally, papers should only be submitted to one publication at a time. In situations where this is impossible, all journals should be notified immediately if the paper is accepted for publication. Manuscripts, once published, should not be resubmitted for publication with another journal.

Source: .iThenticate (2013) SURVEY SUMMARY | Research Ethics: Decoding Plagiarism and Attribution in Research

10 Major source of plagiarism

Duplication

Example

A researcher inserts sections of text from an earlier published manuscript in a new manuscript that he/she will be submitting to a different publisher, without citing the earlier work.

How to Avoid it

When using text and elements from one's own previous work, take care to cite those works correctly, using the same format used for other outside sources. In some cases, such as repeating an entire methodology, it may be preferable to include copied text as an attributed attachment to the paper.

Source: .iThenticate (2013) SURVEY SUMMARY | Research Ethics: Decoding Plagiarism and Attribution in Research

10 Major source of plagiarism

Secondary Source

Example

When evaluating previous inquiries into a subject, a researcher comes across a relevant meta study and paraphrases from it heavily. However, while he/she cites the original sources of the studies, the meta study that the information actually came from is absent.

How to Avoid it

When pulling information from a secondary source, cite that source as well as any primary ones.

Source: .iThenticate (2013) SURVEY SUMMARY | Research Ethics: Decoding Plagiarism and Attribution in Research

10 Major source of plagiarism

Misleading Attribution

Example

Despite the fact a scientist made significant contributions to a paper, a team of researchers feels there is a conflict of interest and agrees to remove the scientist's name from the author list so as to not hinder the study's chance at publication.

How to Avoid it

Though researchers often work together, collaborations can raise ethical issues. If a conflict of interest remains despite attempts at a resolution, consider presenting the situation to the publisher or journal. At all times, keep an accurate record of what was discovered and when. Alternatively, consider taking the matter to any relevant ethics boards. In some cases, legal assistance may be required.

Source: .iThenticate (2013) SURVEY SUMMARY | Research Ethics: Decoding Plagiarism and Attribution in Research

10 Major source of plagiarism

Invalid Source

Example

A researcher, unable to find a quality source for a statement he/she wants to make, either creates a source or misconstrues the meaning or context of a real source.

How to Avoid it

When doing research for a paper, keep effective notes on sources and double check their accuracy before submission. Never fabricate or falsify a source.

Source: .iThenticate (2013) SURVEY SUMMARY | Research Ethics: Decoding Plagiarism and Attribution in Research

10 Major source of plagiarism

Paraphrasing

Example

A researcher incorporates ideas or data from another researcher's study, but rewrites the information in his/her words without providing proper citation.

How to Avoid it

Make sure that any and all ideas, data and elements from outside sources are cited correctly. One strategy is to note all sources, along with a brief description, throughout the writing process. When in doubt, it is better to provide extensive citation than to fall short.

Source: .iThenticate (2013) SURVEY SUMMARY | Research Ethics: Decoding Plagiarism and Attribution in Research

10 Major source of plagiarism

Repetitive Research

Example

A researcher decides to conduct a new study similar to one already conducted by a different researcher. Many of the results overlap, so the researcher conducting the new study reuses sections and data from the previous study without attribution.

How to Avoid it

When reusing someone else's methodology, and in a situation when the results of a similar study cannot be stated differently, citing those sources will prevent any plagiarism accusations or foul play.

Source: .iThenticate (2013) SURVEY SUMMARY | Research Ethics: Decoding Plagiarism and Attribution in Research

10 Major source of plagiarism

Unethical Collaboration

Example

A researcher collaborates with two other researchers on a study and submits a manuscript that is represented as the researcher's own work, without recognizing the contributions from the others who collaborated on the study.

How to Avoid it

Always cite other collaborators' contributions using proper citation formats. Incorporate as much original work as possible. Avoid copying written work, figures and images or ideas from collaborators without their permission and without giving proper credit.

Source: .iThenticate (2013) SURVEY SUMMARY | Research Ethics: Decoding Plagiarism and Attribution in Research

10 Major source of plagiarism

Verbatim

Example

A researcher copies and pastes a block of text from someone else's work into a paper without providing proper citation, including quotation marks.

How to Avoid it

As with paraphrased plagiarism, always carefully cite any outside material used, even when translating to a different language. In the case of material used verbatim, clearly indicate that the text is a direct quote, either through blockquoting or quotation marks.

Source: .iThenticate (2013) SURVEY SUMMARY | Research Ethics: Decoding Plagiarism and Attribution in Research

10 Major source of plagiarism

Complete

Example

A researcher copies and submits, under his or her name, the entirety of a previous paper published by someone else.

How to Avoid it

Never sign your name to someone else's work. Conduct original research and write papers in your own words. If conducting a different study is not an option, consider replicating the research, writing up the findings in original words, and citing the original material to provide credit for the idea of the study.

Source: .iThenticate (2013) SURVEY SUMMARY | Research Ethics: Decoding Plagiarism and Attribution in Research

Retraction guidelines
By: COPE

Journal editors should consider retracting a publication if:

- **they have clear evidence that the findings are unreliable, either as a result of misconduct (e.g. data fabrication) or honest error (e.g. miscalculation or experimental error)**
- **the findings have previously been published elsewhere without proper cross-referencing, permission or justification (i.e. cases of redundant publication)**
- **it constitutes plagiarism**
- **it reports unethical research**

Source: http://publicationethics.org/files/retraction%20guidelines.pdf

Thank you!

E-mail: aleebrahim@Gmail.com

Twitter: @aleebrahim

www.researcherid.com/rid/C-2414-2009
http://scholar.google.com/citations

All of my presentations are available online at:
https://figshare.com/authors/Nader_Ale_Ebrahim/100797

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1. ***Ebrahim, N.A., et al. (2013). Effective strategies for increasing citation frequency. International Education Studies, 6(11), 93-99. doi:10.5539/ies.v6n11p93***
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