

저자되기

한 동 수

한양대학교 구리병원 소화기내과

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ICMJE 2013 개정 저자됨

- 1) 연구의 구상이나 설계에 실질적인 기여, 또는 자료의 획득, 분석, 해석
- 2) 연구 결과에 대한 논문 작성 또는 중요한 학술적 부분에 대한 비평적 수정
- 3) 출판되기 전 최종본에 대한 승인
- 4) 연구의 정확성 또는 진실성에 관련된 문제를 적절히 조사하고 해결하는 것을 보증하고 연구의 모든 부분에 책임을 진다는 점에 동의"

Council of Science Editors (CSE)

“Authors are individuals identified by the research group to have made **substantial** contributions to the reported work and agree to be **accountable** for these contributions. In addition to being accountable for the parts of the work he or she has done, an author should be able to identify which of their coauthors are **responsible** for specific other parts of the work. In addition, an author should have confidence in the **integrity of the contributions** of their co-authors. All authors should review and approve the final manuscript.”

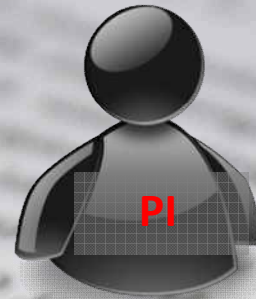
Chemistry, physics, and mathematics

“Authorship should be limited to those who have made a significant contribution to the concept, design, execution or interpretation of the research study. All those who have made significant contributions should be offered the opportunity to be listed as authors. Other individuals who have contributed to the study should be acknowledged, but not identified as authors.

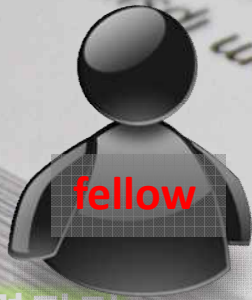
Why Authorship Matters ?

저자됨의 문제점

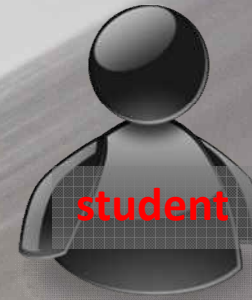
- 지적 재산
- 연구의 일관성에 대한 신뢰
- 승진, 보직 및 보상
- 연구비 수혜



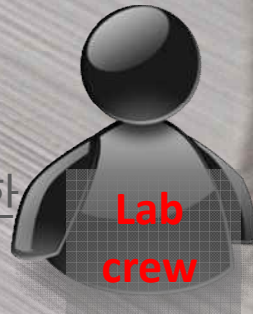
- 출간
- 정년 보장/포상
- 수상/승진/승급
- 수여구비 구하기
- 학생배출
- 전임의/전공의/연구원 취직



- 경력관리
- 출간
- 수련 후 위치 확보



- 수련마치기
- 다른 위치 확보
- 출간



- 편한 직장
- 직장이전을 위한
- 연구/출간

Changes of ICMJE criteria for authorship

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

Non-Author Contributors (Collaborators)

- who meet fewer than all 4 of the above criteria for authorship
- should not be listed as authors, but they should be acknowledged
- Examples of activities that alone (without other contributions) do not qualify a contributor for authorship are **acquisition of funding; general supervision of a research group or general administrative support; and writing assistance, technical editing, language editing, and proofreading.**
- Acknowledged individually or together as a group under a single heading (e.g. "Clinical Investigators" or "Participating Investigators"), and their contributions should be specified (e.g., "served as scientific advisors," "critically reviewed the study proposal," "collected data," "provided and cared for study patients", "participated in writing or technical editing of the manuscript").
- Because acknowledgment may imply endorsement by acknowledged individuals of a study's data and conclusions, editors are advised to require that the corresponding author obtain written permission

저자의 책임

- Confidentiality
- Originality
- Disclosure
- Copyright Assignment
- Permission
- Multiple submissions
- Data sharing
- Registration of clinical trials
- Public access requirements of funding agencies
- Human subject research
- Animal research
- Cell line authentication

저자의 순서



Article



October 15, 1932

More ▾

REGIONAL ILEITIS

A PATHOLOGIC AND CLINICAL ENTITY

BURRILL B. CROHN, M.D.; LEON GINZBURG, M.D.; GORDON D. OPPENHEIMER, M.D.

» [Author Affiliations](#)

JAMA. 1932;99(16):1323-1329. doi:10.1001/jama.1932.02740680019005

Crohn's disease



Full
Text

Abstract

We propose to describe, in its pathologic and clinical details, a disease of the terminal ileum, affecting mainly young adults, characterized by a subacute or chronic necrotizing and cicatrizing inflammation. The ulceration of the mucosa is accompanied by a disproportionate connective tissue reaction of the remaining walls of the involved intestine, a process which frequently leads to stenosis of the lumen of the intestine, associated with the formation of multiple fistulas.

The disease is clinically featured by symptoms that resemble those of ulcerative colitis, namely, fever, diarrhea and emaciation, leading eventually to an obstruction of the small intestine; the constant occurrence of a mass in the right iliac fossa usually requires surgical intervention (resection). The terminal ileum is alone involved. The process begins abruptly at and involves the ileocecal valve in its maximal intensity, tapering off gradually as it ascends the ileum orally for from 8 to 12 inches (20

First author in by-lines

- Usually junior researcher (students, postdocs, etc)
- Make the greatest contribution to the work
- Equal authorship;
 - Those who equally contributed to the study
 - Usually first and second authors
 - No clear definition
 - May be used for academic promotion

THE AUTHOR LIST: GIVING CREDIT WHERE CREDIT IS DUE

The first author
Senior grad student on the project. Made the figures.

The third author
First year student who actually did the experiments, performed the analysis and wrote the whole paper. Thinks being third author is "fair".

The second-to-last author
Ambitious assistant professor or post-doc who instigated the paper.

Michaels, C., Lee, E. F., Sap, P. S., Nichols, S. T., Oliveira, L., Smith, B. S.

The second author
Grad student in the lab that has nothing to do with this project, but was included because he/she hung around the group meetings (usually for the food).

The middle authors
Author names nobody really reads. Reserved for undergrads and technical staff.

The last author
The head honcho. Hasn't even read the paper but, hey, he got the funding, and his famous name will get the paper accepted.

Last author in by-lines

- Usually senior researcher
- Head of the department, often corresponding author
- Guarantor of the integrity of the whole research work who guide throughout research and writing
- Sometimes 'guest' or 'gift' author

Corresponding author

- takes primary responsibility for communication with the journal ;
reviewers' comments, the proofs, publication process
- Usually senior researcher
- respond to editorial queries in a timely way
- Contact details do not change over long period of time
- should include postal and electronic addresses, phone & fax, valid and active email is a must

Order of Authors

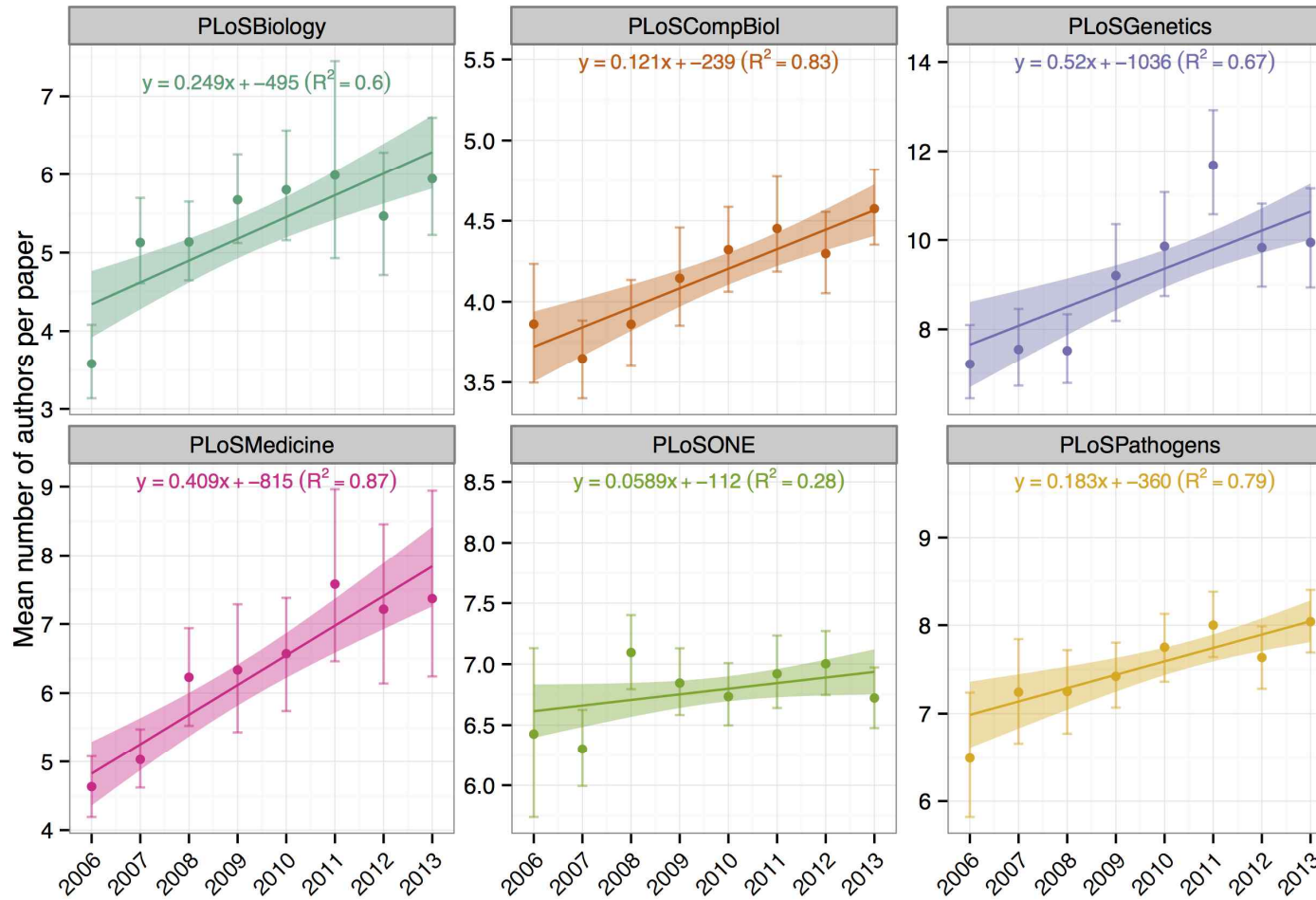
In biomedicine, the first author might be expected to be the one who did most of the work; the last author would most likely be the senior investigator.

In the social sciences, there are generally very few authors, and these are generally listed alphabetically. If listed alphabetically, equal contributorship is presumed for all of the authors. If not listed alphabetically, it is usually assumed that the order of authorship indicates the level of contribution of each author.

To help prevent dispute, however, journals should have a policy on how they denote equal contribution, and consider publishing a section on the individual contributions of each author. Journals should also consider requiring authors to sign agreement to the order of authorship before publication.

저자의 수와 다저자 그룹

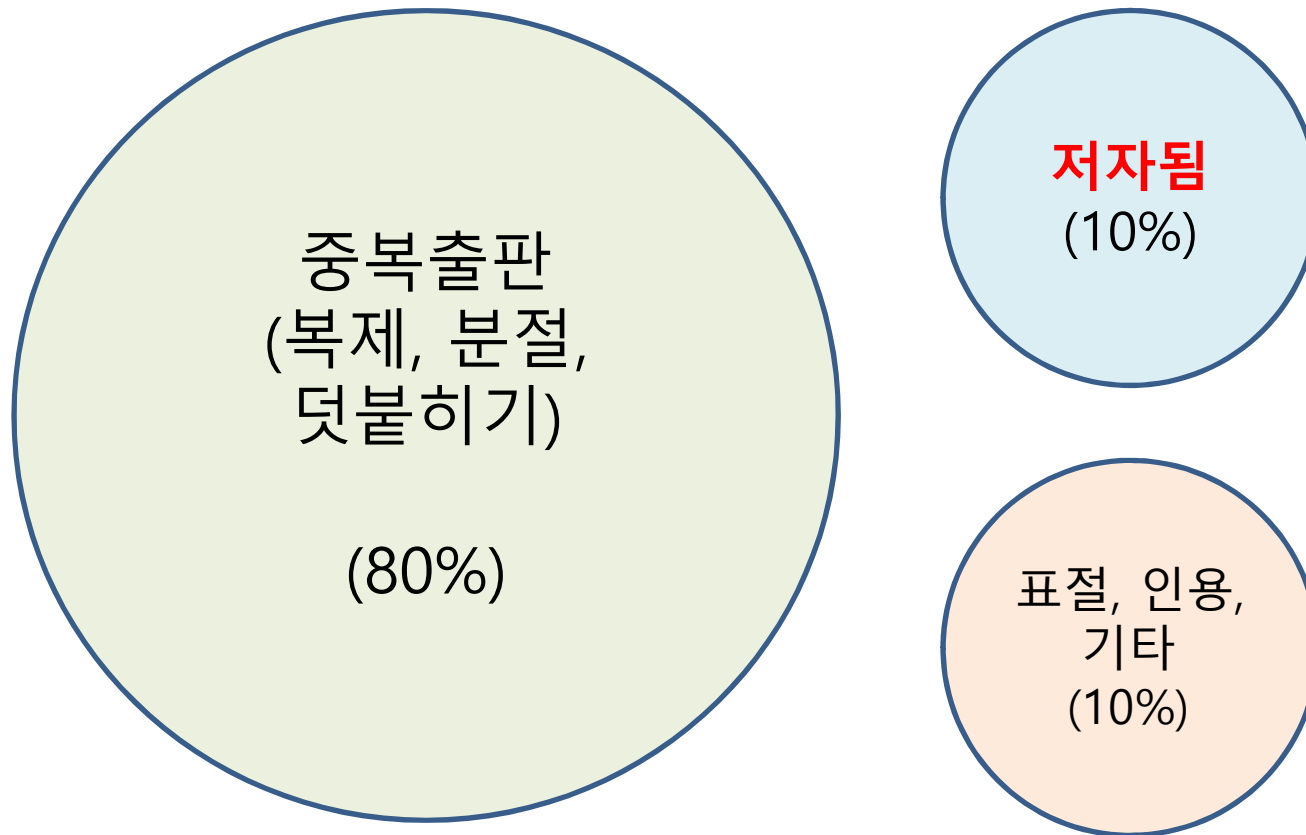
저자 수의 증가 현상



Multi-author Group

- in large multi-author group, the group should decide who will be an author before the work is started and confirm who is an author before submitting the manuscript for publication.
- Some large multi-author groups designate authorship by a group name, with or without the names of individuals.
- When submitting a manuscript authored by a group, the corresponding author should specify the group name if one exists, and clearly identify the group members who can take credit and responsibility for the work as authors. The byline of the article identifies who is directly responsible for the manuscript, and MEDLINE lists as authors whichever names appear on the byline. If the byline includes a group name, MEDLINE will list the names of individual group members who are authors or who are collaborators, sometimes called non-author contributors, if there is a note associated with the byline clearly stating that the individual names are elsewhere in the paper and whether those names are authors or collaborators.

의편협 출판윤리위원회에서 받는 출판윤리관련 질문



저자관련으로 접수된 흔한 질문 들

- 저자의 순서
- 저자에서 제외된 문제
- 투고 중, 심사 중, 출판 후 저자 수정 문제
- 학회지의 원저논문의 저자 수는 어느 정도로 제한을 두는 것이 올바른지에 대해서?
- 다기관 공동연구에서 저자 수 문제
- 다년간 지속연구에서 저자 문제
- 제1저자, 책임저자의 수에 관해서
- 교과서 재판에서 저자됨: 원 저자와 신 저자
- 특허권 관련 논문
- 가이드라인 공동게재 시 저자 문제

Type and Description of authorship abuse

Type of Authorship Abuse	Description
Coercion authorship	Use of intimidation tactics to gain authorship. Arguably a serious form of scientific misconduct
Honorary, guest, or gift authorship	Authorship awarded out of respect or friendship, in an attempt to curry favor and/or to give a paper a greater sense of legitimacy.
Mutual support authorship	Agreement by two or more investigators to place their names on each other's papers to give the appearance of higher productivity.
Duplication authorship	Publication of the same work in multiple journals.
Ghost authorship	Papers written by individuals who are not included as authors or acknowledged.
Denial of authorship	Publication of work carried out by others without providing them credit for their work with authorship or formal acknowledgment. A form of plagiarism and therefore scientific misconduct.

Honorary and ghost authorship in high impact biomedical journals: a cross sectional survey

Joseph S Wislar, Annette Flanagan, Phil B Fontanarosa, Catherine D DeAngelis

- Annals of Internal Medicine, New England Journal of Medicine, JAMA, Lancet, Nature Medicine, PLoS Medicine in 2008
- Self reports with ICMJE criteria (n=896), responded 70.3%
- Honorary authorship (19.3%, 1996 – 17.6%, 2008)
- Ghost authorship (11.5%, 1996 – 7.9%, 2008; $p < 0.023$)

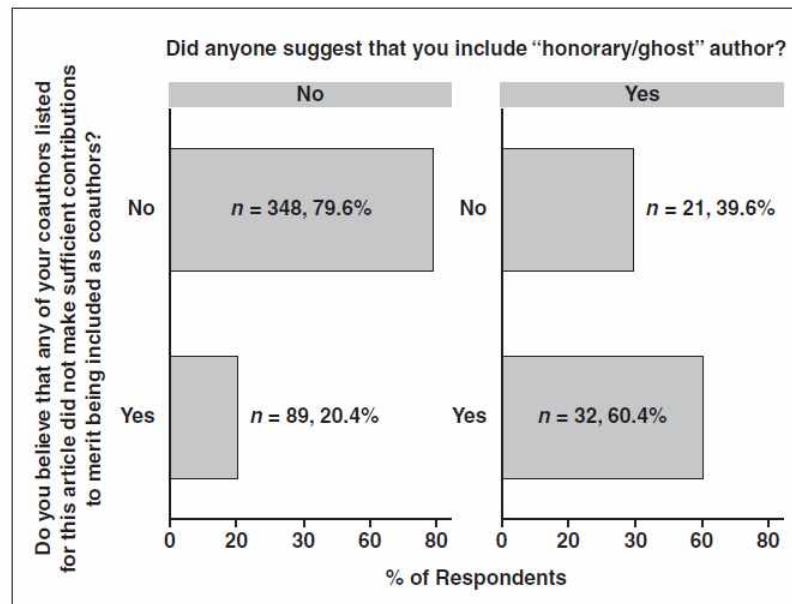
Article type	Honorary authors		Ghost authors	
	No of articles	% (95% CI) of articles	No of articles	% (95% CI) of articles
Research	55/220	25.0 (19.7 to 31.1)	27/226	11.9 (8.3 to 16.9)
Reviews	18/120	15.0 (9.6 to 22.6)	8/134	6.0 (2.9 to 11.5)
Editorials	23/205	11.2 (7.5 to 16.3)	14/262	5.3 (3.1 to 8.8)
Total	96/545	17.6 (14.6 to 21.0)	49/622	7.9 (6.0 to 10.3)

*Honorary author analyses based on 545 articles with usable data; ghost author analyses based on 622 articles with usable data.

- Requiring author contribution

Prevalence of honorary coauthorship in AJR

- 1333 original research corresponding author, AJR, 2003-2010
- Web-based self survey
- Results
 - Responded 490 (36.8%)
 - Knew ICMJE guideline (81.4%)
 - Not sufficient contribution (24.7%)
 - Factors: work environment



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

778 studies found for: ulcerative colitis
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List

By Topic

On Map

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Only show open studies

Rank	Status	Study
1	Terminated	Study of Effects and of Modifications in Apoptosis Regulators Observed After Stopping 5-ASA Treatment in Patients With Inactive Ulcerative Colitis Condition: Ulcerative Colitis Intervention: Behavioral: Observe patients with inactive ulcerative colitis
2	Completed	Fecal Microbiota Transplantation (FMT) for Treatment of Ulcerative Colitis in Children Condition: Ulcerative Colitis Intervention: Biological: Fecal Microbiota Transplant
3	Unknown †	Oral OKT3 for the Treatment of Active Ulcerative Colitis Condition: Ulcerative Colitis Intervention: Drug: Oral OKT3
4	Terminated	Use of the Ulcerative Colitis Diet for Induction of Remission

OPEN Researcher and Contributor ID (ORCID)

- 연구자 고유의 식별코드
- 개별 연구자의 연구활동, 성과물을 메타 데이터로 연결
- www.orcid.org
- http URI + 16
- 한동수 orcid.org/0000-0001-7103-3318
- 연구자-출판사-연구기관 동적연결

What benefits will CRediT bring?

- Relying on author position as a proxy for contribution to the research resulting in a published article is increasingly inaccurate as author numbers grow, particularly in physics and the life sciences;
- Information about an individual's publication output and contributions are often used to further careers, therefore contribution information should be accurate and transparent;
- Searching for peer reviewers, collaborators, and seeking individuals with specialized skills can be challenging. With defined roles and published contributions, this will be easier;
- For publishers, there are obvious benefits to greater transparency in contributor assignment as it would help to reduce the volume and time involved in managing authorship disputes.

Contributor Role	Role Definition
Conceptualization	Ideas; formulation or evolution of overarching research goals and aims.
Methodology	Development or design of methodology; creation of models.
Software	Programming, software development; designing computer programs; implementation of the computer code and supporting algorithms; testing of existing code components.
Validation	Verification, whether as a part of the activity or separate, of the overall replication/reproducibility of results/experiments and other research outputs.
Formal Analysis	Application of statistical, mathematical, computational, or other formal techniques to analyze or synthesize study data.
Investigation	Conducting a research and investigation process, specifically performing the experiments, or data/evidence collection.
Resources	Provision of study materials, reagents, materials, patients, laboratory samples, animals, instrumentation, computing resources, or other analysis tools.
Data Curation	Management activities to annotate (produce metadata), scrub data and maintain research data (including software code, where it is necessary for interpreting the data itself) for initial use and later reuse.
Writing – Original Draft Preparation	Creation and/or presentation of the published work, specifically writing the initial draft (including substantive translation).
Writing – Review & Editing	Preparation, creation and/or presentation of the published work by those from the original research group, specifically critical review, commentary or revision – including pre- or post-publication stages.
Visualization	Preparation, creation and/or presentation of the published work, specifically visualization/data presentation.
Supervision	Oversight and leadership responsibility for the research activity planning and execution, including mentorship external to the core team.
Project Administration	Management and coordination responsibility for the research activity planning and execution.
Funding Acquisition	Acquisition of the financial support for the project leading to this publication.

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의학논문 출판윤리 가이드라인

/ 제2판

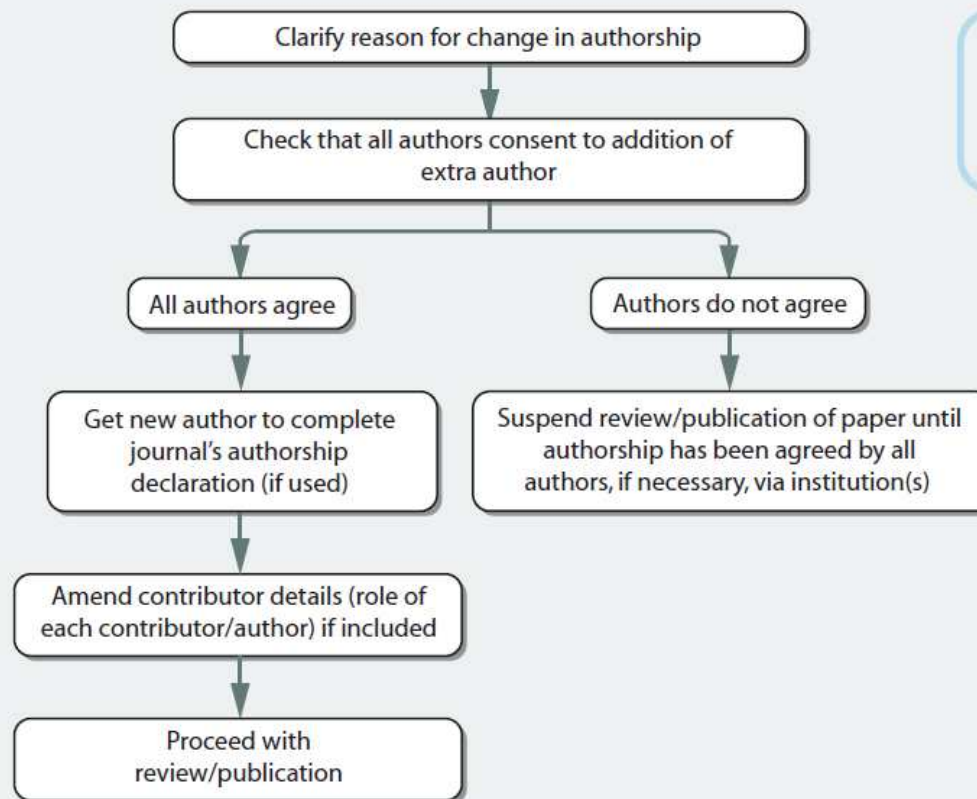
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Korean Association of Medical Journal Editors, KAMJE

Changes in authorship

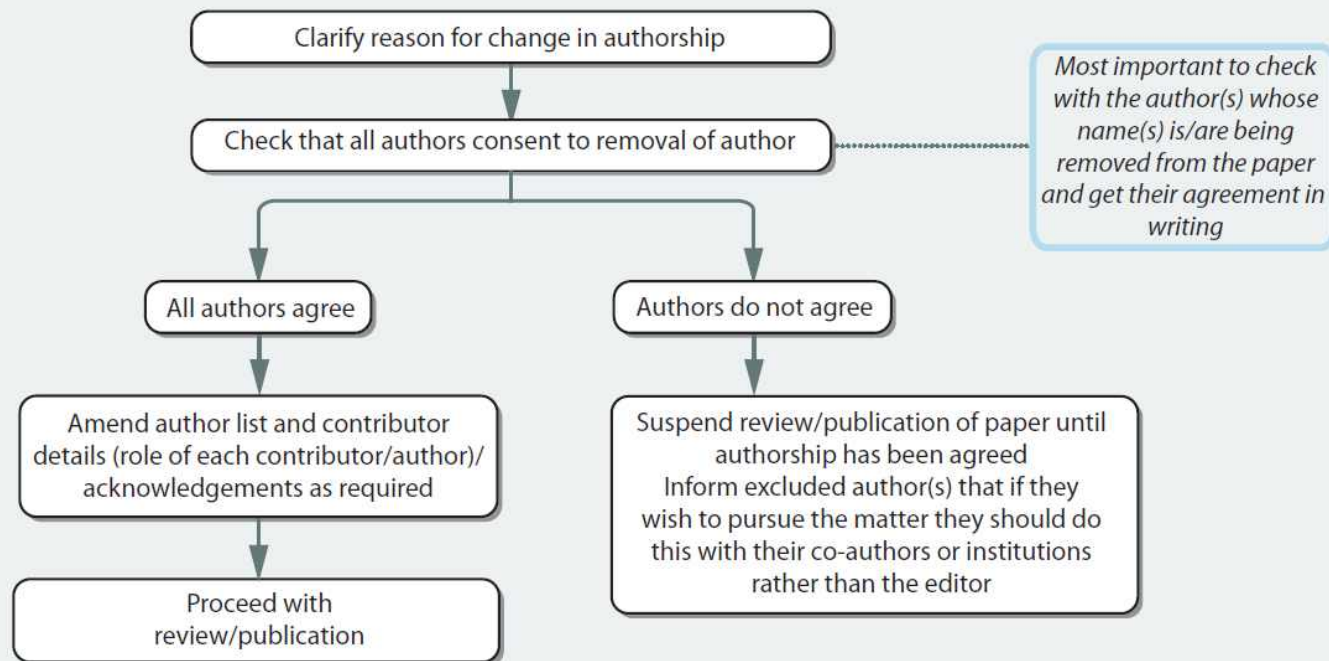
(a) Corresponding author requests addition of extra author before publication



Note: major changes in response to reviewer comments, e.g. adding new data might justify the inclusion of a new author

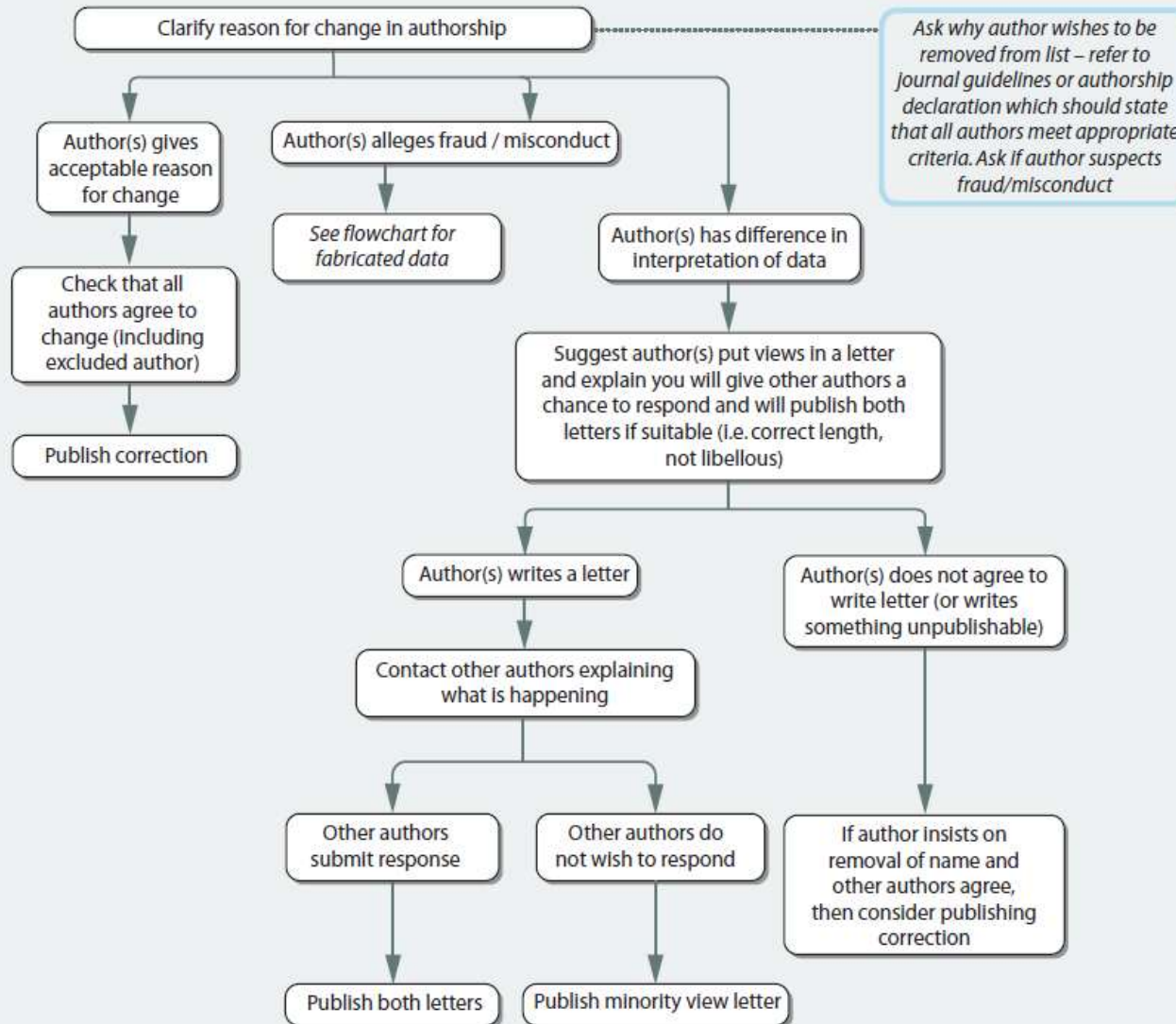
Changes in authorship

(b) Corresponding author requests removal of author before publication



Changes in authorship

(d) Request for removal of author after publication



교육부 연구윤리 확보를 위한 지침 개정 내용

주요 개정내용

- **(정보공개) 연구자**는 논문을 발표할 경우 **소속과 직위 등 저자정보**를 논문에 정확하게 밝힘
 - ※ 대학 교원인 경우 소속 대학과 교수 직위를, 초·중·고등학교 소속 학생의 경우 소속 학교와 '학생'임을 논문에 밝힘
- **(확인/관리) 학술단체**는 논문을 학술지에 게재하는 경우, 해당 논문 저자의 **소속과 직위**를 확인하고 관리함
 - 대학의 경우에도 논문을 대학의 **연구실적** 등으로 활용할 경우 해당 논문 저자의 **소속과 직위**를 확인하고 관리함
 - ※ 소속이 없는 미성년자의 경우 최종 소속, 직위, 재학년도 표시
 - ※ 소속 연구자의 업적 관리 등을 위해 해당 학교 논문 시스템에 기록할 경우 공동연구자의 소속, 직위도 파악
- **(자료제출)** 학술단체와 대학은 논문 저자 정보에 대해 교육부가 **자료 제출**을 요청하는 경우 **적극 협조**해야 함

(연구자) 논문 발표 시 논문에 소속과 직위를 표시('18.9부터 적용)

< 해외 학회지 등의 경우 저자 정보 표시 방법 >

. 해외 학회지로 저자 표시 방법 등이 달라 소속과 직위를 표시할 수 없을 경우, 논문에 직위를 별도로 표시하지 않아도 됨

. 단, 동 논문을 소속 대학에 연구결과물로 제출 시 소속과 직위를 반드시 포함하여 제출함

(학술단체) 논문을 학술지에 게재 시 논문 저자의 소속과 직위도 함께 표시하도록 학술지 편집규정 등 개정하고, 게재된 논문의 저자정보(소속과 직위)를 집적하여 관리

※ 논문 저자가 현재 소속이 없는 미성년자의 경우 최종 소속, 직위, 재학년도를 제출받아 별도로 관리

※ 가급적 조속히 관련 학술단체의 규정을 개정하여 '18.9까지 규정 개정 완료 요청

(대학)

소속 교원 등의 논문을 관리 시, 논문 저자인 소속 교직원과 공동연구자의 소속과 직위도 포함하여 집적하여 관리

※ 가급적 조속히 관련 시스템 등을 개편하여 '18.9까지 시스템 등 개편 완료 요청