

연구출판윤리 2019

한 동 수

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- Transparency and accountability in COPE meeting 2017
- Principle of transparency and best practice in scholarly publishing 2018
- General data protection regulation (GDPR) 2018

Research integrity—have we made progress?

This month there will be two important anniversaries related to research integrity. The first is the 20 year anniversary of the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE), celebrated at COPE's European annual meeting in London, UK, on May 25. The second marks 10 years since the first World Conference on Research Integrity (WCRI) in Lisbon, Portugal, in 2007—to be held at the fifth WCRI in Amsterdam, Netherlands, May 28–31. More than 600 delegates will gather and present research on research integrity and debate current policies and initiatives, progress, and difficulties. The conference theme is transparency and accountability. So what have these initiatives and organisations achieved and what is the current state of research integrity?

Compared with 20 years ago there is undoubtedly more discussion and awareness of research misconduct. There is more research into research integrity and inappropriate research practice. And there is more guidance and support for those researchers, funders, institutions, and journals that want to have good policies, practices, and processes in place. However, there are depressingly familiar examples that show we still have a long way to go to strengthen research integrity and publication ethics. Every day, dubious new journals and conference organisers solicit papers and presentations for a fee. The rise of such predatory journals and conferences is a disappointingly unsavoury by-product of the open access business model.

On April 20, the publisher Springer retracted a record 107 papers from one journal (*Tumor Biology*) because they had been accepted after fake peer review. These papers were discovered after additional screening as a consequence of an earlier round of retractions, but clearly stronger editorial practices could have detected these fatal flaws before publication. And last week, the investigators of the Treatment of Preserved Cardiac Function Heart Failure with an Aldosterone Antagonist (TOPCAT) trial, originally published in the *New England Journal of Medicine* in 2014, concluded in a correspondence letter in the journal that after further experiments the findings “arouse concerns regarding study conduct in Russia, and by implication, Georgia”—an example of a multicountry collaboration gone wrong.

Additionally, there are worrying signs that the research environment, which was highlighted at the last WCRI conference in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 2015, as an

important factor to promote and ensure responsible research, is becoming more competitive and less resilient. The uncertainty over long-term National Institute of Health funding in the USA sent shock waves through the scientific community. Similar concerns by Canadian scientists have emerged over the past few months where research funding is stagnating and increasingly linked to political priorities. And many researchers in the UK are concerned about European Union funding after Brexit.

So what can be done? A new report by the US National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine—*Fostering Integrity in Research*, released on April 11—produced best practice checklists and issued 11 recommendations. Most of these are obvious and do not cover new ground, such as whistleblower protection and improved education. What the report does add beyond summarising the state of integrity and best practice recommendations is clearer and stronger language. It terms what has previously been called questionable or inappropriate research practices “detrimental practices”, recognising these to be detrimental to the research enterprise. Similarly, the World Association of Medical Editors earlier this year argued that a better name for predatory journals would be pseudo-journals to clearly identify them as destinations that researchers should avoid. And when there are outcries about the so-called reproducibility crisis, it should be understood that reproducibility is used in many different ways, which leads to confusion and disagreement. Steven Goodman concluded in *Science Translational Medicine* in June, 2016, that “we need to move toward a better understanding of the relationship between reproducibility, cumulative evidence, and the truth of scientific claims”.

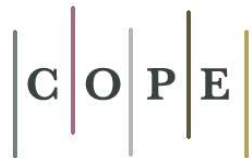
The Amsterdam conference theme is a good one. Transparency and accountability are the fundamental principles for research integrity. Transparency in describing all aspects of the research process, from planning, proposing, performing, and reporting, goes a long way towards allowing better selection, scrutiny, and use of research. Such quality assessment needs to be at the heart of academic reward. What we do need also, however, is transparency of policies for all involved in research—institutions, funders, and journals alike—to allow a similar level of assessment and scrutiny by others. Accountability needs to be shared by all. ■ *The Lancet*



For more on the Amsterdam conference see <http://www.wcri2017.org/>
For the National Academies report see <https://www.nap.edu/catalog/21896/fostering-integrity-in-research>
For Steven Goodman's paper see <http://stem.sciencemag.org/content/8/341/341pt2/1sb.pdf>

1771

Transparency and **accountability** are the fundamental principles for research integrity. Transparency in describing all aspects of the research process, from planning, proposing, performing, and reporting, goes a long way towards allowing better selection, scrutiny, and use of research.



DIRECTORY OF
OPEN ACCESS
JOURNALS



WAME
world association of medical editors

Principles of Transparency and Best Practice in Scholarly Publishing

Introduction

Committee on Publication Ethics ([COPE](#)), the Directory of Open Access Journals ([DOAJ](#)), the Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association ([OASPA](#)), and the World Association of Medical Editors ([WAME](#)) are scholarly organizations that have seen an increase in the number, and broad range in the quality, of membership applications. Our organizations have collaborated to identify principles of transparency and best practice for scholarly publications and to clarify that these principles form the basis of the criteria by which suitability for membership is assessed by COPE, DOAJ and OASPA, and part of the criteria on which membership applications are evaluated by WAME. Each organization also has their own, additional criteria which are used when evaluating applications. The organizations will not share lists of publishers or journals that failed to demonstrate that they met the criteria for transparency and best practice.

This is the third version of a work in progress (published January 2018); the first version was posted on the COPE website on January 2014 and a second version in [June 2015](#). We encourage its wide dissemination and continue to welcome feedback on the general principles and the specific criteria. Background on the organizations is below.

Principles of Transparency

1. Website: A journal's website, including the text that it contains, shall demonstrate that care has been taken to ensure high ethical and professional standards. It must not contain information that might mislead readers or authors, including any attempt to mimic another journal/publisher's site.

An 'Aims & Scope' statement should be included on the website and the readership clearly defined.

Reference
Written by COPE/DOAJ/
OASPA/WAME

This version
Published 15 January 2018

[Version 2](#)
Published 22 June 2015

연구출판과정의 부정

Definition of Research Misconduct

Research misconduct means fabrication, falsification, or plagiarism in proposing, performing, or reviewing research, or in reporting research results.

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

2017-8년 출판윤리위원회 질문내역(46)

저자됨	저자개명, 의도적 저자누락, 고지없는 저자변경, 2차출판의 저자 변경, 발간후 저자수정
저작권	저작권 이양동의서, 가이드라인사용, 사진이용허락, 설문지 사용, 지침의 한글판 사용, 도구 사전허락
중복출판	동일 자료의 다른 출간, text recycling, 2차출판
표절	사진 도용, 표 도용
절차	Erratum처리, 논문취소절차, 2차투고
윤리	IRB허위표기, 증례의 환자 동의, 판권, 사진 사용, predatory journal

Overlapping publication

- 동일한 이미 출간된 논문과 상당 부분 유사한 논문을 출간하면서, 원출처를 표시하지 않거나 원저작권 소유자의 허락없이 사용하는 것
- 유형
 - 이중게재 (copy); multiple or duplicate publication
 - 분할출간, 논문쪼개기 ; divided or salami publication
 - 덧부치기 출간 ; redundant or imalas publication
 - 자기표절 ; Self-plagiarism, Text recycling
- Duplicate publication by AMA; redundant, prior, repetitive, overlapping, related, multiple, dual, parallel, fragmented, fractionally divided

Nature Publishing Group. Guide to Publication Policies of the Nature Journals. [Accessed: Dec 6, 2016] Available from: <http://www.nature.com/authors/policies/publication.html>.
Morse JM, 2007. Duplicate Publication. Qualitative Health Research, 17(10): 1307–1308

2차출판 조건

- 양측 편집인이 승인하고 2차 출판 편집인이 1차 출판 내용을 숙지
- 1차 출판의 우선권을 존중, 적절한 출판 간격 유지
- 2차출판은 다른 독자층을 대상 - 요약본을 권장
- 2차 출판은 1차 출판의 결과와 해석을 충실하게 반영
- 대중에게 2차 출판임을 공지하고 1차 출판을 인용, "This article is based on a study first reported in the [journal title, with full reference]"
- 2차 출판임을 표시
- 예외; 500 단어 미만의 registry results
- 동시, 합동 출판(simultaneous or joint publication),

Images should clearly and correctly represent research results. Minor image processing may be acceptable but, as depicted below there's a fine line between enhancing an image and distorting it.

BE AWARE:

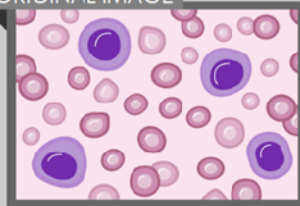
Undocumented image manipulations can lead to accusations of research misconduct.

67%

of ORI's closed research misconduct cases involved image manipulation.*

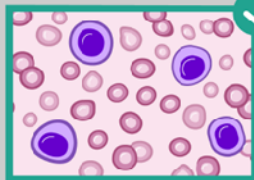
*between 2011 and 2015

ORIGINAL IMAGE

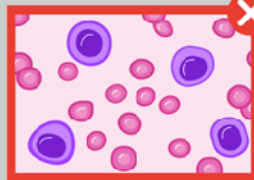


COLOR ENHANCEMENTS

Changing the contrast, color, or brightness



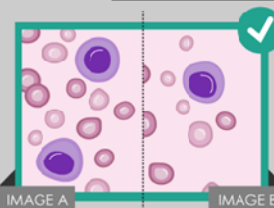
Ensure that the meaning of the image stays the same and fine details are not removed.



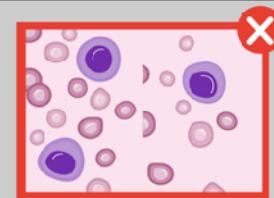
Contrast and saturation were increased causing the background cells to disappear.

SPLICE & PASTE

Combining multiple images into one image



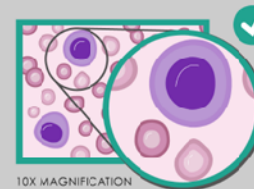
Clearly indicate where two images were joined using a dividing line and labels.



Two images were combined causing them to look like new data.

CROP

Cutting out components and resizing



Use a magnification panel to highlight desired visual data.



Reference information was selectively removed from the image causing loss of data.

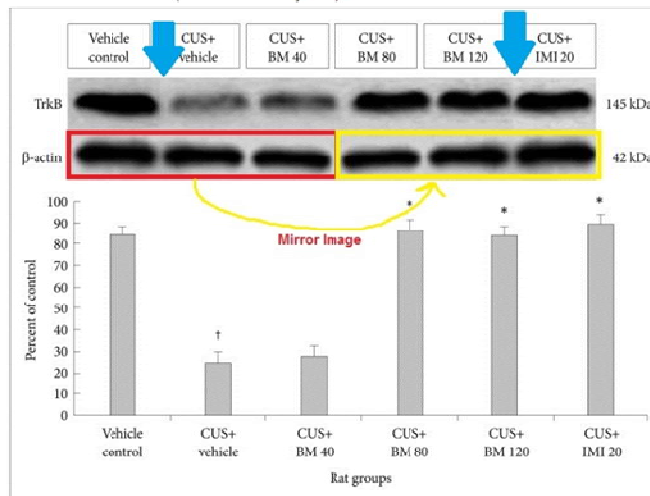
Chronic Administration of Bacopa Monniera Increases BDNF Protein and mRNA Expressions: A Study in Chronic Unpredictable Stress Induced Animal Model of Depression

Psychiatry Investigation (2013) - 3 Comments

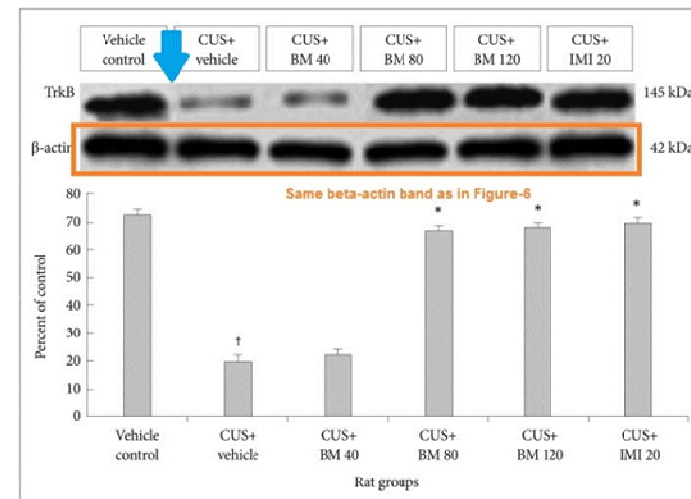
pubmed: 25110503 doi: 10.4306/pi.2014.11.3.297 issn: 1738-3684 issn: 1976-3026

Ritabrata Banerjee, Somoday Hazra, Anup Kumar Ghosh, Amal Chandra Mondal

1. Can the authors please explain how the first three Beta-actin bands in Figure-6 are just a mirror image of the last three Beta-actin bands (Marked in red and yellow).



2. Moreover, the beta-actin bands in Figure-7 are entirely same as the beta-actin bands in Figure-6 (Marked as the orange box). While the samples were separately collected from Hippocampus (for the Figure 6) and Frontal Cortex (for the Figure -7). Can authors please explain how the loading controls are same for both the data?



3. There are clear mark of incisions in the Western Blot bands (Marked with blue arrows). The representative figures are not from a single gel. Can the authors please provide the raw data for these bands with the respective loading controls.

PubPeer

Recently commented publications (73032)

1 hour
ago

Differential roles of PKC isoforms (PKCs) and Ca²⁺ in GnRH and phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate (PMA) stimulation of p38MAPK phosphorylation in immortalized gonadotrope cells

Shany Mugami, Shani Kravchook, Liat Rahamim-Ben Navi, Rony Seger, Zvi Naor

Author response

Molecular and Cellular Endocrinology (2017) Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, ...

3 comments

3 hours
ago

EGFR mediates LPA-induced proteolytic enzyme expression and ovarian cancer invasion: inhibition by resveratrol

Kang Jin Jeong, Kyung Hwa Cho, Nattapon Panupinthu, Hoon Kim, Jaeku Kang, Chang Gyo Park, Gordon B. Mills, Hoi Young Lee

Author response

Molecular oncology (2013) Department of Pharmacology, College of Medicine, K...

7 comments

3 hours
ago

Spectrum of MKS1 and MKS3 mutations in Meckel syndrome: a genotype-phenotype correlation. Mutation in brief #960. Online

Rana Khaddour, Ursula Smith, Lekbir Baala, Jéliéna Martinovic, Davina Clavering, Rizwana Shaffiq, Catherine Ozilou, Andrew Cullinane, Mira Kytälä, Stavit Shalev, Sophie Audollent, Camille D'Humières, Noman Kadhon, Chantal Esculpavit, Géraldine Viot, Claire Boone, Christine Oien, Férehté Encha-Razavi, Philip A Batman, Christopher P Bennett, C Geoffrey Woods, Joelle Roume, Stanislas Lyonnet, Emmanuelle Génin, Martine Le Merrer, Arnold Munnich, Marie-Claire Gubler, Phillip Cox, Fiona Macdonald, Michel Vekemans, Colin A. Johnson, Tania Attié-Bitach

Human Mutation (2007) INSERM U-781, Hôpital Necker-Enfants Malades, Univ...

2 comments

3 hours
ago

Uncovering the complex genetics of human character

Igor Zvir, Javier Arnedo, Coral Del-Val, Laura Pulkki-Råback, Bettina Konte, Sarah S. Yang, Rocio Romero-Zaliz, Mirka Hintsanen, Kevin M. Cloninger, Danilo Garcia, Dragan M. Svrakic, Sandor Rozsa, Maribel Martinez, Leo-Pekka Lyytikäinen, Ina Giegling, Mika Kähönen, Helena Hernandez-Cuervo, Ilkka Seppälä, Emma Raitoharju, Gabriel A. De Erausquin, Olli Raitakari, Dan Rujescu, Teodor T. Postolache, Joohon Sung, Liisa Keltikangas-Järvinen, Terho Lehtimäki, C. Robert Cloninger

Molecular Psychiatry (2018) Department of Genetics, Department of Psychologica...

1 comment

부정행위 의심

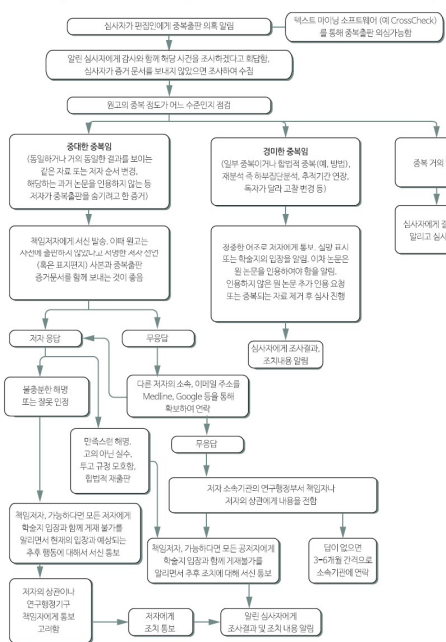


1. 부정행위를 처리하는 명확한 기준이 기술되어 있는 가?
2. 출판 전, 후 발생하는 부정행위를 진지하게 처리해야 한다.
3. 내부고발자에 의한 문제 제기를 처리하는 절차가 있어야 한다.

중복출판

(a) 투고된 원고의 중복출판 의혹

Suspected redundant publication in a submitted manuscript



Notes

- * 투고 규정에 저술자가 중복출판 문제를 어떻게 다루는지 기술되어 있어야 함
- * 해당 저자의 중복출판 규범을 설명하는 제1도표에 필수 있음
- * 저자가 중복출판을 하지 않았다는 문서에 서명하도록 함
- * International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE)는 어떤 경우에도 저자를, 학은문을 반드시 인용하도록 요구함

Notes

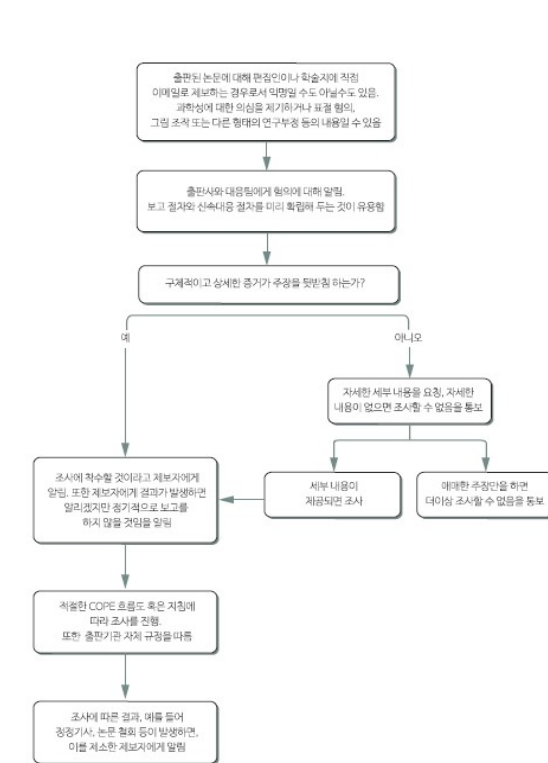
- * COPE 사례는 COPE Cases on publicationethics.org/cases/7191-m_jml_classification3429
- * Duplicate publication guidelines www.biomedcentral.com/about/duplicatepublication (the definitions only apply to BMC, and may not be accepted by other publishers)
- * Links to other sites are provided for your convenience but COPE accepts no responsibility or liability for the content of those sites

참고자료

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- * 이 홈페이지의 저자를 등 형식화된 원고의 해설은 com_administrator@publicationethics.org
- * 번역자: 대한의학술서지편집위원회, 한국과학기술서지편집위원회 2015년 11월 개정판

제보자가 직접 문제를 제기한 경우 제보에 대한 반응

How to respond to whistleblowers when concerns are raised directly



Notes

- * 제보자의 논조는 공격적일 수도, 개인적인 내용일 수도 있음, 중순의 내용이고, 개인적 의견 표현을 하지 말 것

Notes

- * 제보자는 익명으로 남는 것을 바랄 수 있음, 익명을 원하는 경우에 우리에게 이름을 밝혀도 꼭 요청하면 안됨

참고자료

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- * 번역자: 대한의학술서지편집위원회, 한국과학기술서지편집위원회 2015년 11월 개정판

저자자격

저자 자격과 기여자



1. 저자 자격과 기여자를 양적, 질적으로 판단할 수 있는 명확한 처리 기준이 있어야 한다.
2. 저자 자격에 관한 분쟁을 처리하는 과정이 있어야 한다.

ICMJE 저자됨; 개정 요점

2008	2013
Substantial contributions to the conception and design, acquisition of data, or analysis, and interpretation of data for the work	Substantial contributions to the conception or design of the work; or the acquisition, analysis, or interpretation of data for the work; AND
Drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content	Drafting the work or revising it critically for important intellectual content; AND
Final approval of the version to be published	Final approval of the version to be published; AND
	Agreement to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part of the work are appropriately investigated and resolved

Footnotes

Contributors: WB and GX contributed to the study design. GX analyzed the data and drafted the manuscript. All authors contributed to the interpretation of the results and revision of the manuscript for important intellectual content and approved the final version of the manuscript. WB and GX are guarantors.

Funding: This work was partly supported by a research grant from the National Institutes of Health (R21 HD091458).

Competing interests: All authors have completed the ICMJE uniform disclosure form at www.icmje.org/coi_disclosure.pdf and declare: no financial relationships with any organizations that might have an interest in the submitted work in the previous three years; no other relationships or activities that could appear to have influenced the submitted work.

Ethical approval: The University of Iowa institutional review board determined that the current study was exempt for ethical approval owing to the use of deidentified data.

Data sharing: No additional data available.

Transparency: The lead author (WB) affirms that the manuscript is an honest, accurate, and transparent account of the study being reported; that no important aspects of the study have been omitted.

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학술지에서 확인해야 할 사항

- A declaration that that person, and all other named authors, fulfil the authorship criteria laid out in the journal's authorship policy
- A declaration that no other individuals deserving of authorship have been omitted
- A statement of what exactly that person contributed to the paper (journals should also consider publishing this information)
- A declaration that that person takes responsibility for the integrity of the paper

저자됨 분쟁을 피하는 방법

- Clinical trial registration
- ORCID
- CRediT
- 사전계약서

이해관계

이해관계



1. 이해관계에 대한 명확한 정의가 있어야 한다
2. 출판 전후에 발견되는 저자, 전문가심사자, 편집인, 학술지, 출판사에 대한
이해관계를 조정하는 과정이 있어야 한다.

생의학 연구에서 이해관계 표시 현황

Table 1. Prevalence of Author Conflict of Interest Disclosures by Type of Article

	Author Conflict of Interest Disclosure					
	Yes		No		Missing	
	No./Total	% (95% CI) ^a	No./Total	% (95% CI) ^a	No./Total	% (95% CI) ^a
All articles (N = 1002)	229	22.9 (20.3-25.6)	637	63.6 (60.5-66.6)	136	13.6 (11.5-15.9)
Primary research articles (n = 682)	135	19.8 (16.9-23.0)	462	67.7 (64.1-71.2)	85	12.5 (10.1-15.2)
Drug-focused	39/124	31.5 (23.4-40.4)	69/124	55.6 (46.5-64.6)	16/124	12.9 (7.6-20.1)
Device-focused	27/121	22.3 (15.2-30.8)	75/121	62.0 (52.7-70.7)	19/121	15.7 (9.7-23.4)
Both	5/22	22.7 (7.8-45.4)	16/22	72.7 (49.8-89.3)	1/22	4.5 (0.1-22.8)
Neither	64/415	15.4 (12.1-19.3)	302/415	72.8 (68.3-76.8)	49/415	11.8 (8.9-15.3)
Commentaries, editorials, and narrative reviews (n = 290)	91	31.4 (26.1-37.1)	150	51.7 (45.8-57.6)	49	16.9 (12.8-21.7)
Systematic reviews and meta-analyses (n = 30)	3	10.0 (2.1-26.5)	25	83.3 (65.3-94.4)	2	6.7 (0.8-22.1)

^a The 95% CIs were calculated using the Clopper-Pearson exact method.

- 제약사나 기구회사 지원관련 COI가 있으면 systematic review역시 보다 연구결과가 우호적

Grundy Q, et al. JAMA 2018;319:408
Hasen C. et al. Peer review congress 2017

잠재적 이해관계의 공개를 위한 ICMJE 서식

Instructions

이 서식의 목적은 여러분의 원고를 읽을 독자가 어떻게 당신의 연구를 받아들이고 이해하는데 영향을 미칠 수 있는 당신의 이해관계에 관한 정보를 독자에게 제공하는 것이다. 이 서식은 전자방식으로 작성되고 전자방식으로 저장되게 만들어졌다. 이 서식은 데이터가 표시되도록 하는 프로그래밍을 포함하고 있다. 저자는 별도의 서식을 제출해야 하고 출판 정보 빠짐없이 작성되고 정확한 지에 대한 책임이 있다. 서식은 4부분으로 구성되어 있다.

1. 개인 식별 정보

성명을 기입하세요. 교신저자가 아닐 경우 "아니오"란에 표시하고, 다음 빈칸에 교신저자의 이름을 기입하십시오. 요 정받은 원고에 대한 정보를 제공한다. 원고 번호를 다시 확인하고 기입한다.

2. 출판(Publication) 전 고려 사항

이 부분은 당신이 출판(publication)을 위해 투고한 연구 정보를 요구한다. 이 보고서를 작성할 때 의미하는 기간은 연구 자체 기간 즉, 초기 개념화부터 계획, 현재까지를 의미한다. 요청된 정보는 당신이 연구를 수행하기 위해 직접 적이나, 소속 기관을 통해 간접적으로 지원받은 자원에 대한 것이다. "아니오"란에 표시하면 제 3자로부터 재정적 지원을 받지 않고 업무를 수행한 것을 의미한다. 이 경우 당신은 급여를 받은 기관으로부터 해당 업무의 지원을 받 으며, 그 기관은 재정자로부터 당신에게 돈을 지불되는 지원을 받지 않아야 한다. 만약 당신이나 당신의 기관이 해당 업무를 지원하는 재정자(정부보조금 기관, 자신재단, 영리적 후원자)로부터 기금을 받았다면 "네"란에 표시한 다. 유형과 적대대상(본인, 소속 기관, 아니면 양자 모두)에 대한 정보를 작성하십시오.

3. 투고한 연구 이외의 관련 재정 활동

이 부분은 당신의 일을 작성하는데 영향을 줄 수 있거나, 잠재적으로 영향을 줄만한 생의학 분야에서 당신의 재정 적 관계에 대해서 묻는다. 넓은 의미로 해당 업무와 이 연구 간에 관련 있는 모든 상호 관계에 대해 밝혀야 한다. 예 를 들어, 투고한 논문이 폐암에서 상피성장인자수용체(epidermal growth factor receptor, EGFR) 길항제와 관련한 실험이라면, 상피성장인자수용체나 폐암 분야뿐 아니라, 일반적인 암의 진단 및 치료 전략을 추구하는 독점단체와 의 관계를 모두 보고해야 한다.

연구 투고 전 36개월 동안의 자신의 수익, 즉 당사자에게 직접 제공되거나 소속 기관에 제공된 모든 수익과 지출 예정인 수익원을 모두 보고한다. 이는 연구지원 단체에서 받는 지원금 뿐만 아니라 투고된 연구와 관련한 지원금을 의미하며 제출된 연구 외의 업무 후원자와 본인과의 상호관계도 포함시킨다. 만약 의문의 여지가 있으면 관계를 밝히는 것이 그렇지 않은 것보다 좋다.

투고한 연구 이외의 일로 받은 보조금의 경우 개재된 연구가 재정적으로 영향을 준다고 인식될 수 있는 단체(예로 제약회사나 재단, 연구결과에 재정적 이해관계가 있다고 인식될 수 있는 단체가 지원하는 재단의 지원만 공개한 다. 정부기관, 자신 단체나 학술단체로 받은 같은 공공 자금 지원은 공개하지 않아도 된다. 예를 들어, 정부기관이 당신 연구에 지원하고 약물을 제약회사에서 제공받은 경우 제약회사만 기재하면 된다.

4. 기타 관계

이 부분은 투고한 연구에서 당신이 기술한 내용에 영향을 주었다고 독자들이 인식하거나 잠재적으로 영향을 준 다고 보이는 다른 관계나 활동에 대해 보고하기 위한 공간이다.

잠재적 이해관계의 공개를 위한 ICMJE 서식

Section 1. 개인 식별 정보

1. 이름 (First Name)	2. 성 (Last Name)	3. 유효일 (07-August-2008)
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4. 당신이 교신저자인가요? <input type="checkbox"/> 네 <input type="checkbox"/> 아니오		
5. 원고 제목 <input type="text"/>		
6. 원고 고유번호 (없고 있다면 작성하십시오) <input type="text"/>		

Section 2. 출판 전 고려사항

당신 또는 당신 소속 기관은 투고된 연구에 관해 제3자로부터 어떠한 대가나 서비스(보조금, 데이터모니터링 위임, 연구 설계, 원고준비, 통계 분석 등)를 받은 적이 있는가?

각 열에 대해서 "아니오" 또는 요청된 정보를 제공하십시오. 한가지 이상의 관계가 있다면 "추가" 버튼을 누르고 열을 추가하십시오. 불필요한 열은 "X"를 누르면 제거됩니다.

출판전 고려 사항						
유형	아니오	본인이 받은 돈	기관이 받은 돈*	단체 이름	연급할 내용**	
1. 보조금	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			X 추가
2. 상담료 또는 사례비	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			X 추가
3. 학회나 다른 목적의 여행의 지원	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			X 추가
4. 검토활동 참여보상비(자료감시, 위원회, 통계분석, 결과위원회 등)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			X 추가
5. 원고비 또는 원고검토비	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			X ADD
6. 원고작성 지원, 악품, 장비 또는 행정지원	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			X

Efficacy and Safety of UI05MSP015CT in Functional Dyspepsia: A Randomized, Controlled Trial

of functional dyspepsia drug treatments have been estimated to offer approximately 10% improvement over placebo in many clinical trials,¹⁶ lack of patient adherence may render the treatment benefits marginal in clinical practice, leading to manifestation of adverse events without definite improvement of symptoms. One method to increase drug compliance is reducing dose frequency.¹⁷ For this reason, administering drugs once a day is recommended in the treatment of some chronic diseases such as ulcerative colitis.¹⁸ Mosapride is a safe and effective drug for treating functional dyspepsia. However, taking mosapride three times a day, 30 minutes before each meal to maximize treatment efficacy, makes the dosing regimen difficult for patients to adhere to. Whereas drug compliance is also important for short treatment-course (1 to 2 weeks) diseases such as *H. pylori* infec-

tion, etc.

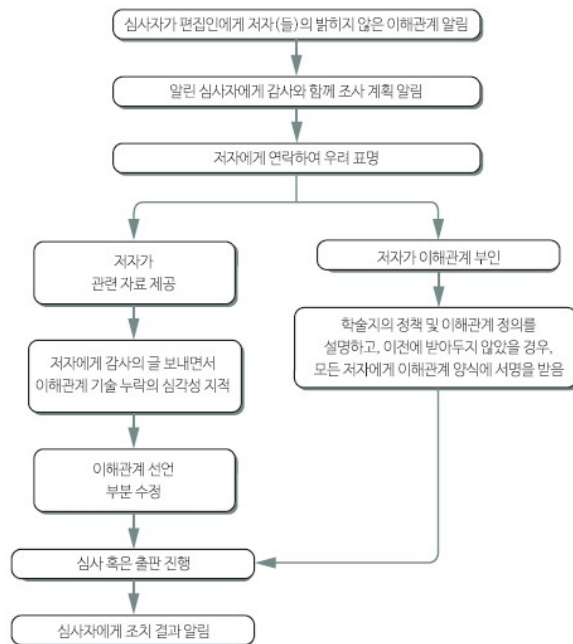
In conclusion, administration of UI05MSP015CT to patients with functional dyspepsia for 4 weeks demonstrated non-inferiority of this formulation to conventional mosapride in efficacy and a comparable safety profile. Therefore, UI05MSP015CT offers a good alternative to conventional mosapride in patients with functional dyspepsia.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

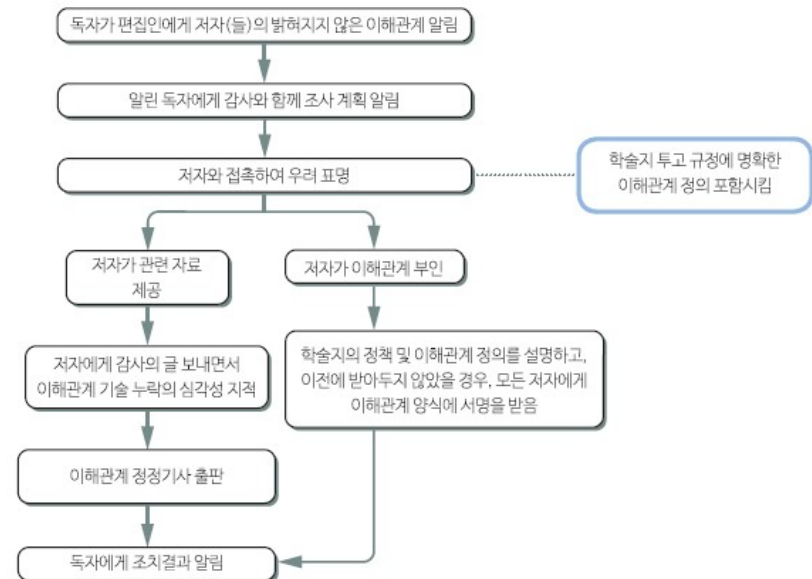
This study was funded by Korea United Pharm. Inc.

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투고 원고에서 밝히지 않은 이해관계가 의심될 때
 What to do if a reviewer suspects undisclosed
 conflict of interest (Col) in a submitted manuscript



출판된 논문에서 밝히지 않은 이해관계가 의심될 때
 What to do if a reader suspects undisclosed
 conflict of interest (Col) in a published article



연구자료 공유와 투명성



Data Sharing Statements for Clinical Trials: A Requirement of the International Committee of Medical Journal Editors

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데이터와 재현성



1. 데이터 사용에 관한 정책이 있어야 한다.
2. 보고가이드라인, 임상시험등록, 분야 별 표준업무에 따른 연구디자인의 사용을 독려한다.



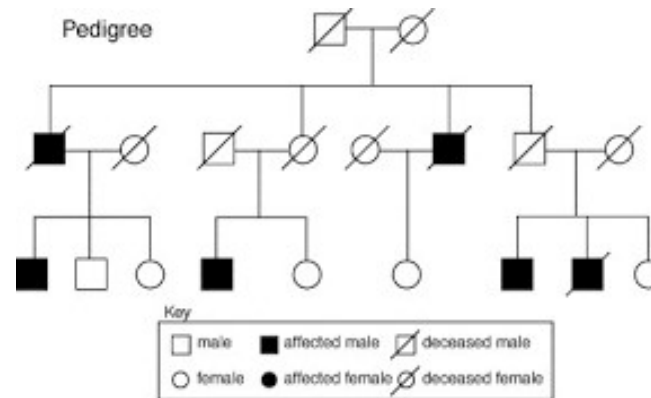
- 데이터 사용에 관한 정책이 있어야 한다.
 - 검증요구시 임상자료 제출 의무화
 - 투고시 독자를 위한 자료활용안 제시
 - 특정 자료 업로드, 국제적인 자료공유 가이드라인 준수
 - 자료조작 확인 과정 보유
- 보고가이드라인, 임상시험등록, 분야 별 표준업무에 따른 연구디자인의 사용을 독려한다.
 - EQUATOR 보고 가이드라인 준수
 - Clinical trial 등록 사전요구
 - 연구프로토콜의 공익기관 사전 검수
 - ICMJE가이드라인 준수

윤리적 문제

최근 ICMJE와 많은 학술지에서 환자의 개인정보를 보호하려는 시도가 강화되면서 일부 학술지에서는 이미 관련 내용을 투고 규정에 포함 또는 개정하고 있다. 출판윤리의 저변확대를 위해 의학학술지편집인협의회 출판윤리위원회에서는 각 회원 학술지 편집인께 출판물에 불필요한 환자의 개인정보가 드러나지 않도록 개인정보 보호와 관련된 투고규정의 개정을 포함한 윤리적, 제도적 장치를 보완해 줄 것을 요청한다. 환자는 사생활을 보호받을 권리가 있으며, 개인정보는 반드시 필요한 경우가 아니면 공개해서는 안 된다. 출판물에 환자의 이름, 이름의 머리글자, 병록번호, 사진, 가계 등 식별 가능한 정보는 어느 형태로든 출판할 수 없다. 불필요한 환자의 세부개인정보는 가능한 생략한다. 단, 과학정보로서 환자의 개인정보 노출이 필수불가결한 경우에는 출판 전 환자 또는 환자의 법정대리인에게 이를 설명하고 서면으로 동의서를 취득해야 한다. 또한 이때 환자의 개인정보가 출판물뿐만 아니라 인터넷 등을 통해 공개될 가능성이 있음을 고지해야 한다. 학술지 편집인은 대상자 동의서 취득을 포함한 환자의 개인정보 보호 관련 규정을 반드시 학술지 투고규정에 포함시키고, 게재 논문에도 정보에 입각한 환자(또는 법정대리인)의 자발적 서면 동의 취득을 표시해야 한다. 학술지 편집인은 개별적 관련 규정에 따라 취득한 서면 동의서를 보관하거나 혹은 보관과정에서 환자의 개인정보 식별이 우려되는 경우 저자가 서면 동의서를 보관하도록 하고, 대신 동의서를 규정에 따라 취득하여 보관하고 있음을 증명하는 내용을 논문에 표시하도록 한다. 한편, 환자의 익명성을 유지하기 위한 보호 과정에서 편집인은 원 자료의 과학적 의미를 왜곡시키지 않도록 주의해야 한다. 즉, 학술지는 사례발표를 포함한 사람을 대상으로 하는 연구를 보고할 때는 대상자(환자) 동의서와 관련한 규정을 투고규정에 반드시 포함시켜야 하며, 대상자 동의서를 취득한 경우에는 게재하는 논문에 이를 적시하여야 한다.

학술지 논문 출판시 환자의 개인정보 보호에 관한 권고안 201711

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-

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- Formal consents are not required for the use of entirely anonymised images from which the individual cannot be identified- for example, xrays, ultrasound images, pathology slides or laparoscopic images, provided that these do not contain any identifying marks and are not accompanied by text that might identify the individual concerned.
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Title: Six months versus 12 months dual antiplatelet therapy after drug-eluting stent implantation in ST-elevation myocardial infarction (DAPT-STEMI): randomised, multicentre, non-inferiority trial

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Research

Six months versus 12 months dual antiplatelet therapy after drug-eluting stent implantation in ST-elevation myocardial infarction (DAPT-STEMI): randomised, multicentre, non-inferiority trial

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Linked BMJ opinion

Dual antiplatelet therapy in patients with STEMI—Is longer treatment needed?

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Abstract

Objective To show that limiting dual antiplatelet therapy (DAPT) to six months in patients with event-free ST-elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI) results in a non-inferior clinical outcome versus DAPT for 12 months.

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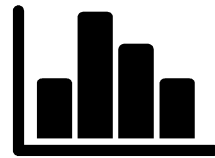
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Selective outcome reporting	Registries, open access to data
Bias in methods	Reporting standard, tools for assessing risk of bias
Bias in analysis	Open data, Statisticians
Bias in interpretation / presentation "spin"	?
Funding bias	Disclosure mostly
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