



# What Is CrossCheck?

의편협 정보관리위원장  
권 오 훈

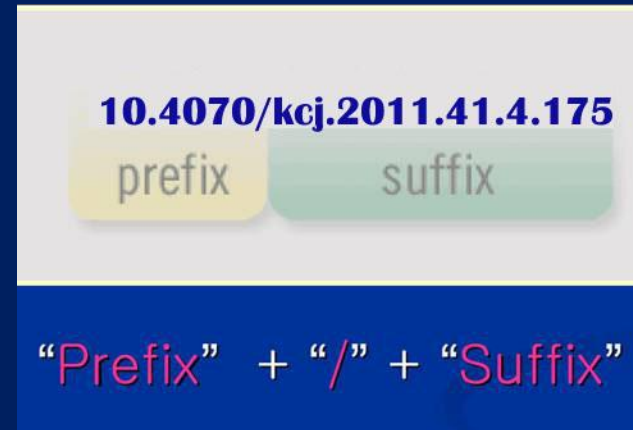
- CrossCheck powered by iThenticate is an initiative started by CrossRef to help its members actively engage in efforts to prevent scholarly and professional plagiarism.

# What is DOI?

- DOI = digital object identifier
- Character string used to uniquely identify an electronic document.
- Provides a persistent link to its location on the internet.
- <http://www.doi.org>
- The DOI system has been implemented since 2000.
- Approximately 47 million DOI had been assigned by 2011.

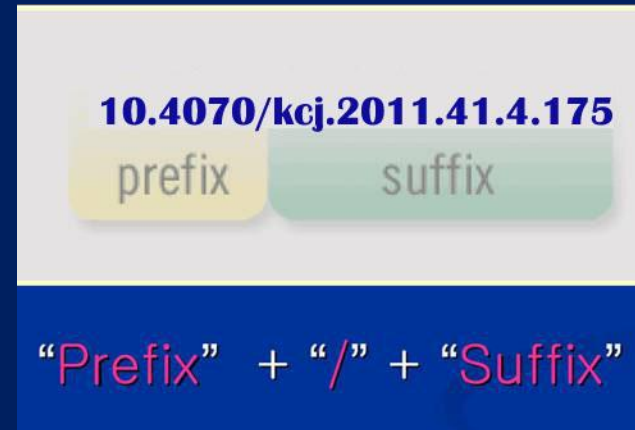
# DOI names

- For example, in the DOI name 10.4070/kcj.2011.41.4.175, the prefix is 10.4070 and the suffix is kcj.2011.41.4.175.
- The “10” part of the prefix identifies the DOI registry, and the character 4070 in the prefix identify the registrant.
- kcj.2011.41.4.175 is the item ID, identifying a single object.



# DOI names

- Prefix is given by International DOI Foundation.
- Suffix is given by a publisher.
- Prefix always starts with “10”.
- “4070” identifies publisher.



# What Is CrossRef?

- CrossRef is an official DOI Registration Agency of the International DOI Foundation.
- It was launched in early 2000 as a cooperative effort among publishers to enable persistent cross-publisher citation linking in online academic journals.

## References

1. Koren MJ, Devereux RB, Casale PN, Savage DD, Laragh JH. Relation of left ventricular mass and geometry to morbidity and mortality in uncomplicated essential hypertension. *Ann Intern Med* 1991;114:345–352.



2. Celentano A, Palmieri V, Esposito ND, et al. Inappropriate left ventricular mass in normotensive and hypertensive patients. *Am J Cardiol* 2001;87:361–363.



3. de Simone G, Verdecchia P, Pede S, Gorini M, Maggioni AP. Prognosis of inappropriate left ventricular mass in hypertension: the MAVI study. *Hypertension* 2002;40:470–476.



# CrossRef

- CrossRef is an IDF registration agency for scholarly publishers.
- Assign DOI prefixes.
- Accepts DOI deposits for journals, conference proceedings and books.
- Holds the metadata associated with DOIs and URLs in the central DOI system.
- Provides a retrieval system for the DOIs it registers.

# The Role of CrossRef

- An infrastructure (backbone) for linking citation (references) across publishers.
- CrossRef is not an article database.
  1. Does not aggregate full-text content
  2. A system of “distributed aggregation”
  3. “Full-text content is linked through a database consisting of minimal publisher metadata.



# The Impact of CrossRef

- The only full-scale implementation of the DOI system to date.
- Covers millions of articles and other content items from several hundred scholarly and professional publishers.

ABOUT CROSSREF

FOR PUBLISHERS

FOR LIBRARIES

FOR AFFILIATES

FOR RESEARCHERS



## Meetings & News

- [Annual Meeting 2011](#)
- [CrossMark](#)
- [ORCID Announcement](#)
- [CrossRef Webinars](#)
- [CrossCheck Webinars](#)
- [Best Practices for Books](#)
- [New members](#)
- [CrossRef Indicators](#)

## Technical Resources

- [CrossRef Help](#)
- [CrossRef Support](#)
- [CrossRef Labs](#)
- [Report a DOI problem](#)
- [DOI ownership transfer](#)
- [Web deposit form](#)
- [Simple Text Query](#)
- [CrossRef query account](#)
- [XML Tools](#)
- [Browsable title list](#)

## CrossRef Services

- [CrossCheck](#)
- [Cited-by Linking](#)
- [CrossRef Metadata Services](#)
- [Join CrossRef](#)

## DOI Resolver

If you encounter a DOI string (e.g., 10.1037/0003-066X.59.1.29) that is not hyperlinked, you can enter it in the box below:

TIP: You can turn a DOI string into a URL by appending the DOI string to <http://dx.doi.org/>

### Want to look up a DOI? Visit our **Guest Query** form.

CrossRef is an independent membership association, founded and directed by publishers. CrossRef's mandate is to connect users to primary research content, by enabling publishers to work collectively. CrossRef is also the official DOI® link registration agency for scholarly and professional publications. Our citation-linking network today covers tens of millions of articles and other content items from thousands of scholarly and professional publishers.



Google™ Custom Search

Search this Site

Sign up for CrossRef updates.

46788680

registered CrossRef DOI links

millions of links

## FEATURING...

### CROSSREF BLOG

Latest Entries:

#### CROSSCHECK USERS SURVEY

05/27/11 10:51 am

SUBSCRIBE TO FEED

Page 1/15

### CROSSTECH BLOG

Discuss new publishing technologies.

Latest Entries:

#### CONTENT NEGOTIATION FOR CROSSREF DOIS

04/19/11 3:26 am

SUBSCRIBE TO FEED

Page 1/15



# How can we prevent

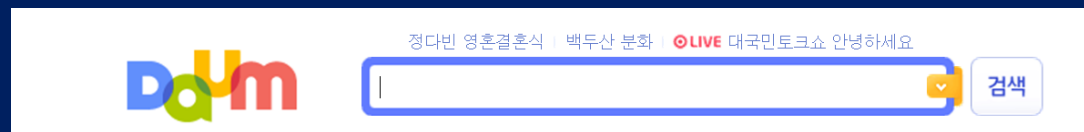
Plagiarism

Multiple submission

Redundant or duplicate publication

# Plagiarism

- The unauthorized use or close imitation of the language and thoughts of another author and the representation of them as one's own original work.



## COMMENTARY

## A tale of two citations

Are scientists publishing more duplicate papers? An automated search of seven million biomedical abstracts suggests that they are, report **Mounir Errami** and **Harold Gamer**.

With apologies to Charles Dickens, in the world of biomedical publications, "It is the best of times, it is the worst of times". Scientific productivity, as measured by scholarly publication rates, is at an all-time high<sup>1</sup>. However, high-profile cases of scientific misconduct remind us that not all those publications are to be trusted — but how many and which papers? Given the pressure to publish, it is important to be aware of the ways in which community standards can be subverted. Our concern here is with the three major sins of modern publishing: duplication, co-submission and plagiarism. It is our belief that without knowing whether these sins are becoming more widespread, the scientific community cannot hope to effectively deter or catch future unethical behaviour.

Simultaneous submission of duplicate articles by the same authors to different journals also violates journal policies.

Previous studies that have tried to gauge the level of unethical publishing have mostly relied on small surveys of specific communities. One of the largest to date used text-matching software to trawl more than 280,000 entries in arXiv, an open-access archive of mathematics, physics, computer science, biology and statistics papers. The study suggested a low number of suspected acts of plagiarism (0.2% of arXiv papers), but a much higher number of suspected duplicates with the same authors<sup>2</sup> (10.5%). In 2002, an anonymous survey of 3,247 US biomedical researchers<sup>3</sup> asking them to admit to questionable behaviour revealed that 4.7% admitted to repeated

"The duplication of scientific articles has been largely ignored by the gatekeepers of scientific information."

citation index, Medline, and currently reports fewer than a thousand cases of duplication since the 1950s, discovered mainly by serendipity. Yet if the results of the anonymous survey<sup>3</sup> are extrapolated to the Medline database (more than 17 million citations and growing steadily), then you would expect to find closer to 800,000 cases. Where between these two vastly different figures does the true number lie?

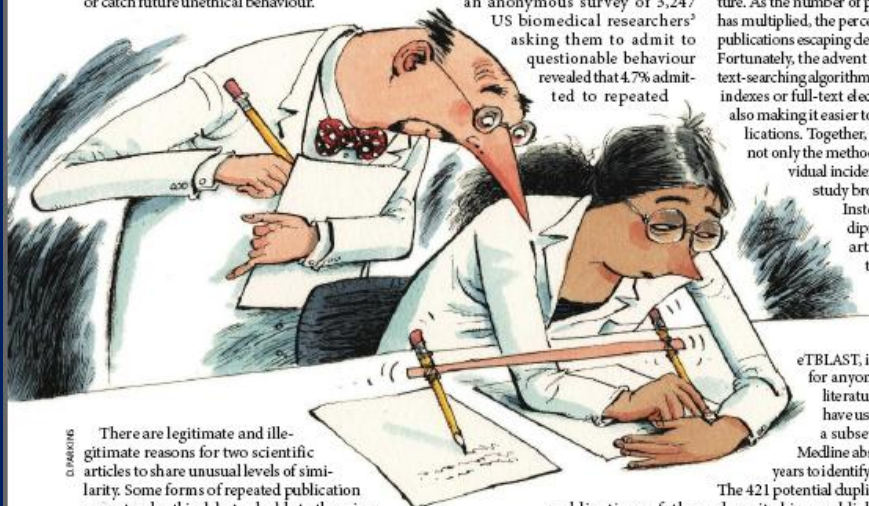
#### The academic arms race

Establishing a baseline is a crucial first step, but in our view, monitoring trends is even more important to the health of the scientific literature. As the number of peer-reviewed journals has multiplied, the perceived odds of unethical publications escaping detection have improved. Fortunately, the advent of new computational text-searching algorithms, along with electronic indexes or full-text electronic manuscripts, is also making it easier to detect unethical publications. Together, these advances enable not only the methodical discovery of individual incidents, but also a means to study broad trends.

Instead of relying on serendipity to identify duplicate articles, we have chosen to search online databases, such as Medline, using text-similarity software.

The search engine, eTBLAST, is freely available online for anyone to use to search the literature<sup>4</sup>. In recent work, we have used eTBLAST to search a subset of more than 62,000 Medline abstracts from the past 12 years to identify highly similar entries<sup>5</sup>.

The 421 potential duplicates found have been deposited in a publicly available database, Déjà vu (<http://spore.swmed.edu/dejavu>), and after manual inspection were confirmed as duplicates with different authors (0.4%); based on inspection of full-text articles, or duplicates with the same authors (1.35%; based on inspection of the abstracts). The rate of false positives in this study was only 1%. But without full text it may be difficult to determine if suspected duplicates properly attributed the earlier work.



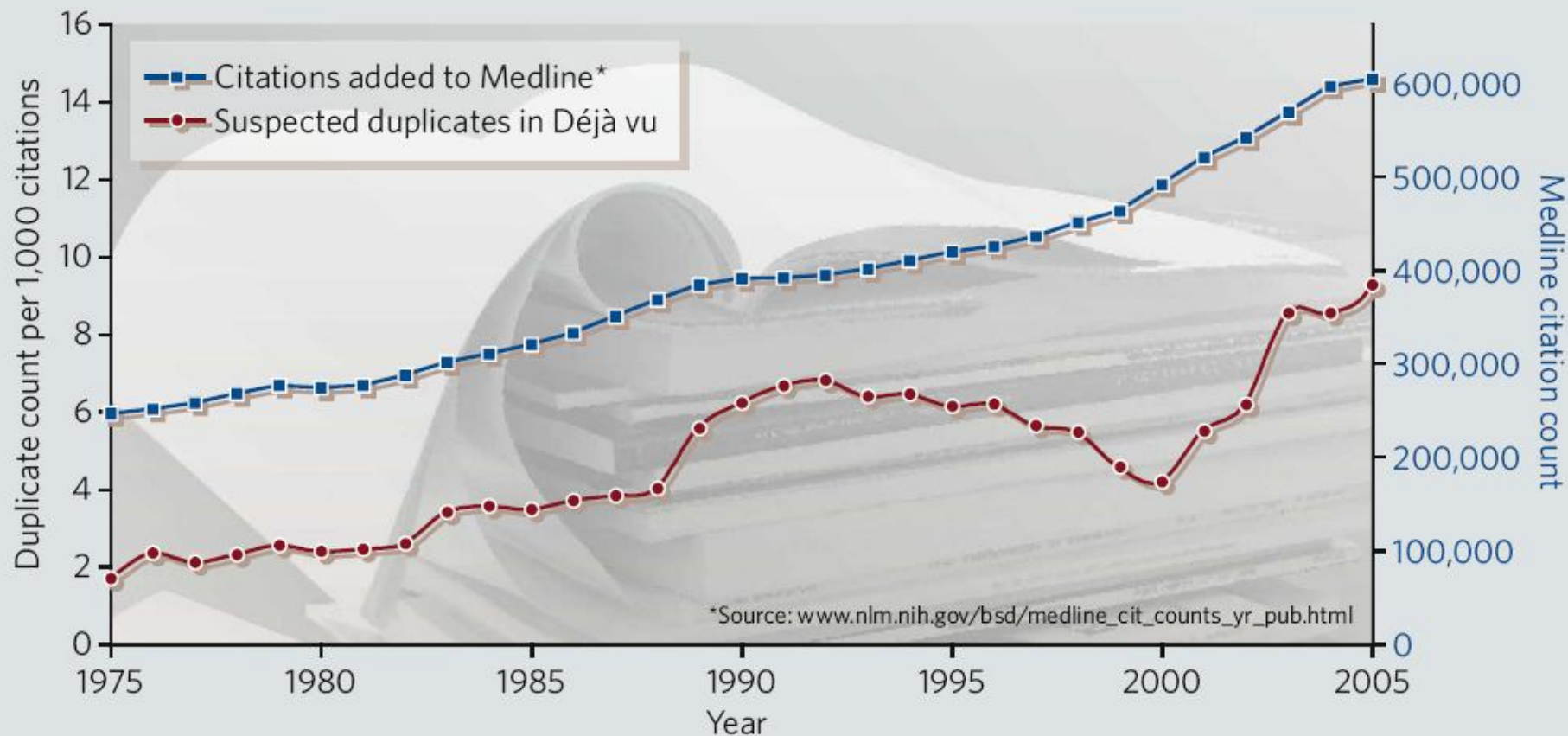
D. PERONE

There are legitimate and illegitimate reasons for two scientific articles to share unusual levels of similarity. Some forms of repeated publication are not only ethical, but valuable to the scientific community, such as clinical-trial updates, conference proceedings and errata. The most unethical practices involve substantial reproduction of another study (bringing no novelty to the scientific community) without proper acknowledgement. If such duplicates have different authors, then they may be guilty of plagiarism, whereas papers with overlapping authors may represent self-plagiarism.

publication of the same results and 1.4% to plagiarism.

In general, the duplication of scientific articles has largely been ignored by the gatekeepers of scientific information — the publishers and database curators. Very few journal editors attempt to systematically detect duplicates at the time of submission. The US National Library of Medicine, based in Bethesda, Maryland, curates the primary biomedical

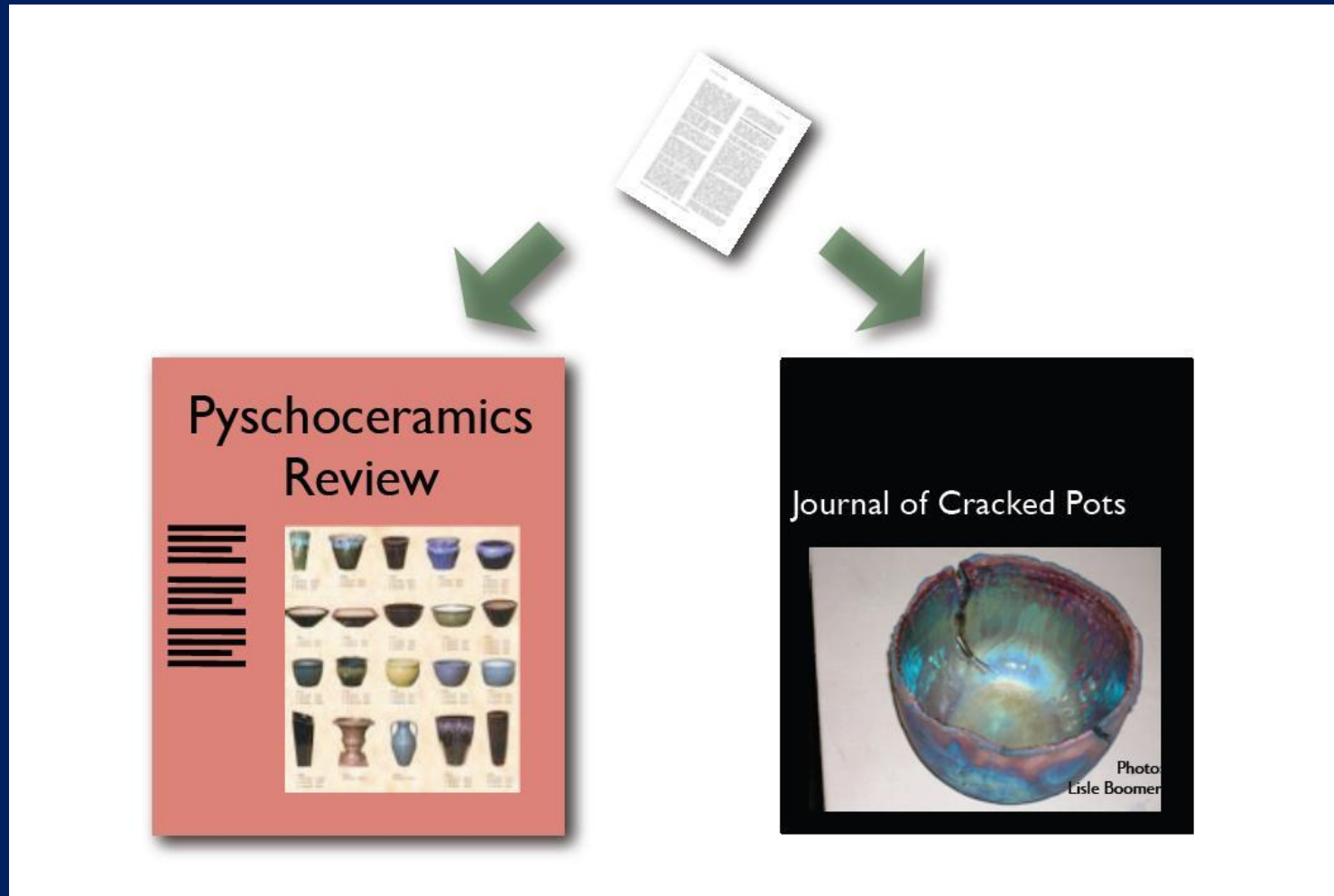
## SUSPECTED DUPLICATES IN THE BIOMEDICAL LITERATURE



**Between 1 and 2% used  
another's ideas without  
getting permission or  
giving credit**



# 4.7% published the same data or results in two or more publications





# 10% or more inappropriately assign authorship credit

Rose C. Maly, MD, MSPH; Allan F. Abrahamse, PhD; Susan H. Hirsch, MPH;  
Janet C. Frank, DrPH; David B. Reuben, MD ; Carol Anne Meyer, MBA

**Background:** Comprehensive geriatric assessment (CGA) in outpatient settings has not been shown to be as effective in reducing mortality and improving health as in hospital settings; this difference has been attributed in part to a lack of direct control over recommendation implementation.

**Objective:** To identify inhibiting and facilitating factors in physicians' compliance with consultative CGA recommendations, so that the effectiveness of outpatient CGA might be improved.

**Methods:** A 49-item questionnaire was administered via the telephone to 87 eligible community primary care physicians in Los Angeles, Calif, whose patients had received consultative outpatient CGAs as part of a study of CGA (response rate, 96%). The questionnaire assessed physician compliance with CGA recommendations, reasons for implementing or not implementing the recommendations, and specific physician attitudes, perceptions, and characteristics. The focus of the interview was the CGA recommendation that was determined to be the "most important" by the evaluating geriatrician. Recommendations addressed geriatric syndromes, gen-

**Results:** Of the 87 physician respondents, 62 (71%) implemented the most important recommendation. In multivariate analysis, 4 variables were predictive of physician compliance: (1) a patient's request that the recommendation be implemented (odds ratio [OR], 10.8; 95% confidence interval [CI], 1.9-61.3;  $P=.007$ ); (2) perceived legal liability resulting from nonimplementation of the recommendation (OR, 10.8; 95% CI, 1.1-108.2;  $P=.04$ ); (3) female physician gender (OR, 9.6; 95% CI, 1.4-67.9;  $P=.04$ ); and (4) perceived cost-effectiveness of the recommendation (OR, 7.0; 95% CI, 1.6-30.5;  $P=.01$ ).

**Conclusions:** Patient behavior, which may be modifiable, was among the strongest determinants of physician compliance with recommended care. Specifically, when patients requested that a recommendation be implemented, physicians were highly likely to comply. Changing patient behavior within the physician-patient relationship as a way of effecting desired changes in physician health care practices merits further attention.



- 2006: CrossRef board raises plagiarism as area of concern.
- Late 2007 and early 2008: pilot
- June 2008: CrossCheck launched.
- **Plagiarism detection and screening.**

# The Plagiarism Checker

## Subscribe Now for only \$8

- Find far more plagiarism -- **3x as accurate** as the free version
- Ignores text in quotes (to skip cited text)
- **Save time** by uploading MS Word files directly
- **Only \$8 per month** & cancel at any time

  
 Safe, Secure & SSL Encrypted

[Subscribe now >>](#)

"It is very quick and easy to use. Since I use so many different reference sources I want to make absolutely certain that I am using my stuff and not someone else - Danny M. O'Dell, M.A. CSC \*D

"I love this tool." -- Phil Gar

"I have relied on Dustball for several years now, with great benefit-- to me, a determined plagiarism detective, and good and disaster to the perpetrators it discovered. Harald M. Sandström, Ph.D



# Free Online Plagiarism Checker

Plagiarism Checker

Search Engine Reports

## Advanced Plagiarism Checker

Enter content by any one of the 3 methods below

Enter Text:

Enter URL:

Text File:

Sensitivity: Less  More

powered by Google™

[Create Report](#)

Your right to know the authenticity

## plagiarism-detector

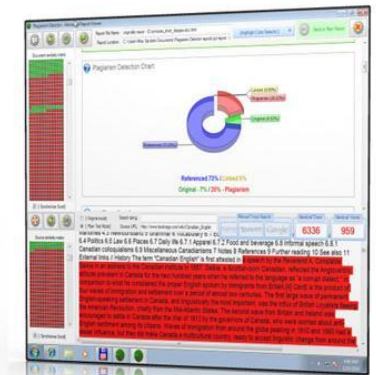


Cutting-edge class tool for plagiarism detection and prevention

- [Home](#)
- [Info](#)
- [BuyNow](#)
- [Alive](#)
- [Demo](#)
- [Help](#)
- [Sitemap](#)

## Plagiarism Detector - Plagiarism Detection Software

"Plagiarism Detector" - is a Plagiarism Detection Software to check for Plagiarism in text documents. It is a fast and reliable Plagiarism Checker!



## PlagiarismDetect.com

THE POWER OF UNIQUENESS

- [home](#)
- [services](#)
- [pricing](#)
- [f.a.q.](#)
- [contact us](#)

[Login](#) [Sign up](#)

### Check texts

**Best offer!**

**1 year FULL access**  
for \$8.25/month

**1 month full access**  
for \$29.95

**1 day access for**  
\$4.95

Search type:

(N/A, Activate)

Preferences (N/A, Activate)

- Wait for results
- Send report to e-mail

Background tasks (N/A, Activate)


Demo Scan is limited to 100 words. Please order an accurate account to check more text.

[Order now](#)

Analyze this text 

검색 지원: Google

# Turnitin by iParadigms



Email  Password  [SIGN IN](#)  
[Create Account](#) [Retrieve Password](#)

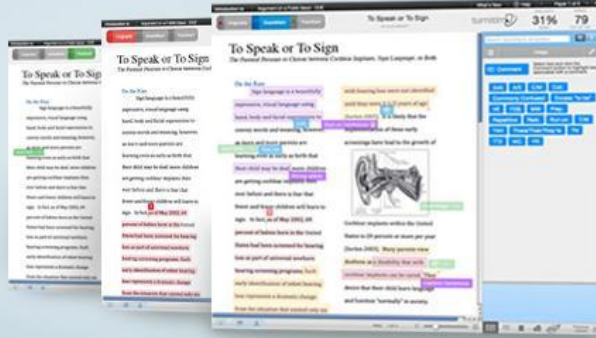
Language: English ▾

[PRODUCTS](#) [CUSTOMERS](#) [COMMUNITY](#) [SUPPORT](#) [ABOUT US](#)

## One Comprehensive Solution for Evaluating Written Work

- Ensure originality
- Grade papers
- Facilitate peer review

[LEARN MORE](#)



[Get a Quote](#)  
*Get a free customized quote*

[View the Demo](#)  
*See for yourself!*

[WriteCheck for Students](#)  
*Buy credits independently*

## The global leader in addressing plagiarism and delivering rich feedback

“ I used to spend hours on Google searching for unusual wording when I suspected that the paper was not written by the student. Now, I can search quickly with Turnitin! ”

Jenny Edwards  
Fielding Graduate University

- ◆ **150+ million** archived student papers
- ◆ **90,000+** journals, periodicals & books
- ◆ **1+ million** active instructors
- ◆ **14+ billion** web pages crawled
- ◆ **10,000** educational institutions
- ◆ **20+ million** licensed students
- ◆ **126** countries



**NEWSROOM** [» view all](#)

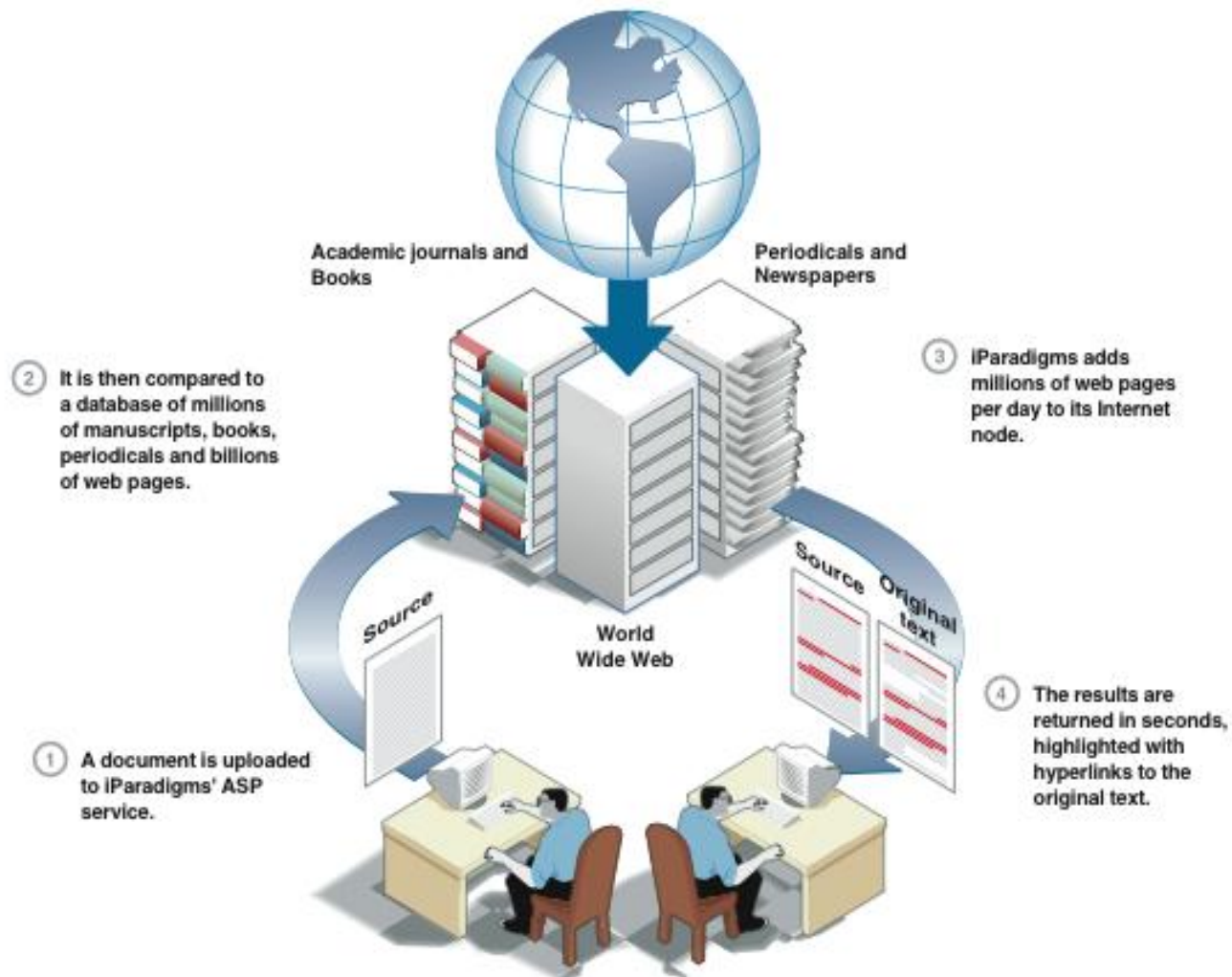
05/03/11 - "Plagiarism Confronted" by Sherry Posnick-Goodwin

05/02/11 - "How the Internet Affects Plagiarism" by Audrey Watters

05/02/11 - "Educational Sites Provide Ample Fodder for Plagiarism" by Dian Schaffhauser

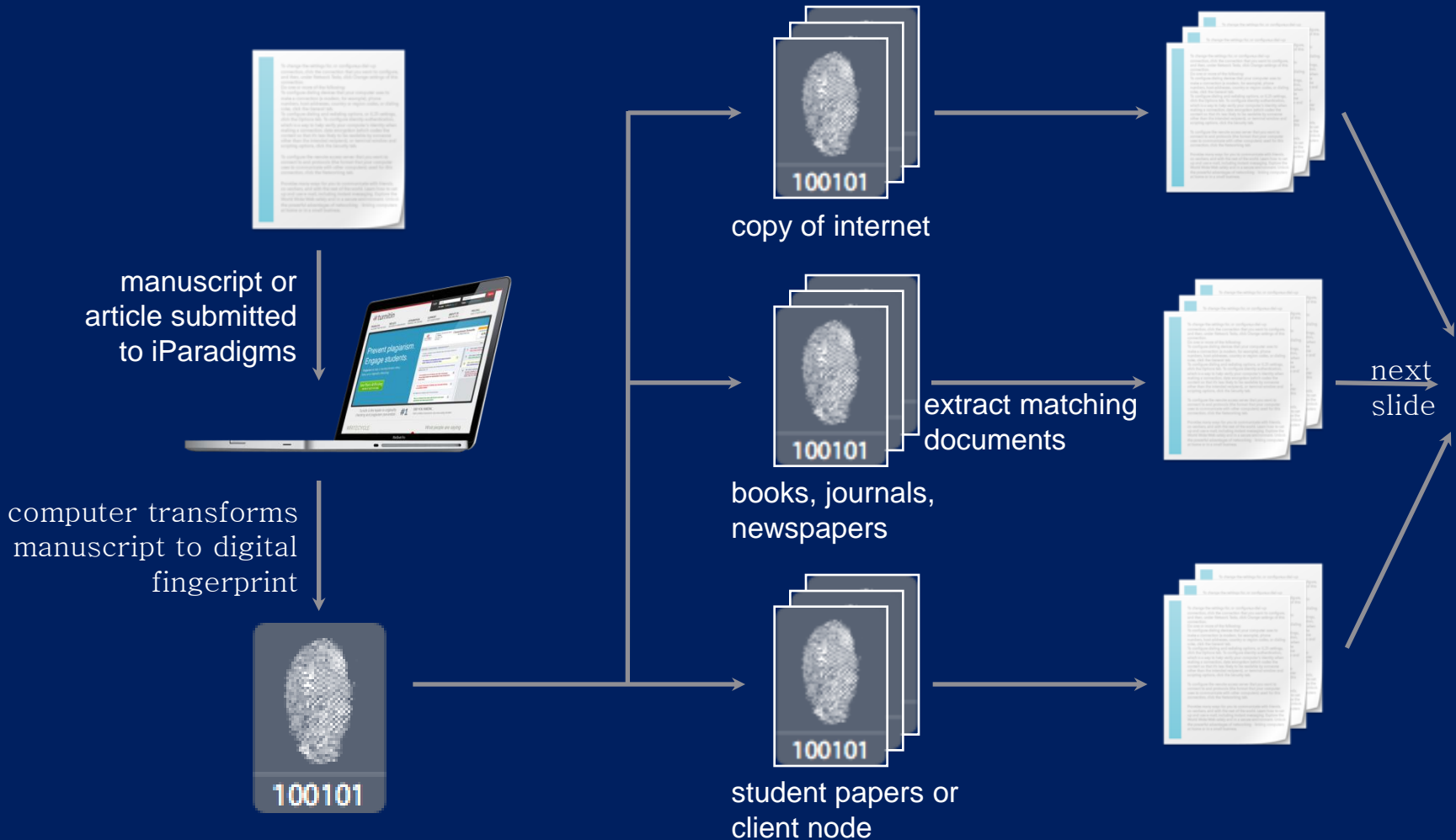
04/28/11 - Turnitin Debunks Myths Surrounding Plagiarism on the Web (PDF)

# Core Technology

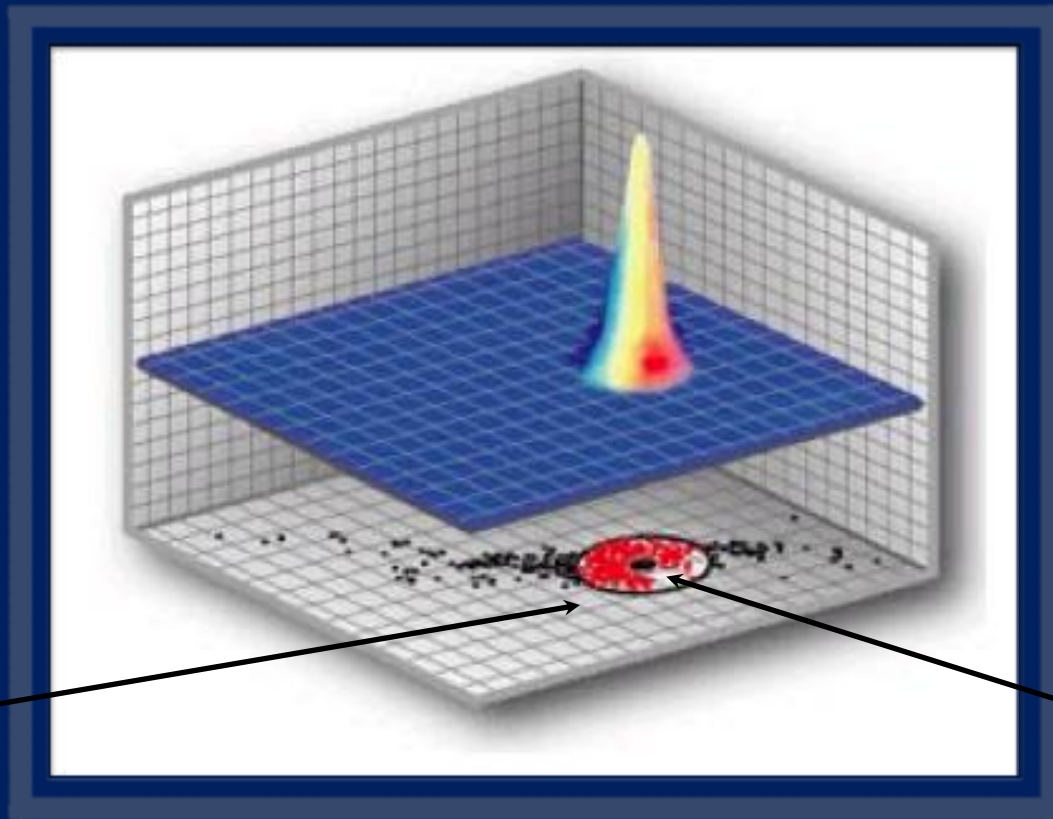


# Needle in the Haystack

## Searching the Entire Document



# Needle in a Haystack



Digital fingerprint of the manuscript/article is remapped into a high dimensional space and test for clustering

# Originality Report

Matching passages from  
12+ billion Internet web  
pages: updated at a rate of  
60-240 million pages/day



Matching passages  
compared to original  
manuscript/article

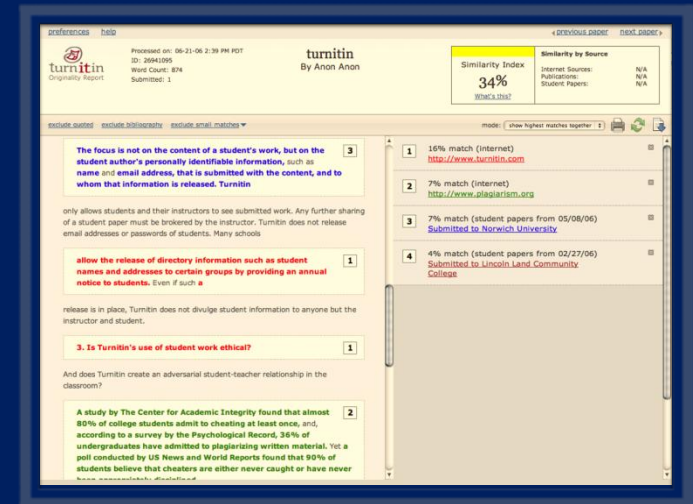
Matching passages  
from millions of Books,  
Journals, Newspapers



Matching passages  
from millions of Student  
Papers or Client Node



Create Originality Report Entire  
process: seconds-minutes

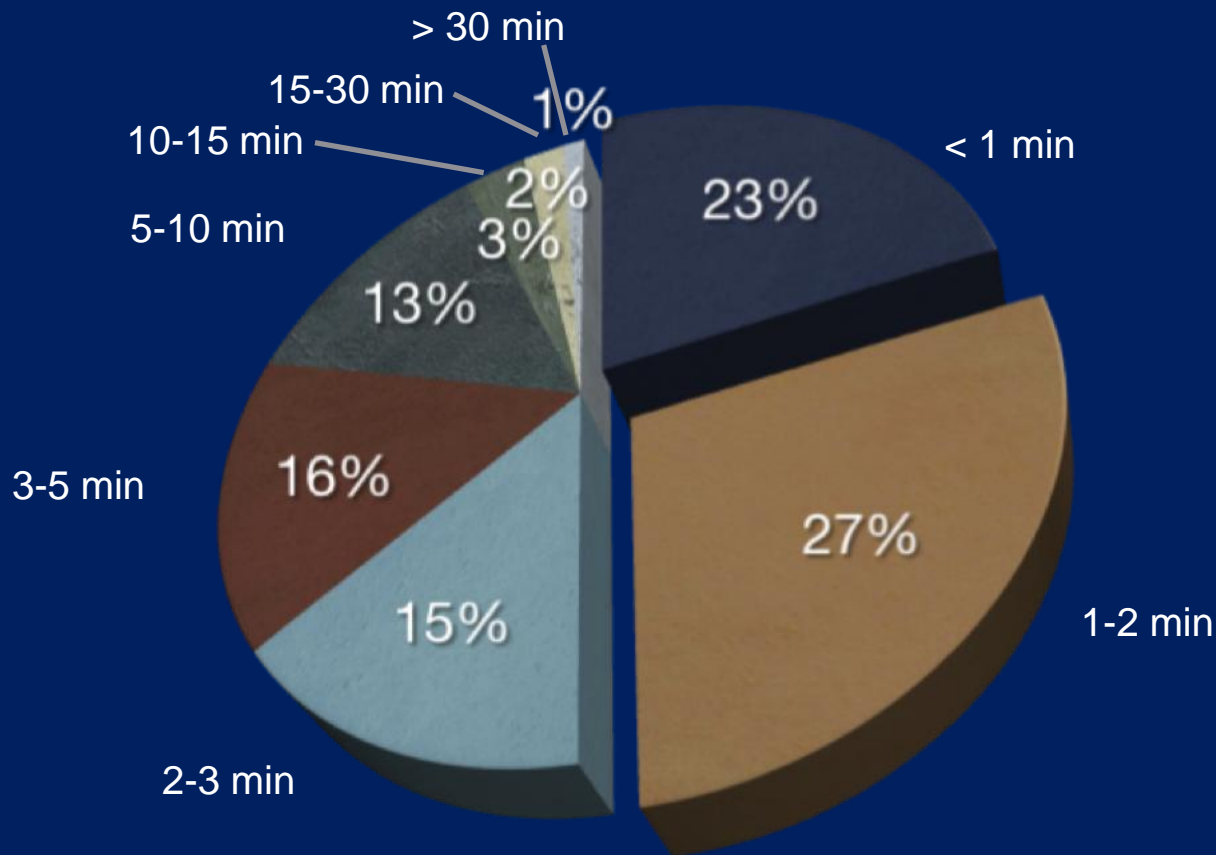


The screenshot displays the Turnitin Originality Report interface. At the top, it shows the Turnitin logo and the text "By Anton Anon". The "Similarity Index" is highlighted in yellow and shows a value of 34%. Below this, there are several sections of text and a list of matches. The matches list includes:

- 1 16% match (Internet) <http://www.turnitin.com>
- 2 7% match (Internet) <http://www.alegariem.org>
- 3 7% match (student papers from 05/06/06) Submitted to Norwich University
- 4 4% match (student papers from 02/27/06) Submitted to Lincoln Land Community College



# Performance Metrics







- iThenticate software that analyzes and compares text.
- Database of content to check text against.

# **A Sample of CrossCheck Member Publishers**

- **BioMed Central**
- **Cambridge University Press**
- **Elsevier**
- **Nature Publishing Group**
- **New England Journal of Medicine (NEJM)**
- **Oxford University Press**
- **Springer**
- **Wiley-Blackwell**

# THE LEADER

in **PROFESSIONAL PLAGIARISM PREVENTION**

*iThenticate compares your content against a massive database providing in-depth reports in minutes. Ensure your work is original before publication. Get started by selecting a usage type below:*

AUTHORS & RESEARCHERS

ORGANIZATIONS



Identify unoriginal content in  
**3 EASY STEPS**

[VIEW A DEMO](#)

**STEP 1 | UPLOAD**

Choose document files to upload to iThenticate.

**STEP 2 | COMPARE**

Your document is compared against a vast database of content.

**STEP 3 | REPORT**

Review the originality of your work in easy-to-use similarity reports.

Our **CUSTOMERS**



*iThenticate dovetails into our editorial controls perfectly, and by placing the logo on our website and literature it means we are not fooling around when it comes to plagiarism.*

New York Quarterly | Raymond Hammond, Editor-in-Chief  
[VIEW CASE STUDY](#)

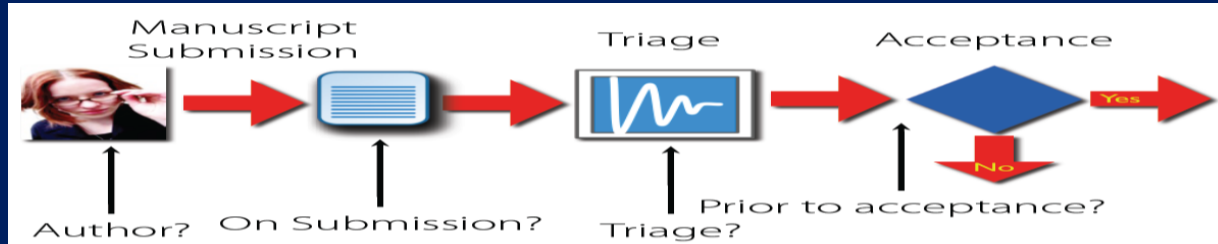
From the **BLOG**

- NYQ Editor-in-Chief Sheds Light on Plagiarism and iThenticate
- Is the Washington Post Giving Up in the Battle Against Plagiarism?
- Can the Effects of Plagiarism be Reversed?

Recent **PRESS**

- To Catch A Plagiarist – Craig Silverman
- Top Canadian doctor's report retracted due to plagiarism concerns

# How Does Crosscheck Work?



eJournalPress  
Manuscript Submission

CrossCheck Manuscript

2009EJPTST00125 Mr. Kane Harris Initial QC Started The Internal Suicide Debate Hypothesis

Last Processed: Completed (2009-03-05 10:27:37 by EJP Staff)

Send File for Processing: [Be send file](#)

Similarity Score: 0 %

View Report: [CrossCheck](#)

GUT/2009/001255  
Shane test 1

Shane Cyr, Anna Benton, and Marisol Munoz

[\[Full MS Info\]](#) [\[CrossCheck Analysis\]](#) [\[Compare Data\]](#) [\[Quick History\]](#) [\[Attributes\]](#) [\[Abstract\]](#) [\[Cover Letter\]](#) [\[PDF\]](#) [\[References\]](#) [\[Create a Note\]](#)  
a new window with older version files preselected) [\[Top of queue\]](#)

**Status:** Final Decision  
; Accept for Online First

**Date Received:** 18 Mar 2009

**Decision:** Accept for Online First; **Decision Date:** 18 Mar 2009

**Article Type:** Paper

**Corresponding Author:** [Shane Cyr](#)

**Country:** United States

**Keywords:** ABDOMINAL MRI

**Supplemental Files:** 1

**DOI:** 10.1136/gut.2009.001255

**iThenticate Match Percentage:** 91

Submission Files (accessed via PDF)

Item	Description	Item Family	File Name	Size	Last Modified	QC Results	Display on Transmittal Form	Action	Select
Author Agreement	Author Agreement	Default	Author Agreement.doc	23.5 KB	07/21/2008			<a href="#">Download</a>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Cover Letter	*Cover Letter	Default	Cover_Letter.doc	23.5 KB	07/21/2008			<a href="#">Download</a>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Manuscript	*Manuscript	Default	Manuscript.txt	11.8 KB	06/20/2008	Tested	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<a href="#">Download</a>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Upload Companion File

Close Save and Close

[CrossCheck](#)  
[Download Zip File](#)  
[Check All](#) [Clear All](#)



Plagiarism Check

**iThenticate**

Overall Similarity Index Percentage: 43%
















Report complete. [View the Originality Report.](#)

SCHOLARONE  
MANUSCRIPTS

# Plagiarism Detection Process

- A manuscript to check
- Submission to iThenticate Plagiarism Checker, breaking into small chunks and creating a “fingerprint”
- Searching databases to check the matching fingerprints
- Similarity reports showing the “percentage overlap”
- Interpretation

# Similarity Reports

Samples		Documents	Sharing	Settings	Resubmit	page 1 of 1
<input type="checkbox"/>	Title	Report	Author	Processed ↓	Actions	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Example Article Number Three 1 part - 6,983 words	73%	B. Book	02/02/10	  	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Pasted Document 1 part - 4,558 words	35%		10/15/09	  	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Pasted Document 1 part - 76 words	63%		09/22/09	  	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Sample Article 1 part - 3,468 words	36%	B. Bloggs	09/02/09	  	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Example Article Number One 1 part - 8,274 words	59%	S. Smith	02/09/09	  	

page 1 of 1

Review the originality of your work in easy-to-use similarity reports.



Similarity Report



Content Tracking



Large Matches



Summary Report



# Similarity interpretation

An attempt at plagiarism?

- 1) Incorrect citation
- 2) Acceptable or unacceptable “self-plagiarism”
- 3) Reverse plagiarism (e.g. somebody copied an early manuscript and got it published first)
- 4) Coincidence
- 5) Acceptable copying?
  - Might be honest mechanical error
  - Might be ESL researcher using “patch writing”
  - Might be ESL researcher unable to distinguish between “homage” and plagiarism
  - Bibliographies
  - a mathematics paper

# Limitations

- Photographs
- Charts or tables
- Equations
  
- Database

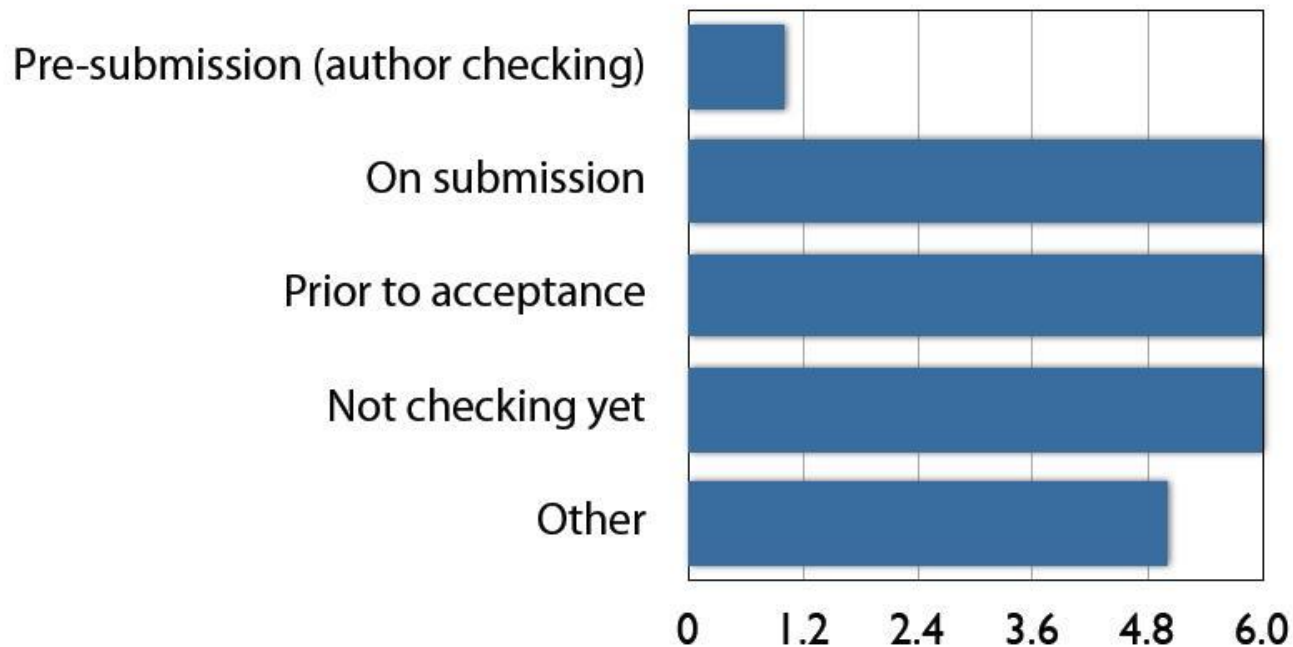
# Who Should Check?

- Author?
- Editorial Staff?
- Reviewer?
- Subject Editor?

# CrossCheck Survey

October 2009

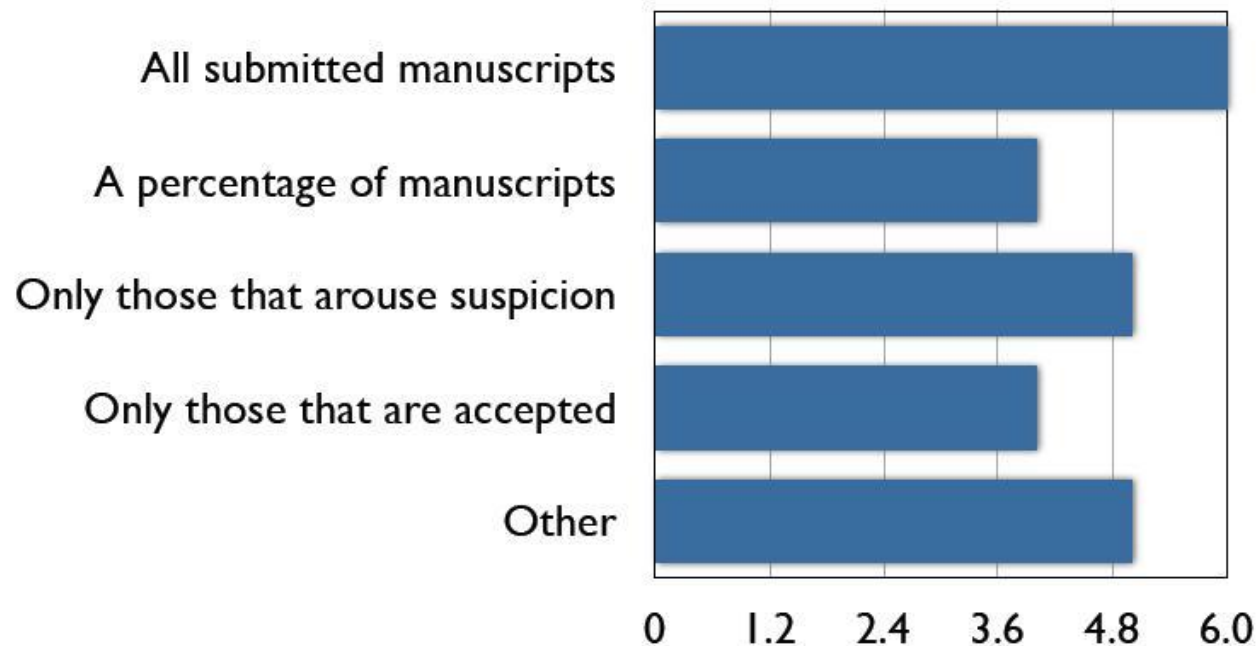
At what point in the editorial process are you checking manuscripts?



# CrossCheck Survey

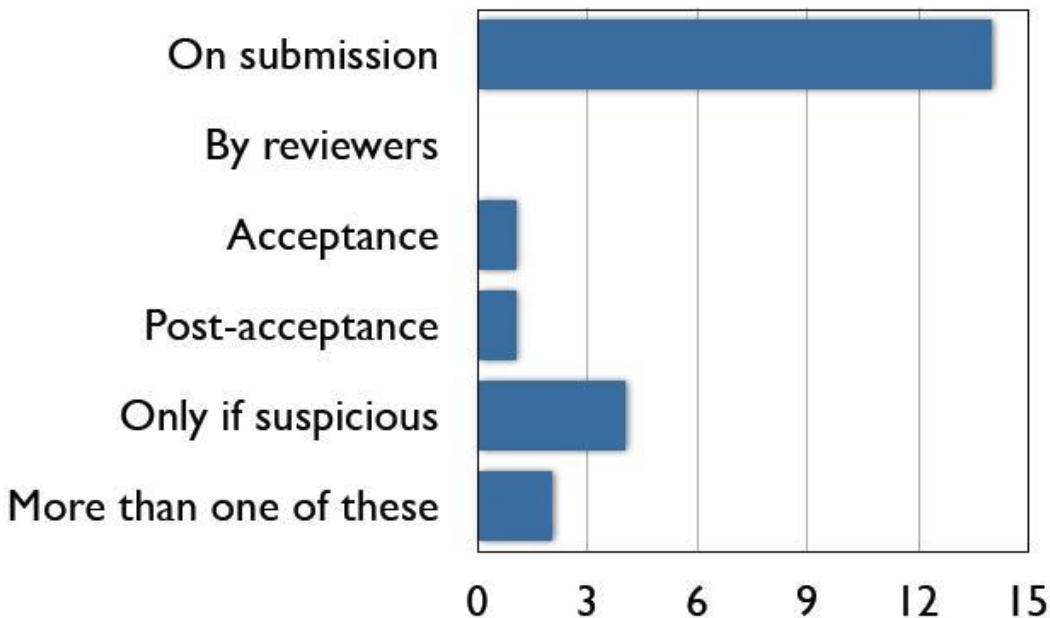
October 2009

For your particular publication(s), what percentage of manuscripts are you checking or planning to check?

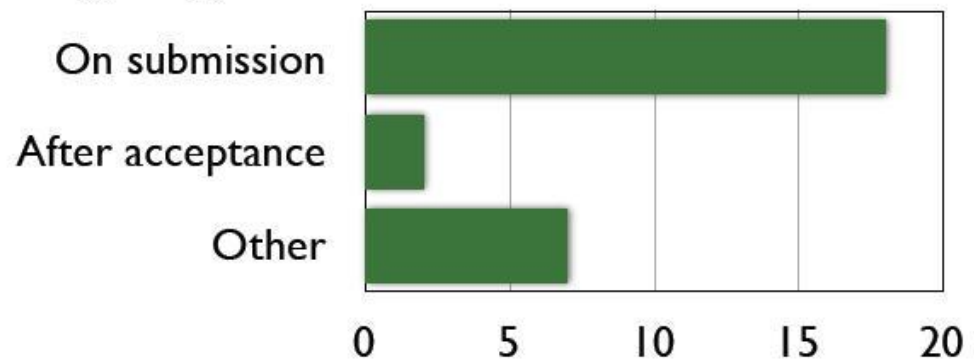


# Publisher Pilots

At what stage of the editorial process are you using CrossCheck?



■ Publisher A  
■ Publisher B



# Why join?

- Trust
- Deterrence
- Reputation
- Value of the Publishing Process

# Deterrence



Don't submit  
plagiarized stuff!



Don't plagiarize  
our stuff!

## Author Guidelines

Top ▲

### Submission of Manuscripts

#### **NEW: CrossCheck Plagiarism Software**

We would like to inform our authors that we now detect plagiarism more easily through the use of CrossCheck plagiarism software.



- Stop people from submitting plagiarized manuscript.
- Stop people from plagiarizing our manuscripts.



# CrossCheck Benefits

- Tailored service that includes read-only access to the full text of articles in the CrossCheck database for comparison purposes
- Discounted pricing as compared to using iThenticate directly
- CrossCheck community and CrossRef support

# What Does It Cost?

- CrossCheck fees are in 2 parts
- A per-document checking fee and an annual administrative fee.
- Per-document checking fees are paid directly to iParadigms (these fees are significantly less than those charged by iParadigms outside of the CrossCheck initiative).
- The annual administrative fee is paid to CrossRef and is set at 20% of your CrossRef annual membership fee.

# Per-document Checking Fees

## CrossCheck Per Document Checking Fees

Number of Documents	Price Per Document *	Total Cost Up To
1 - 5,000	\$0.75	\$3,750.00
5,001 - 25,000	\$0.65	\$16,749.35
25,001 - 50,000	\$0.55	\$30,498.80
50,001 - 100,000	\$0.45	\$52,998.35
100,001 - 200,000	\$0.35	\$87,998.00
> 200,000	\$0.25	

\* up to a maximum of 50 pages per document

Estimated number of 2011 Synapse articles = 6400

# Annual Administrative Fee

## 2008 Annual Fees – Total Publishing Revenue

Publishers Total Revenue FY08	CrossRef Annual Fee	CrossCheck Annual Admin Fee*	Total Annual Fee*
<\$1 million	\$275	\$55	\$330
\$1 million - \$5 million	\$550	\$110	\$660
\$5 million - \$10 million	\$1,650	\$330	\$1,980
\$10 million - \$25 million	\$3,900	\$780	\$4,680
\$25 million - \$50 million	\$8,300	\$1,660	\$9,960
\$50 million - \$100 million	\$14,000	\$2,800	\$16,800
\$100 million - \$200 million	\$22,000	\$4,400	\$26,400
\$200 million - \$500 million	\$33,000	\$6,600	\$39,600
> \$500 million	\$50,000	\$10,000	\$60,000

\* CrossCheck annual admin fee up to 20% of the CrossRef annual fee, but it may be lower based off of overall publisher participation

NOTE: The CrossCheck annual fee is charged to any member who joins CrossCheck regardless of the number of documents you check. This fee enables your documents to be added to the system and checked against by others. Please see the ["Background"](#) section for more information on annual fees.

# How Do Publishers Join CrossCheck?

- You must be a CrossRef member.
- You need to fill out an application form and sign a license agreement.
- Email documents to [crosscheck@iparadigms.com](mailto:crosscheck@iparadigms.com)

# How Do Publishers Join CrossCheck?

- You must be a KAMJE member.
- You must be in Synapse Journals.
- You only need to call KAMJE/XMLink.

Journals participating in: Synapse Central PubMed Central DOI Prefix

## Synapse Journals | [Synapse 소개](#)

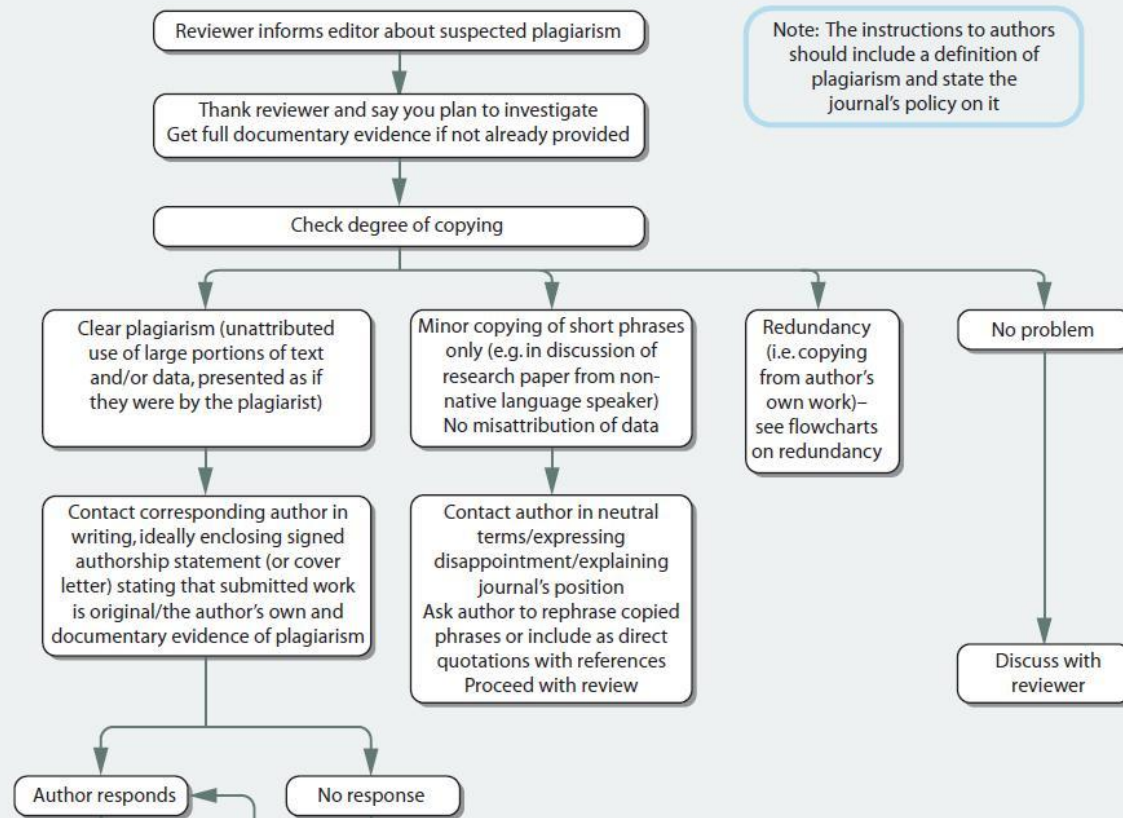
92 journals as of June 05, 2011

- Allergy, Asthma & Immunology Research
- Anatomy & Cell Biology
- Annals of Dermatology
- Asian Spine Journal
- Cancer Research and Treatment
- Chonnam Medical Journal
- Clinical and Experimental Otorhinolaryngology
- Clinical and Experimental Reproductive Medicine
- Clinics in Orthopedic Surgery
- Diabetes & Metabolism Journal
- Electrolytes & Blood Pressure
- Endocrinology and Metabolism
- Epidemiology and Health
- Experimental Neurobiology
- Experimental and Molecular Medicine
- Gut and Liver
- Healthcare Informatics Research
- Imaging Science in Dentistry
- Immune Network
- Infection and Chemotherapy
- International Neurology Journal
- Intestinal Research
- The Journal of Advanced Prosthodontics

# What is the next step after detecting plagiarism

## What to do if you suspect plagiarism

(a) Suspected plagiarism in a submitted manuscript





# Acknowledgements

- Kirsty Meddings, CrossRef
- Carol Anne Meyer, CrossRef
- iThenticate, iParadigms
- John Barrie – Turnitin, Creator
- COPE (**Committee on Publication Ethics**)
- Nature
- KAMJE (Korean Association of Medical Journal Editors)
- XMLink