

출판윤리와 SIMILARITY CHECK

한림의대 가정의학과
의편협 출판 윤리위원
김수영

개요

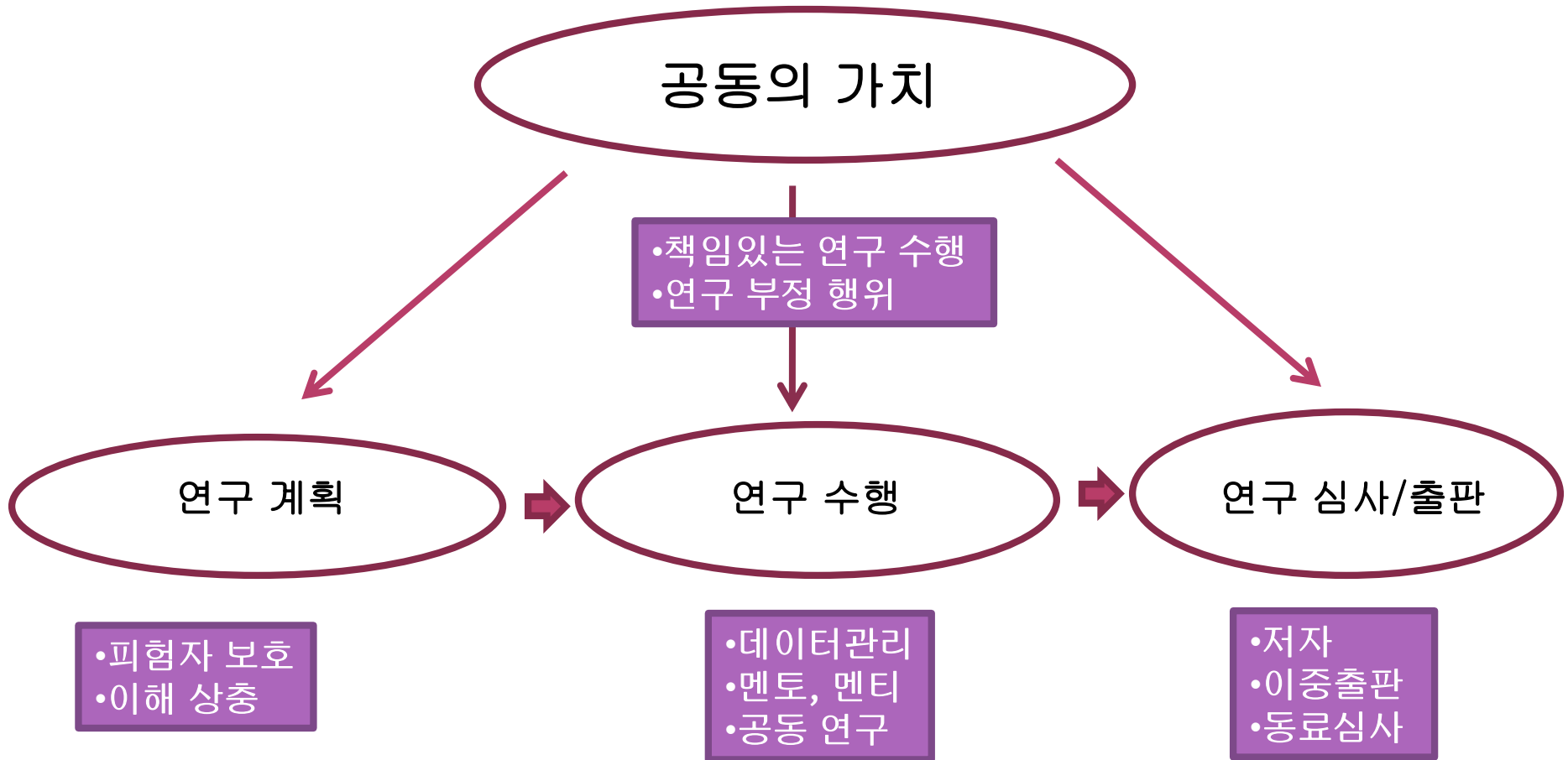
- 연구(출판)윤리 개요
- 연구 부정행위
 - 표절
 - Cross-check의 이용
- 출판윤리
 - 이중게재

개요

출판과 관련한 권리

- ◉ 연구 권리
- ◉ 출판 권리

연구 (출판) 윤리 범위(ORI)



연구의 핵심 가치

1. 정직성 *Honesty*
 - 정직하게 정보 전달
2. 정확성 *Accuracy*
 - 오류(errors)를 피함
3. 효율성 *Efficiency*
 - 연구자원을 현명하게 사용하고 낭비를 막음
4. 객관성 *Objectivity*
 - 부적절한 비뚤림(bias)을 피함

책임 있는 연구 활동

- ◉ 객관성과 효율성 위반
 - 대부분 의도적이지 않음
 - 교육 활동, 편집 과정 통해 수정 가능
- ◉ 정확성 결핍
 - 잘못된 발견이나 결과의 잘못된 해석
 - 의도적이지 않음
- ◉ 정직성의 결여
 - 사소한 것이라도 매우 심각한 문제
 - “사실의 추구” 라는 과학의 일차 목표에 반함.

건전한 연구 활동 용어

○ 미국

- 책임 있는 연구 행위 (Responsible Conduct of Research)
- 본인, 다른 연구자들의 연구활동에 피해를 주지 않음
- 책임성과의 연관관계 분명한 위조, 변조, 표절만을 연구부정행위로 정의

○ 유럽

- 바람직한 연구 활동 (Good Scientific Practice)
- 정직하고 자율적인 연구풍토의 조성을 위한 활동
- 연구부정행위 범위가 매우 포괄적

연구 부정 행위

- Research Misconduct
- 건전한 연구 활동 혹은 책임 있는 연구의 수행에서 벗어난 상태
- 나라마다 정의가 다소 다르다

연구 부정 행위 내용

유형	주요 내용	미, 일	유럽	한국
연구진실성 저해	FFP	○	○	○
출판부정행위	부당한 논문저자 표시, 중복출판(북유럽) 분할 출판(Salami-slicing) 등		○	부당한 논문 저자 표시
데이터의 부적절한 처리·보관	기록 미비, 보관 부실, 중요데이터 파기 (독), 부주의로 인한 오류(영, 북유럽) 데이터의 비공개 등		○	
연구주제상 부정행위	생명연구 윤리 위반(영), 빈약하거나 위험성이 있는 실험 기획 등		○	
연구관리 부정행위	연구비 착복(독), 논문 심사자 지위 남용, 허위정보 기재(독, 북유럽) 등		○	
개인적 부정행위	부적절한 처신, 부실한 학생 지도, 타인의 연구방해(독), 부정행위 관여·방 조(영, 독), 위조된 논문의 공동저자(독) 등		○	제보자에 게 해를 가함, 조사를 방해

- 연구윤리확보를 위한 지침 해설서, 과학기술부 2006-

QUESTIONABLE RESEARCH PRACTICE

- 부정 행위 강도 측면에서 덜 중대하며 누구나 한번쯤 경험이 있는 정도의 수준
- 예
 - 편견에 사로잡힌 연구
 - 통계, 실험장비의 오작동
 - 빈약한 연구설계
 - 데이터 관리의 소홀 및 부주의
 - 학생 지도에 대한 무관심

연구 윤리의 스펙트럼

Misconduct

QRP

RCR, GSP

- * QRP : Questionable Research Practice
- * RCR : Responsible Conduct of Research
- * GSP : Good Scientific Practice

연구 부정 행위-미국

- 1974년 색칠한 쥐 사건 계기
- 1992년 ORI (Office of Research integrity)를 설치
- 정의
 - FFP
 - “committed intentionally, or knowingly, or recklessly”
 - “significant departure from accepted practices”
 - “proven by a preponderance of evidence.”

PREPONDERANCE OF EVIDENCE

○ 증거 우위의 원칙

- 증거 비교 후 1%라도 높으면 유죄로
- 조사기관의 입증책임이 가장 완화된 형태

○ 형사재판

- beyond a reasonable doubt
- 확신 80-90%

우리나라 연구 부정 행위

- 2005년 줄기세포 연구 조작 사건
- 2006. 2월 “연구윤리 확보를 위한 지침” 제정
 - 과학기술부 훈령
 - 연구 기관과 연구 지원 기간 대상
- 2011. 연구윤리 지침 부분 개정
- 2015. 11월 연구윤리 확보를 위한 지침 개정안 공포

연구부정행위의 범주

- 위조
- 변조
- 표절
- 부당한 논문저자 표시
- 본인 또는 타인의 부정행위의 의혹에 대한 조사를 고의로 방해하거나 제보자에게 위해를 가하는 행위
- 과학기술계에서 통상적으로 용인되는 범위를 심각하게 벗어난 행위
- 중복게재

위조

- Fabrication
- making up data or results and recording or reporting them.
- 존재하지 않는 데이터 또는 연구결과 등을 허위로 만들어 내는 행위

변조

- Falsification
- manipulating research materials, equipment, or processes, or changing or omitting data or results
- 연구 재료.장비.과정 등을 인위적으로 조작하거나 데이터를 임의로 변형, 삭제함으로써 연구 내용 또는 결과를 왜곡하는 행위

원 데이터

측정	Time course		
	1시간	3시간	5시간
#1	미측정	미측정	17
#2	미측정	미측정	20

1, 3시간
데이터 위조
→

발표한 데이터

측정	Time course		
	1시간	3시간	5시간
#1	4	10	17
#2	6	11	20

<데이터 위조의 예>

원 데이터

측정	Time course		
	1시간	3시간	5시간
#1	5	3	17
#2	7	2	20

3시간
측정치 변조
→

발표한 데이터

측정	Time course		
	1시간	3시간	5시간
#1	5	10	17
#2	7	11	20

<데이터 변조의 예>

PLAGIARISM

- the appropriation of another person's ideas, processes, results, or words without giving appropriate credit.
- 타인의 아이디어, 과정(방법), 결과물, 문장 등을 적절한 인용이나 승인 없이 도용하는 행위
- 타인이 받아야 할 명예를 도둑질 하는 것

표절

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION ETHICS (COPE)

“다른 사람의 출판된 혹은 출판되지 않은 아이디어(연구 제안서 포함)를 인용 없이 사용하거나 새로운 저자로 논문을 출판하는 것을 말한다.

표절은 연구의 계획, 연구수행, 논문 쓰기, 출판의 모든 단계에서 발생할 수 있다. 인쇄본, 전자 출판 모두에 해당되며 다른 언어로 표현하는 경우도 포함된다”

<http://publicationethics.org/resources/guidelines>

두가지 요소

1. The taking of the words, work, or ideas from a source
2. The lack of acknowledgement of the source in the use of the words, work, or ideas

표절 스펙트럼

⊙ 범죄 행위

- 타인의 아이디어 인용 없이 도용
- 다른 사람의 자료 도용

⊙ 표절일 수 있지만 비교적 경미한 행위

- 잘못된 인용
- 참고문헌 오류
- 참고문헌 누락

표절

- 아이디어
- Text

표절(아이디어)

◎ 아이디어

- *an explanation, a theory, a conclusion, a hypothesis, a metaphor*
- 다른 사람 강의, 전문가와 교신 등에서 아이디어를 얻은 경우 밝힐 것
- 대부분은 unintentional

◎ 문제가 되는 경우

- 연구 계획서, 논문 심사 때 얻은 아이디어, 방법을 자신의 것인 것처럼 출판 하는 경우
- “타인의 지적 자산을 도용 또는 착복 (misappropriation)하는 것(ORI)

표절(TEXT)

- "다른 사람이 작성한 문서의 본문을 복제 하면
서 인용하지 않은 것 "(ORI)
- 원저자를 오해할 수 있게 함

인용 방법

- ◉ Verbatim : 그대로 인용
- ◉ Paraphrasing : 뜻이 변하지 않는 범위 내에서 몇몇 단어, 순서 등을 바꿈
- ◉ Summary : 문서 중 일부를 내용을 줄여서 표현

표절 지침(ORI)1

1. An ethical writer **ALWAYS** acknowledges the contributions of **others** and the source of his/her ideas.
2. Any verbatim text taken from another author must be **enclosed in quotation marks**.
3. We must always acknowledge every source that we use in our writing; whether we **paraphrase it, summarize it, or enclose it quotations**.

지침 2

4. When **we summarize, we condense, in our own words**, a substantial amount of material into a short paragraph or perhaps even into a sentence.
5. Whether we are **paraphrasing or summarizing we must always identify the source of our information**.
6. When paraphrasing and/or summarizing others' work we must **reproduce the exact meaning** of the other author's ideas or facts using our words and sentence structure.

표절 지침(ORI)3

7. A responsible writer has an ethical responsibility to readers, and to the author/s from whom **s/he is borrowing, to respect others' ideas and words, to credit those from whom we borrow**, and whenever possible, to use one's own words when paraphrasing.
8. When in doubt as to whether a **concept or fact is common knowledge, provide a citation.**
9. While there are some situations where **text recycling is an acceptable practice, it may not be so in other situations.**
10. Authors are strongly urged to double-check their citations.

잘못된 인용

○ 인용의 원칙

- 정확하게
- 저작권자가 누구인지 명확히 알 수 있게
- 처음 발견한 사람을 제시

부적절한 인용

◎ Citation Stuffing

- 적절성에 관계없이 인용하도록 하는 것
- 자신의 논문 인용
- 편집장 등은 자신의 잡지를 인용하도록 함

◎ 초록 인용

- 정보 부족

◎ 예비 논문 인용

- 발표용 초고, 학술대회 초록집
- 내용이 달라질 수 있음

부적절한 인용 2

◎ 이차 인용

- 참고문헌을 실제 논문을 보지 않고 인용하는 것
- 부정확할 수 있고 독자 잘못된 판단 유도 가능성

◎ Blanket reference

- “..표절에 대한 관심이 급격히 증가...있다¹⁻⁵”
- 개발 저작물의 기여 정도 명시하지 않음
- 인용 오류 은폐

◎ 책 전체 인용

표절 관련 이슈

- ◉ 주지의 사실 (common knowledge)
- ◉ 잡지 지면과 인용 건수
- ◉ 고도의 전문적인 방법론 기술
- ◉ 다른 나라 언어로 번역되는 경우
- ◉ 표절과 저작권법

COMMON KNOWLEDGE

- 독자의 범위, 저자의 전문성 등에 따라 다름
 - (1) 폐의 일차적인 기능은 흡입 gas와 정맥혈간의 gas 교환이다.
 - (2) 동맥 저산소증의 주요 원인은 환기와 관류의 불균형이다.
 - (3) 정상 성인의 폐에는 평균 300×10^6 개의 폐포가 있다

전문적인 기술 용어

- 제한된 분야 방법론은 표절을 피하면서 기술하기가 매우 힘들
- 표절의 원칙 적용하지 않을 수 있음
 - “ORI는 일반적으로 흔히 사용되는 방법론이나 과거 연구에서 기술된 연구 방법을 기술 하는 동일한 혹은 거의 동일한 문구를 제한적으로 사용하는 것에 표절을 적용하지 않는다. 왜냐하면 ORI는 그렇게 하여도 독자들을 잘못 이해할 가능성이 적다고 판단하기 때문이다” -ORI-

표절과 번역

- ◉ 다른 나라말로 번역할 때도 표절의 원칙은 적용
- ◉ 번역했다는 사실을 밝히고 원저자가 허락해야 함
- ◉ 번역자는 번역 그 자체에만 책임을 짐

인용의 치밀성

- 자신의 것이 아닌 모든 것 인용하여야 함 ←-→
“인용하는 것이 표절에 대한 두려움에서 출발해서는 안 된다”
- “해당 주제에 대하여 너무 상세하게 많은 문헌을 열거하면 인쇄본의 공간을 과다하게 차지하게 된다. 그러므로 많은 문헌을 나열하기 보다 핵심이 되는 중요한 원전 문헌 몇 개를 열거하는 것이 좋다.” -ICMJE -

표절과 저작권법

- 논문의 저작권은 출판사
- 지적재산권 사용시는 저작권자 승인, 단 연구 등의 **fair use**에는 해당되지 않음
- “인용 원칙 지켜도 너무 많은 내용 인용하면 저작권법 위반”
- 일반적으로 다수(50-800)단어는 승인이 필요

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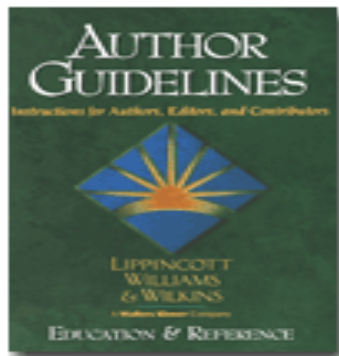
- A measure, scale, or instrument
- A video
- Full articles or book chapters
- Single text extracts of more than 400 words
- Series of text extracts that total more than 800 words
- More than three figures or tables from any one journal article
- More than three figures or tables from any one book chapter
- Placement of an abstract of a journal article in a database for subsequent redistribution
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표절의 발견

- 독자, 편집인, 심사자
- 소프트웨어
 - 문자, 단어, 문장의 동일성, 유사성
 - 따옴표 없이 그대로 인용하는 경우(verbatim)만을 골라냄
- 웹사이트
- 구글 검색

SOFTWARE

◎ Similarity Check

- CrossRef에서 운영
- 의편협, BMJ, IEEE, Blackwell, Wiley 등 참여
- 투고되는 논문의 표절 여부를 적발함

◎ eTBLAST

- A text similarity-based engine for searching literature collections
- `deja Vu` 데이터베이스 구축

SIMILARITY CHECK

- 표절 선별과 발견
- iThenticate software가 CrossRef에 있는 전문 검색하여 비교
- 프로그램이 전체 내용을 비교 단위 “fingerprint”로 만듦
- 유사성에 대한 보고 “percentage overlap”
- 해석

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- ◉ 방법 제외

oxygen radicals, which are the mainstay of immunity to bacterial infections. A low pH value leads to the Bohr effect. Lowering the pH by 0.9 units produces a 5-fold increase in the release of oxygen. The delivery of oxygen to damaged tissue depends on perfusion as well as diffusion. A good tissue oxygenation increases resistance to infection and promotes healing. Oxygen is also required for the synthesis of collagen and epithelialization.¹⁴

Various acids have been proven to increase the effectiveness of topical antimicrobials. For example, it has been shown **1** that the use of boric acid with vancomycin **is** more effective than boric acid or vancomycin alone in reducing the number **31** of methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteria in a rat model of tibia osteomyelitis.¹⁵

Boric acid for CSOM treatment

The first step in treating active tubotympanic CSOM **5** is to render it inactive. Various studies have examined treatment options. An aural toilet with dry mopping alone or dry mopping with saline has been shown to be less effective than a combination of antibiotic antiseptics, or steroids. Further, **5** topical agents are better than systemic agents.^{16,17}

Topical antibiotics that are not potentially ototoxic remain the first line of therapy.

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1	Crossref Sedat Öztürkcan. "The ototoxic effect of boric acid solutions applied into the middle ear of guinea pigs", European Arc	265 words	6%
2	Internet crawled on 26-May-2015 www.ajpcr.com	91 words	2%
3	Crossref Ozdemir, S., U. Tuncer, O. Tarkan, F. Akar, and O. Surmelioglu. "Effects of Topical Oxiconazole and Boric Acid in All...	87 words	2%
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5	Crossref Loock, J.W.. "A randomised controlled trial of active chronic otitis media comparing courses of eardrops versus one-o	66 words	2%
6	Crossref Lefebvre, Marie-Astrid, Caroline Quach, and Sam J. Daniel. "Chronic suppurative otitis media due to nontuberculous	64 words	2%
7	Crossref Sam J. Daniel. "Topical Treatment of Chronic Suppurative Otitis Media", Current Infectious Disease Reports, 02/05/20	54 words	1%

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Chronic suppurative otitis media. Ototoxic effect of boric acid

Ototoxicity refers to the injury that occurs in the inner ear structures due to the administration of medications or chemicals. The toxicity revealed in the inner ear structures can be related to the cochlea, the vestibule, or both of these systems.

the animal studies have

investigated the ototoxic potential of boric acid.

In a study done by Minja et al., 17 boric acid solution compared with 70% alcohol was used in children diagnosed with suppurative otitis media. They reported that boric acid solution compared with 70% alcohol solution was effective in treating these patients. They did not confirm the risk

of cochlear hearing loss by hearing threshold examination. They found

that the hearing thresholds remained the same in some patients before and after treatment and better in other patients.

1 265 words / 6% - Crossref
[Sedat Öztürkcan. "The ototoxic effect of boric acid solutions applied into the middle ear of guinea pigs", European Archives of Oto-Rhino-Laryngology, 05/2009](#)

2 91 words / 2% - Internet from 26-May-2015 12:00AM
[www.ajpcr.com](#)

3 87 words / 2% - Crossref
[Ozdemir, S., U. Tuncer, O. Tarkan, F. Akar, and O. Surmelioglu. "Effects of Topical Oxiconazole and Boric Acid in Alcohol Solutions to Rat Inner Ears", Otolaryngology - Head and Neck Surgery, 2013.](#)

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[Sayin, Zafer, Uckun Sait Ucan, and Asli Sakmanoglu. "Antibacterial and Antibiofilm Effects of Boron on Different Bacteria", Biological Trace Element Research, 2016.](#)

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[Loock, J.W.. "A randomised controlled trial of active chronic otitis media comparing courses of eardrops versus one-off topical treatments suitable for primary, secondary and tertiary healthcare settings : One-off treatments for active COM", Clinical Otolaryngology, 2012.](#)

6 64 words / 2% - Crossref
[Lefebvre, Marie-Astrid, Caroline Quach, and Sam J. Daniel. "Chronic suppurative otitis media due to nontuberculous mycobacteria: A case of successful treatment with topical boric acid", International Journal of Pediatric Otorhinolaryngology, 2015.](#)

7 54 words / 1% - Crossref
[Sam J. Daniel. "Topical Treatment of Chronic Suppurative Otitis Media", Current Infectious Disease Reports, 02/05/2012](#)

중복출판

DOUBLE SUBMISSION

- 이중 게재의 시작
- 동일한 원고를 한 잡지에서 게재 여부가 결정 되기 전에 다른 잡지에 투고하는 것
- 대부분 저자 서약 중에 포함
- 문제점
 - 잡지간 분쟁
 - 불필요한 상호심사 과정

DOUBLE PUBLICATION

- ◉ Duplicate publication
- ◉ Redundant publication
- ◉ 광의로 이중, 중복, 분절, 살라미, 이말라스 모두 포함

여러 가지 정의

- ◉ 이미 출판된 논문과 상당부분(substantial) 겹치는 내용을 다시 출판하는 경우
-International Committee of Medical Journal Editors(ICMJE) -
- ◉ 둘 이상의 출판물이 완전한 인용 처리 없이 가설, 자료, 토론, 논점, 결론 등을 공유한 것
-Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) -
- ◉ 두 개 이상의 원고가 저자, 자료원을 공유하고, 원고가 본질적으로 동일한 문제이거나, 두 원고를 쉽게 하나로 합칠 수 있는 경우
- Arch Pediatr Adolesc Med. 2004 -

결국 핵심은 중복..

- ◉ 저자, 자료원, 연구 질문(가설)
- ◉ 허용되는 중복 범위 : 불명확
- ◉ 중복여부 불확실 할 경우: 양쪽 출판사의 허용, 인용 필요

SALAMI VS IMALAS

- ◎ 분절 출판(salami publication, 논문쪼개기)
 - 논문을 여러 개로 나누어 출판
 - 특정 질환의 방사선학적인 측면을 방사선 학회에 두고 신경외과적 측면을 신경외과 잡지에 두고
 - 대규모 연구 명백한 여러 질문 : 허용
- ◎ 이말라스 출판(imalas publication, 논문 덧붙이기)
 - 이미 발표한 자료에 자료를 다시 추가하고 같은 결론을 다시 출판

이중출판 CRITERIA

1. 가설이 유사
2. 표본 수가 유사
3. 방법이 유사하거나 동일
4. 결과가 유사
5. 최소한 1명의 저자는 동일
6. 새로운 정보가 거의 없음

- *Ann Thorac Surg* 2000 -

이차 게재 (SECONDARY PUBLIATION)

◎ 허용된 이중 게재

- 두 잡지 편집인에게 승인
- 1주일 이상의 출판 간격
- 독자가 달라야 함
- 일차 논문의 자료와 해석을 충실히 따라야 함
- 적절한 인용과 각주
- 제목에 적절한 문구

허용되는 이중게재

- 학위 논문 : 출판으로 간주하지 않음
- 학술대회 초록
 - 전체 결과를 표나 해석전체를 공개하지는 않아야
- 언어가 다르다고 이중게재가 허용되지는 않음

이중게재가 비윤리적인 이유

◎ 자원의 낭비

- 잡지 공간, 편집자 심사자의 노력, 색인자, 검색자
- Pubmed 2006년 논문 중 5% : 70만건

◎ 결과를 과대 평가

- Ondansetron 효과 23% 과장
- 특히 메타 분석 중 오류 가능성

◎ 저작권 위반

- 자기 표절
- 출판사의 저작권 위반 : 법률적 문제.

국외 현황

◎ 조사 유형

- 일부 journal 혹은 영역에 대한 조사
 - 평균 : 5.5%(범위 : 1.8-28%)
 - 대규모, 질 높은 연구 : 2% 정도
 - PubMed 조사 : 1.35% (by eTBLAST)
- 임상 시험, systematic review에 대한 조사
 - 10-15% 정도
 - 이종게재 제외하지 않으면 효과 23% 과대 평가

국내 조사

- KoreaMed 2004년의 5%(455편) 무작위 추출
- 이중 게재 정의 : *Ann Thorac Surg* 2000
- 종설, letters, editorials 제외

결과

- ◉ Index articles : 455편
- ◉ 이중 게재 된 것 27편 (5.93%)
- ◉ 이중 게재된 논문 수 29편

PATTERNS OF DUPLICATES

○ 분류

- copy : 19 (65.5)
- imalas : 6 (20.7)
- salami : 4 (13.8)

○ 횟수

- quadruple publication : one
- duplicate publications : 26

○ 방향

- Korean to Korean (14 articles, 48.3%)
- Korean to English (13, 44.8%)
- English to Korean (2, 6.9%)

Duplicate Publications in Korean Medical Journals Indexed in KoreaMed

Duplicate publication is considered unethical. It has several negative impacts. To estimate the frequency and characteristics of duplicate publications in Korean medical journals, we reviewed some portion of Korean journal articles. Among 9,030 articles that are original articles indexed in KoreaMed from January to December 2004, 455 articles (5%) were chosen by random sampling. PubMed, Google scholar, KMedbase, and KoreaMed were searched by two librarians. Three authors reviewed titles, abstracts, and full text of index articles and suspected articles independently. Point of disagreement were reconciled by discussion. Criteria for a duplicate publication defined by editors of cardiothoracic journals and International Committee of Medical Journal Editors were used. A total of 455 articles were evaluated, of which 27 (5.93%) index articles were identified with 29 duplicate articles. Among 27 index articles, 1 was quadruple publication and 26 were double publications. Of 29 duplicated articles, 19 were classified as copy, 4 as fragmentation, and 6 as disaggregation. The proportion of duplicate publications in Korean medical journals appears to be higher than expected. Education on publication ethics to researchers is needed.

Key Words : Duplicate Publication as Topics; Korea; Periodicals as Topic; Publishing

Soo Young Kim*, Chang Kok Hahn[†],
Chong-Woo Bae[‡], Hye Min Cho[§]

Department of Family Medicine, Hallym University Medical College and Kangdong Sacred Hospital, *The Korean Association of Medical Journal Editors, Committee for Publication Ethics, Department of Radiology[†], Hanyang University College of Medicine, Department of Pediatrics[‡], College of Medicine, Kyunghee University, Ewha Womans University[§], Department of Library & Information Science, Seoul, Korea

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Address for correspondence

Soo Young Kim, M.D.
Department of Family Medicine, Hallym University Medical College, Kangdong Sacred Heart Hospital, 445 Gil-dong, Gangdong-gu, Seoul 134-814, Korea
Tel : +82.2-2224-2406, Fax : +82.2-2224-2409
E-mail : polove@hallym.or.kr

*This study was supported by a Research Ethics Grant of Korean Research Center.



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J Korean Med Sci, February 1, 2008; 23(1): 131-3.

Duplicate Publications in Korean **medical journals** indexed in KoreaMed.

SY Kim, CK Hahm, CW Bae, and HM Cho

*Department of Family Medicine, Hallym University **Medical** College and Kangdong Sacred Hospital, Seoul, Korea. polove@hallym.or.kr*

MEDLINE ABSTRACT

Duplicate publication is considered unethical. It has several negative impacts. To estimate the frequency and characteristics of duplicate publications in Korean **medical journals**, we reviewed some portion of Korean journal articles. Among 9,030 articles that are original articles indexed in KoreaMed from January to December 2004, 455 articles (5%) were chosen by random sampling. PubMed, Google scholar, KMbase, and KoreaMed were searched by two librarians. Three authors reviewed titles, abstracts, and full text of index articles and suspected articles independently. Point of disagreement were reconciled by discussion. Criteria for a duplicate publication defined by editors of cardiothoracic **journals** and International Committee of **Medical** Journal Editors were used. A total of 455 articles were evaluated, of which 27 (5.93%) index articles were identified with 29 duplicate articles. Among 27 index articles, 1 was quadruple publication and 26 were double publications. Of 29 duplicated articles, 19 were classified as copy, 4 as fragmentation, and 6 as disaggregation. The proportion of duplicate publications in Korean **medical journals** appears to be higher than expected. Education on publication ethics to researchers is needed.

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- ▶ Hahm, CK
- ▶ Bae, CW
- ▶ Cho, HM

이후 조사

- 2005년
 - 2008년 조사함
 - 5.99%
- 2006년
 - 2009년 조사함
 - 이중계재 비율 : 7.17%
- 2007년
 - 2010년 조사함
 - 이중계재 비율 : 4.54%
- 2008년
 - 2011년 조사함
 - 이중계재 비율 : 2.78%
- 2009년
 - 2012년 조사함
 - 이중계재 비율 : 1.19%



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<http://dx.doi.org/10.3346/jkms.2014.29.2.172> • *J Korean Med Sci* 2014; 29: 172-175

Duplicate Publication Rate Decline in Korean Medical Journals

Soo Young Kim,^{1,*} Chong-Woo Bae,^{2,*}
Chang Kok Hahm,^{3,*} and Hye Min Cho⁴

¹Department of Family Medicine, Kandong Sacred Hospital, Hallym University College of Medicine, Seoul; ²Department of Pediatrics, Kyung Hee University School of Medicine, Seoul; ³Health Promotion Center, Chung-Ang University Hospital, Seoul; ⁴Infolumi Co., Seongnam; *Committee for Publication Ethics, the Korean Association of Medical Journal Editors, Seoul, Korea

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Address for Correspondence:

Chong-Woo Bae, MD

Department of Pediatrics, Kyung Hee University Hospital at Gangdong, 892 Dongnam-ro, Gangdong-gu, Seoul 134-727, Korea

Tel: +82.2-440-6130, Fax: +82.2-440-7175

E-mail: baecw@khnmc.or.kr

The purpose of this study was to examine trends in duplicate publication in Korean medical articles indexed in the KoreaMed database from 2004 to 2009, before and after a campaign against scientific misconduct launched by the Korean Association of Medical Journal Editors in 2006. The study covered period from 2007 to 2012; and 5% of the articles indexed in KoreaMed were retrieved by random sampling. Three authors reviewed full texts of the retrieved articles. The pattern of duplicate publication, such as copy, salami slicing (fragmentation), and aggregation (imalas), was also determined. Before the launching ethics campaign, the national duplication rate in medical journals was relatively high: 5.9% in 2004, 6.0% in 2005, and 7.2% in 2006. However, duplication rate steadily declined to 4.5% in 2007, 2.8% in 2008, and 1.2 % in 2009. Of all duplicated articles, 53.4% were classified as copies, 27.8% as salami slicing, and 18.8% as aggregation (imalas). The decline in duplicate publication rate took place as a result of nationwide campaigns and monitoring by KoreaMed and KoreaMed Synapse, starting from 2006.

Keywords: Publishing Ethics; Duplicate Publication as Topic; Periodicals as Topic; Trends; Korea

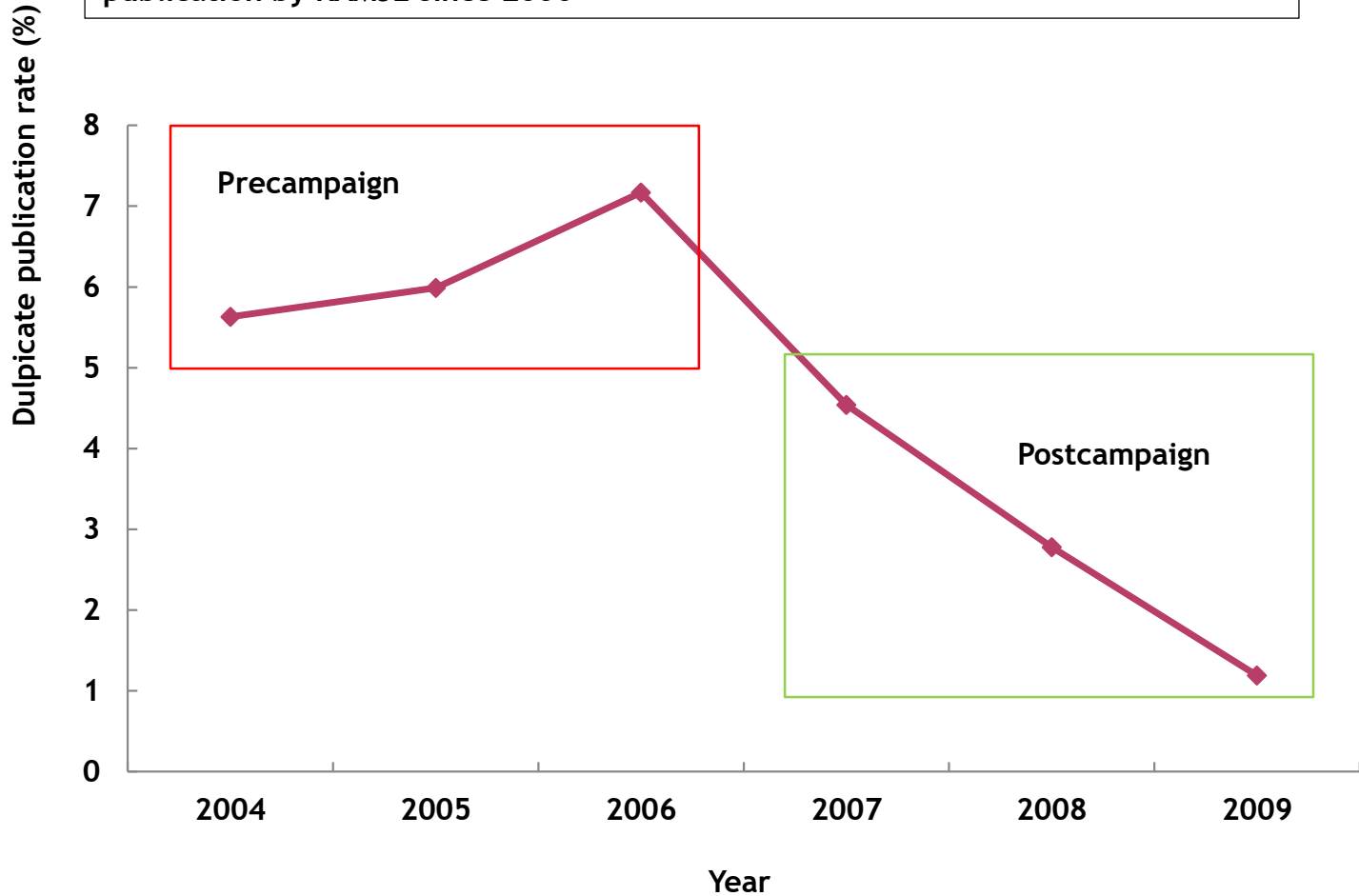
Table 2. Duplicate publication rates in Korean medical journals (2004-2009)

	No. (%) of article by year						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
Screened articles (A)*	455	467	460	462	466	505	2,815
Suspicious articles (B)†	49	46	43	38	19	23	218
Duplicated articles (C)‡	27	28	33	21	13	6	12.8
Duplicate publication rates (C/Ax100) (%)	5.9	6.0	7.2	4.5	2.8	1.2	4.5

- Five % of articles were chosen by random sampling among original articles indexed in KoreaMed.
- †Suspicious by one librarian. ‡confirmed as duplicated articles by three authors.

KoreaMed since 1997 -----> to now
KoreaMed Synapse since 2007-----> to now
Indexing KoreaMed to Google Scholar since 2008-----> to now

Start Committee on Publication Ethics and campaign for preventing duplicate publication by KAMJE since 2006



Sample Cases of Duplicate Publication

Chong-Woo Bae, Soo Young Kim, Sun Huh, Chang-Kok Hahm

배종우, 김수영, 허선, 함창곡



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국내 의학학술지 평가기준
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(Good Publication Practice Guidelines for Medical Journals 2nd)

이 가이드라인은 대한의학학술지 편집인협회의 출판윤리위원회의 주도로 편찬되었습니다. 관련하여 문의사항이 있으신 분은 대한의학학술지 편집인협회 (전화 02-794-4146, 전자우편 kamje@kamje.or.kr)로 연락하시기 바랍니다.


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발행일 2013년 3월 28일
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발간사 

제1장 연구출판윤리의 개념 

제2장 생명윤리 

가. 관찰연구의 윤리
나. 실험적 연구의 윤리

제3장 연구윤리 

가. 날조, 변조
나. 표절



표절, 중복출판의 처리

RETRACTION

⊙ “ . . . the ‘removal’ from the literature of a paper determined to be sufficiently fraudulent, falsified, mistaken or not reproducible that the authors or editors act to acknowledge its invalidity in the public record.”

- Furman JL et al. Governing knowledge in the scientific community: Exploring the role of retractions in biomedicine. *Research Policy*, 2012 41(2): 276-290.

ERRATUM

“ . . . **significant errors** in the text, abstract, or descriptive part of an article. Errata do not include small imprecisions or typographic errors of little consequence.”

Jocelyn Graf

The 5th Korean Council of Science Editors' Workshop
September 4–5, 2012

ERRATA VS. RETRACTIONS

- ◉ “Whereas ‘errata,’ ‘corrections,’ or ‘comments,’ identify isolated inaccuracies in a paper, retractions are reserved for circumstances in which significant portions of an article are incorrect or cannot be substantiated.”

- Furman JL et al. 2012 -

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of the article is
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Full Retraction

Partial Retraction

Furman JL et al. Governing knowledge in the scientific community:
Exploring the role of retractions in biomedicine. *Research Policy*, 2012
41(2): 276–290

EXAMPLES OF PARTIAL RETRACTIONS

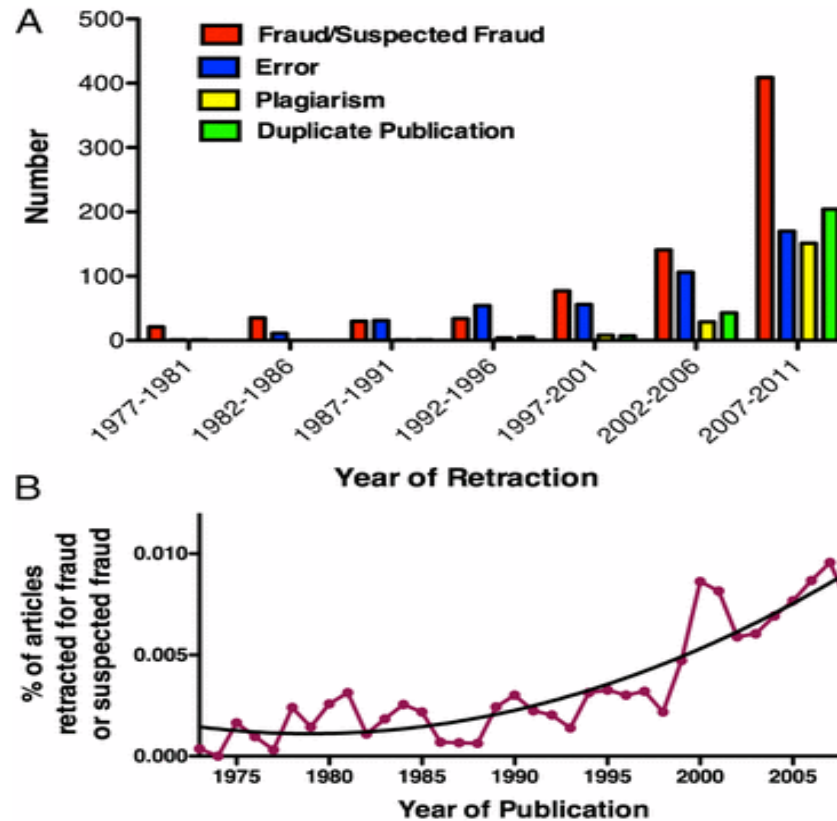
- ⦿ A single graph
- ⦿ A single table
- ⦿ A single statement
- ⦿ The conclusions from the data (but not the data)

Jocelyn Graf

The 5th Korean Council of Science Editors' Workshop
September 4–5, 2012

CURRENT STATUS OF RETRACTION

1



CURRENT STATUS OF RETRACTION

2

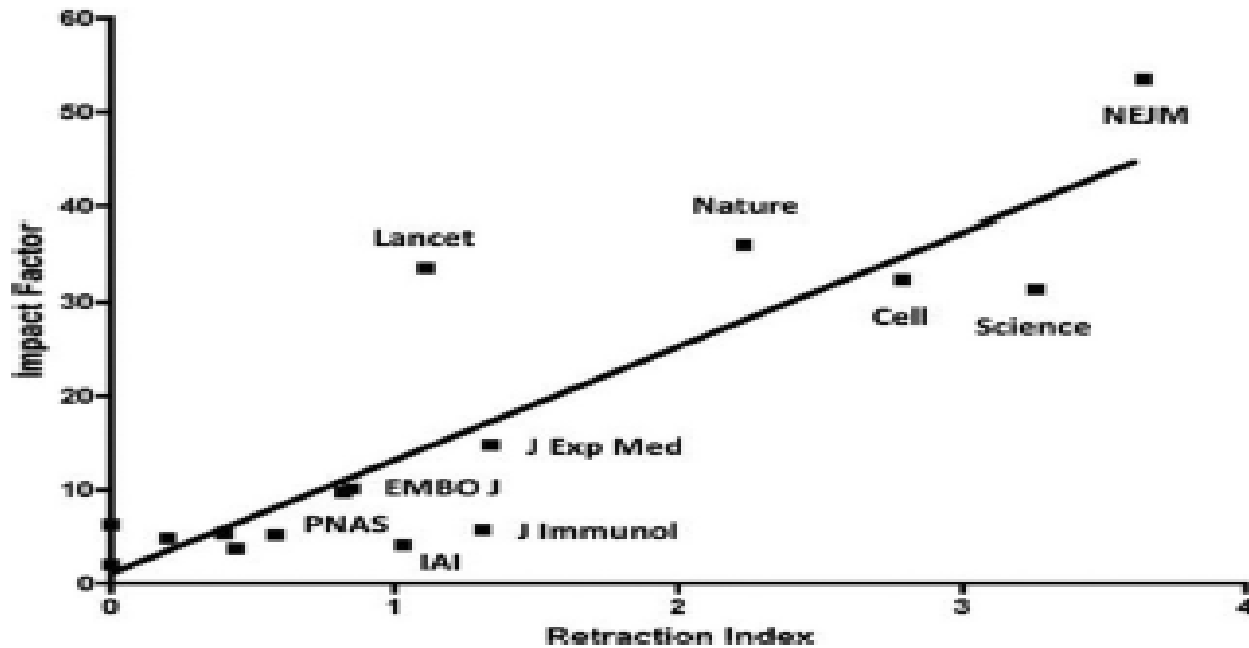


FIG. 1. Correlation between impact factor and retraction index.

- INFECTION AND IMMUNITY, Oct. 2011-

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Characteristics of Retractions from Korean Medical Journals in the KoreaMed Database: A Bibliometric Analysis

Sun Huh¹, Soo Young Kim^{2*}, Hye-Min Cho³

1 Department of Parasitology, College of Medicine, Hallym University, Chuncheon, Korea, **2** Department of Family Medicine, Gangdong Sacred Heart Hospital, College of Medicine, Hallym University, Seoul, Korea, **3** Infolumi Co., Seongnam, Korea

* hallymfm@gmail.com



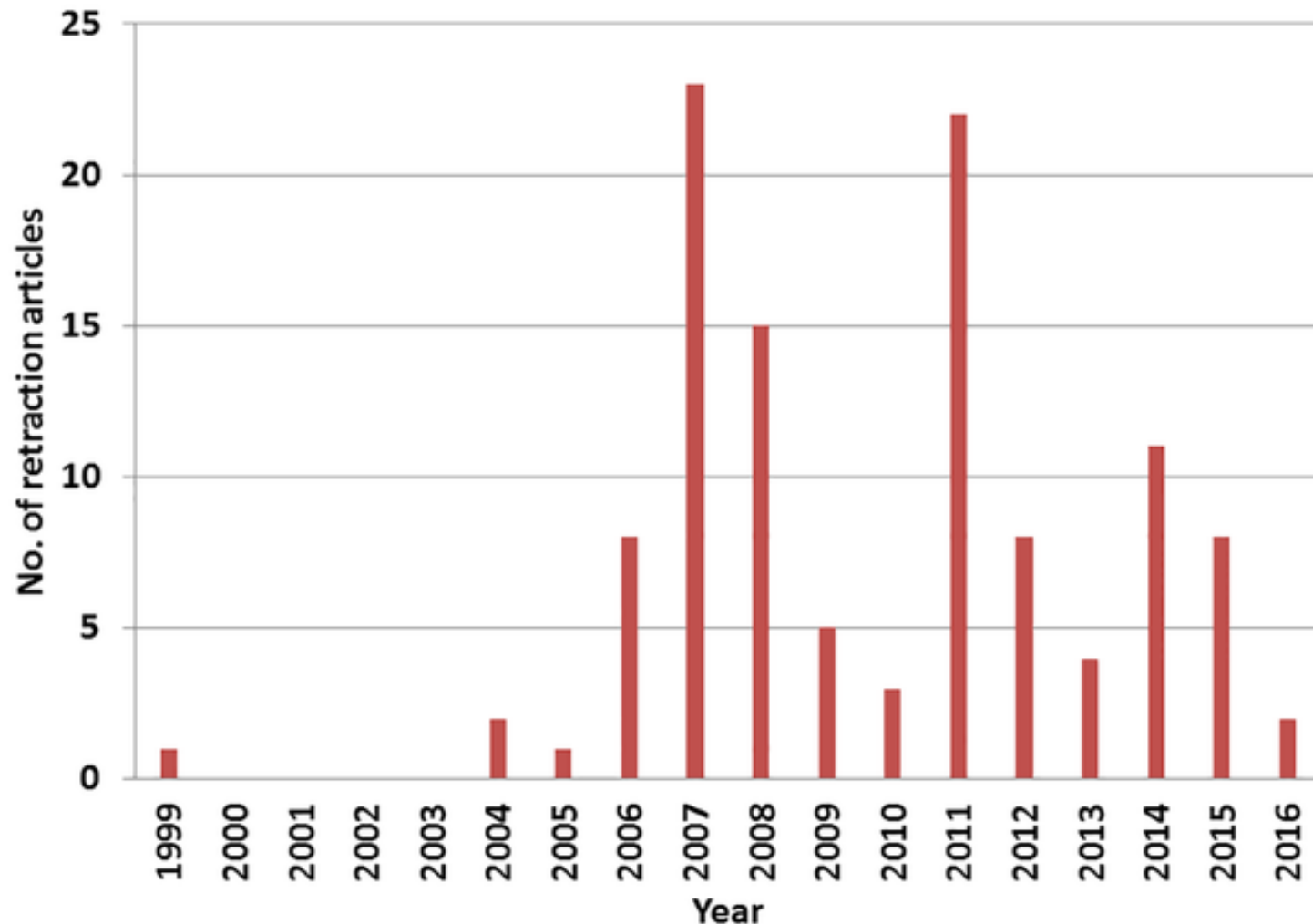
METHOD

- Retrieved retraction articles indexed in the KoreaMed database from January 1990 to January 2016.
- Reviewed the details of the retractions
 - reason for retraction
 - adherence to retraction guidelines
 - appropriateness of retraction.

RESULTS

- Out of 217,839 articles in KoreaMed published from 1990 to January 2016,
 - The publication type of 111 articles was retraction (0.051%).
 - Addressing the retraction of 114 papers

Fig 1. Number of retractions listed in the KoreaMed database from 1999 to 2016.



Huh S, Kim SY, Cho HM (2016) Characteristics of Retractions from Korean Medical Journals in the KoreaMed Database: A Bibliometric Analysis. PLOS ONE 11(10): e0163588. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0163588
<http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0163588>

Table 2. Reasons for retraction (n = 114).

Reasons	Frequency (%)
Duplicate publication	66 (57.9)
Plagiarism	10 (8.8)
Scientific mistake	5 (4.4)
Author dispute	4 (3.5)
Others	4 (3.5)
Unknown	23 (20.2)

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0163588.t002

Huh S, Kim SY, Cho HM (2016) Characteristics of Retractions from Korean Medical Journals in the KoreaMed Database: A Bibliometric Analysis. PLOS ONE 11(10): e0163588. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0163588
<http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0163588>

RETRACTION GUIDELINES

- ◉ COPE guidelines
- ◉ ICMJE guidelines



ICMJE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE of
MEDICAL JOURNAL EDITORS

Recommendations

Conflicts of Interest

Journals

Following the ICMJE Recommendations

GENERAL GUIDELINES

- ⦿ Label the notice with the correct word from the chart
- ⦿ Be sure that the erratum or retraction is on a numbered page of the journal so that it can be properly cited and included in databases.

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NOTICES OF RETRACTION SHOULD:

- ◉ be linked to the retracted article
- ◉ Clearly identify the retracted article
- ◉ Be clearly identified as a retraction
- ◉ Be published promptly
- ◉ be freely available
- ◉ State
 - 1) who is retracting the article and
 - 2) the reason(s)
- ◉ Avoid statements that are potentially libelous

– COPE retraction guideline 2009–

Table 3. Adherence of retraction notices listed in KoreaMed to the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) guidelines (n = 114).

Requirement	No. adhering (%)
Be linked to the retracted article wherever possible (i.e., in all electronic versions)	114 (100.0)
Clearly identify the retracted article (e.g., by including the title and authors in the retraction heading)	114 (100.0)
Be clearly identified as a retraction (i.e., distinct from other types of correction or comment)	113 (99.1)
Be freely available to all readers ^a	101 (88.6)
State who is retracting the article	108 (94.7)
State the reason(s) for retraction (to distinguish misconduct from honest error)	91 (79.8)
Avoid statements that are potentially defamatory or libelous	113 (99.1)

^aLack of availability included articles for which content was not available from the journal web site due to the lack of a journal homepage at the time of retraction.

doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0163588.t003

Huh S, Kim SY, Cho HM (2016) Characteristics of Retractions from Korean Medical Journals in the KoreaMed Database: A Bibliometric Analysis. PLOS ONE 11(10): e0163588. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0163588
<http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0163588>

PROBLEM OF CITATIONS OF RETRACTED ARTICLES

- ⊙ Not all retraction clearly labeled
 - MEDLINE 2000-2010 180 retracted articles 1/3 are not labeled on the journal website
- ⊙ Still cited
 - MEDLINE 2000-2010 retracted articles

Steen RG. Retractions in the medical literature: how many patients are put at risk by flawed research? *J Med Ethics*. 2011 Nov;37(11):688–92.

Table 1 Summary of the impact of 180 retracted clinical papers

	Number	Average per retracted paper
Citations of retracted papers		
Total citations	5503	30.6
Research-related citations	5143	28.6
Post-retraction citations	1973	11.0
Retraction-related citations	360	2.0
Review papers	1372	7.6
Patient studies	851	4.7
Subjects enrolled in retracted papers		
Total subjects	28 783	160.8
Patients at risk	17 783	99.3
Patients treated	9189	51.3
Subjects enrolled in secondary papers		
Total subjects	445 064	2472.6
Patients at risk	165 588	919.9
Patients treated	70 501	391.7

Steen RG. Retractions in the medical literature: how many patients are put at risk by flawed research? J Med Ethics. 2011 Nov;37(11):688–92.

NOTICE OF RETRACTION IN KOREAN MEDICAL JOURNALS

- A total of 114 retracted articles in Korean medical journals were found using the KoreaMed database.
- On the journal homepage, retraction announcements were present for 47 (41.2%) of the 114 retracted articles.
- Six articles (5.3%) contained a retraction announcement in the PDF.

Table. Frequency of Citations of Retracted Articles in Korean Medical Journals Obtained From the Web of Science Core Collection and Scopus Databases

Retracted articles	Web of Science Core Collection		Scopus	
	No. of Articles	No. of Citations	No. of Articles	No. of Citations
Cited articles	39	134	41	169
Post-retraction citation ^a	28	93	31	107
Non-postretraction citation	11	41	10	62
Non cited articles	75	0	73	0
Total	114	134	114	169

^aOne year after the retraction, excluding retraction-related citations.

A pair of hands is shown holding a light gray rectangular sign. The left hand is at the top left corner, and the right hand is at the bottom right corner, with the index finger pointing towards the sign. The sign contains the text "Any question?".

Any question?