

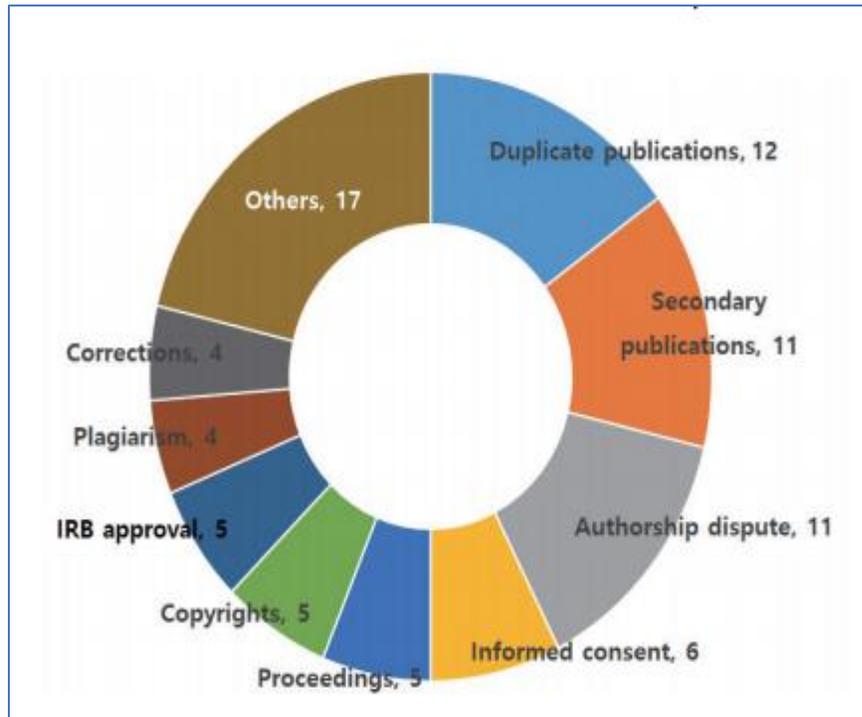
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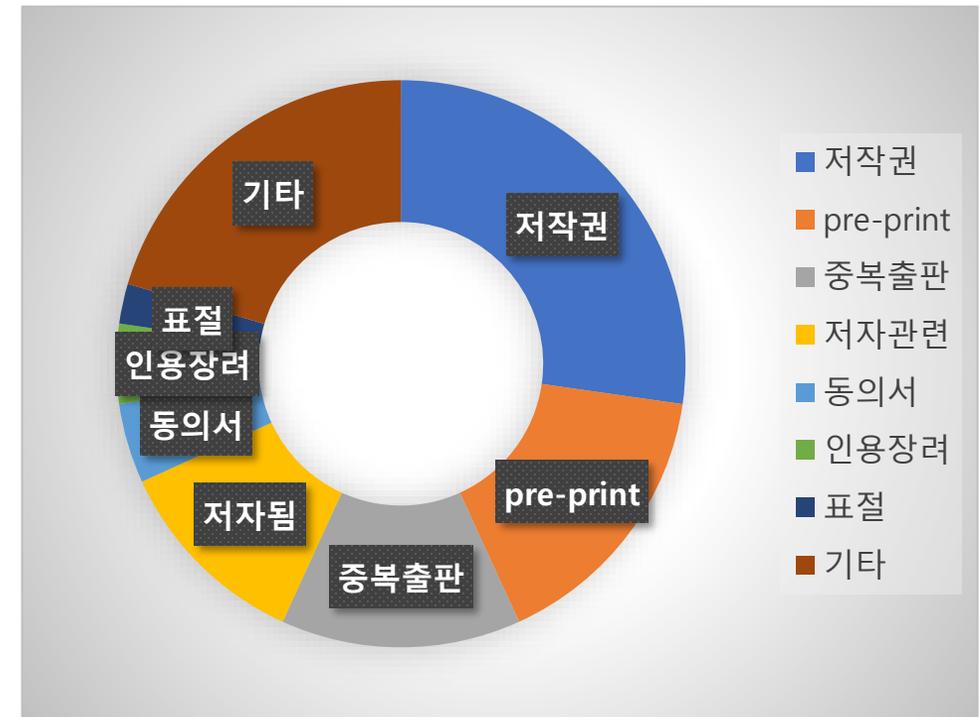
의편집 출판윤리위원회 한 동 수



출판윤리 심의 의뢰 (2017.4-2020.3)



출판윤리 심의 의뢰 (2020.4-2022.3)



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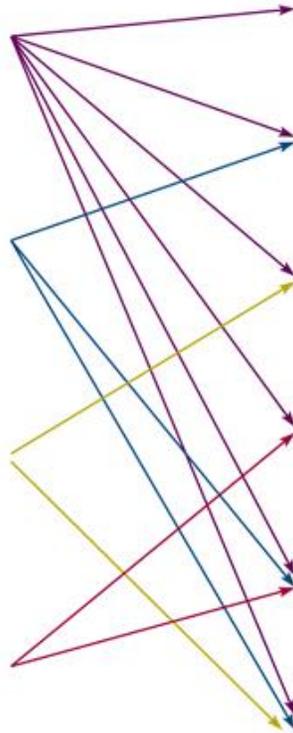
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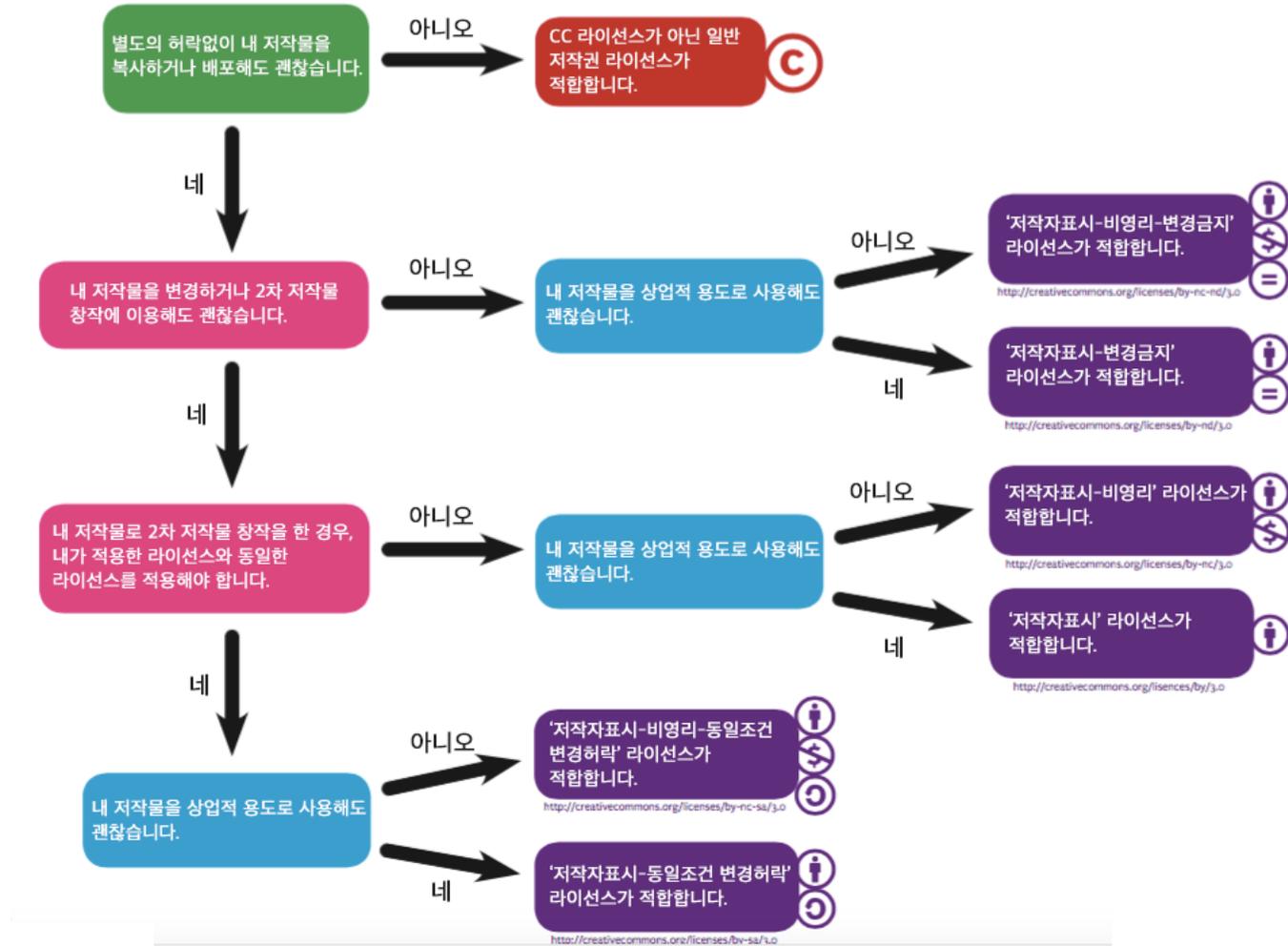


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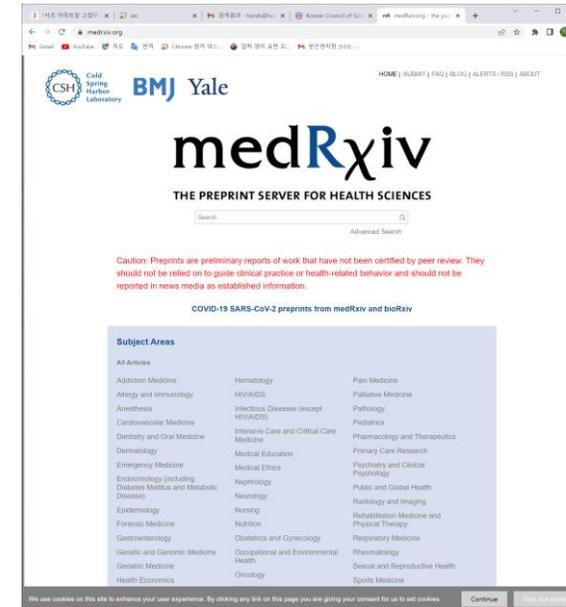
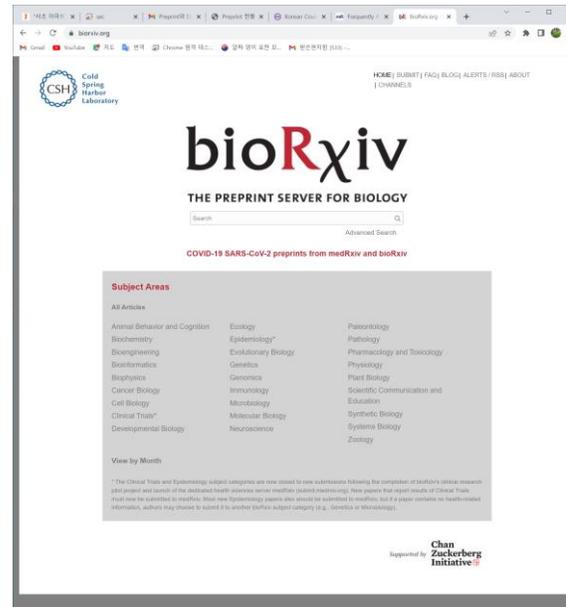
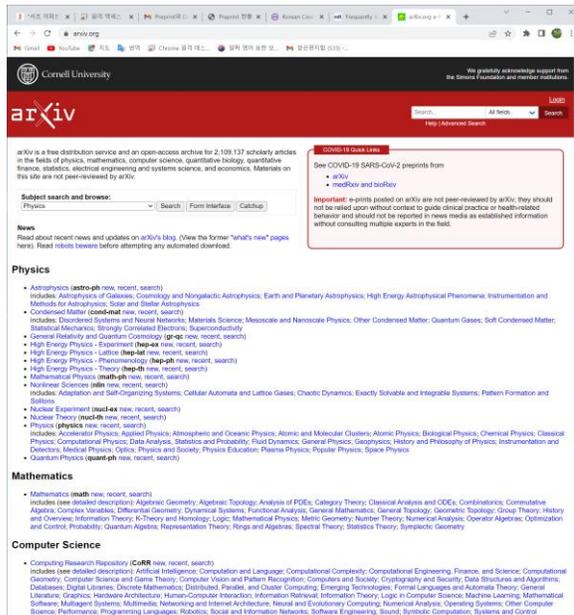
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- 장점: 빠르다, 다양한 피드백, 논문 노출 증가
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■ BRIEF COMMUNICATION ■

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, 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 was 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

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http://dx.doi.org/10.5082/duplicate_publication.2011.7

Sample Cases of Duplicate Publication

Chong-Woo Bae, Soo Young Kim, Sun Huh, Chang-Kok Hahm
배종우, 김수영, 허선, 함창곡

| 의학논문 중복출판 사례집 |

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XMLARCHIVE



<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

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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

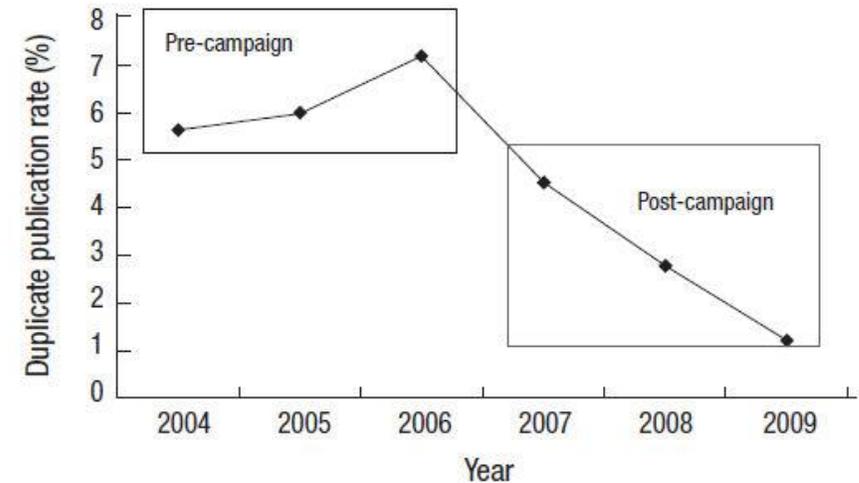


Fig. 2. The campaign for preventing duplicate publications started in 2006, and the duplication rate decreased from 2007-2009 as compared to 2004-2006. KAMJE, Korean Association of Medical Journal Editors.

E2V-SDE: From Asynchronous Events to Fast and Continuous Video Reconstruction via Neural Stochastic Differential Equations
arXiv (2022) - 4 Comments
doi: 10.48550/arxiv.2206.07578

Jongwan Kim, DongJin Lee, Byungook Na, Seongsik Park, Jeonghee Jo, Sungroh Yoon

#1 Guillaume Cabanac commented June 2022

A preprint that has been **accepted** at the IEEE Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition Conference (CVPR 2022) is presented as "largely consist[ing] of texts that are uncredited verbatim copies from more than 10 previously published papers" (source).

 This CVPR paper is the Open Access version, provided by the Computer Vision Foundation. Except for this watermark, it is identical to the accepted version; the final published version of the proceedings is available on IEEE Xplore.

E2V-SDE: From Asynchronous Events to Fast and Continuous Video Reconstruction via Neural Stochastic Differential Equations

Jongwan Kim¹ DongJin Lee² Byungook Na²
Seongsik Park⁴ Jeonghee Jo² Sungroh Yoon^{1,2,3*}

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² Department of ECE, Seoul National University
³ AHS, ASRI, INMC, ISRC, Seoul National University
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E2V-SDE or: How I Learned to Stop Worrying...

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D. Lee et al. (2021) Energy-efficient Knowledge Distillation for Spiking Neural Networks

2.2 Knowledge distillation

Efficiently transferring knowledge from large teacher network to small student network has been a traditional topic which has drawn more and more attention in recent years. Adopting this teacher-student learning paradigm, many distillation methods have been investigated. [2] first proposed model compression that transfers information from a large model or from an ensemble of models to a small model without a significant drop in accuracy. [11] proposed the concept of soft label which is distilled from the teacher model to the student model. Soft labels are the probabilities of an input belonging to each class, and can be estimated by a softmax function. Here, a temperature factor is introduced to control the importance of each soft label, which contains the informative dark knowledge from the teacher model. By increasing the temperature, the logits can contain richer information than one-hot labels. However, if the temperature becomes too large, the probability of irrelevant classes will also be over-emphasized.

X. Jin et al. (2019) Knowledge Distillation via Route Constrained Optimization

Knowledge Distillation for Classification. Efficiently transferring knowledge from large teacher network to small student network is a traditional topic which has drawn more and more attention in recent years. Caruana et al. [2] advocated it for the first time. They claimed that knowledge of an ensemble of models could be transferred to the other single model. Then Hinton et al. [11] further claimed that knowledge distillation (KD) could transfer distilled knowledge to student network efficiently. By increasing the temperature, the logits (the inputs to the final softmax) contain richer information than one-hot labels. KD [11] is generally used for close-set classification, where the training set and testing set have exactly the same classes.

J. Gou et al. (2020) Knowledge Distillation: A Survey

The most popular response-based knowledge for image classification is known as soft targets (Hinton et al., 2015; Ba and Caruana, 2014). Specifically, soft targets are the probabilities that the input belongs to the classes and can be estimated by a softmax function as

$$p(z_i, T) = \frac{\exp(z_i/T)}{\sum_j \exp(z_j/T)}, \quad (2)$$

where z_i is the logit for the i -th class, and a temperature factor T is introduced to control the importance of each soft target. As stated in (Hinton et al., 2015), soft targets contain the informative dark knowledge from the teacher model. Accordingly, the distillation loss for soft logits can be rewritten as

The Significance of the J-Curve in Hypertension and Coronary Artery Diseases



ABSTRACT

The J-curve effect describes an inverse relation between low blood pressure (BP) and cardiovascular complications. This effect is more pronounced in patients with preexisting coronary artery disease (CAD), hypertension or left ventricular hypertrophy (LVH). The recent large clinical outcomes trials have observed a J-curve effect between a diastolic BP of 70-80 mmHg as well as a systolic BP <130 mmHg. The J-curve phenomenon does not appear in stroke or renal disease. This is because the coronary arteries are perfused during diastole, but the cerebral and renal perfusion mainly occurs in systole. Therefore, caution should be taken to maintain the diastolic blood pressure (DBP) at minimum of 70 mmHg and possibly to maintain the DBP between 80-85 mmHg in patients with severe LVH, CAD or vascular diseases. BP control in high-risk elderly patients should be carefully done as undergoing aggressive therapy to lower the systolic blood pressure below 140 mmHg can cause cardiovascular complications due to the severely reduced DBP and increased pulse pressure. (Korean Circ J 2011;41:349-353)

KEY WORDS: Hypertension; J-curve; Coronary artery disease; Diastolic pressure; Systolic pressure; Stroke.

Introduction

The term "essential hypertension" was first named by Frank a century ago in 1911, and this was based on his perception that hypertension is a disease of increased vascular tone of the small arteries in the whole body.¹⁾ Thus, an increase in blood pressure (BP) is necessary to maintain blood flow to target organs through sclerotic arteries. As this notion survived into the 1970s, physicians were reluctant to lower BP in the elderly patients since they regarded hypertension as being compensatory in the aging process.²⁾ The concept was strongly believed because excessive reduction of blood in some hypertensive emergencies led to organ damage such as renal failure, encephalopathy and myocardial ischemia, and the result was stroke, heart attacks and even death.³⁾ However, this idea gradually changed as treating hypertension showed a better prognosis. A large meta-analysis by Lewington et al.⁴⁾

and that was published in 2002 Lancet about hypertension and mortality was comprised of 61 cohort studies targeting one million subjects with the support of the British Cardiac Society. According to the analysis, vascular mortality in coronary artery disease (CAD) and stroke decreased as the systolic BP decreased from 180 mmHg to 115 mmHg and the diastolic BP declined from 100 mmHg to 75 mmHg. Since then, the principle "the lower, the better" has been widely accepted.

The J-Curve Concept

Reports warning against aggressive lowering of BP continued to exist. This doubt was based on the evidence that a BP of 0 mmHg results in 100% mortality. In 1979, after a study with over 6 years follow-up, Stewart⁵⁾ reported a 5 times higher risk of myocardial infarction (MI) in hypertensive patients with a diastolic blood pressure (DBP) less than 90 mmHg when compared to those with DBP 100-109 mmHg. About 10

Pathophysiologic Consideration: Coronary Flow and BP

The coronary circulation is unique in that most of coronary blood flow to the left ventricle (LV) occurs in diastole. During systole, the contracting LV myocardium compresses intramyocardial vessels and obstructs its own blood flow. At

Mechanism of the J-Curve and the Pathophysiologic Approach

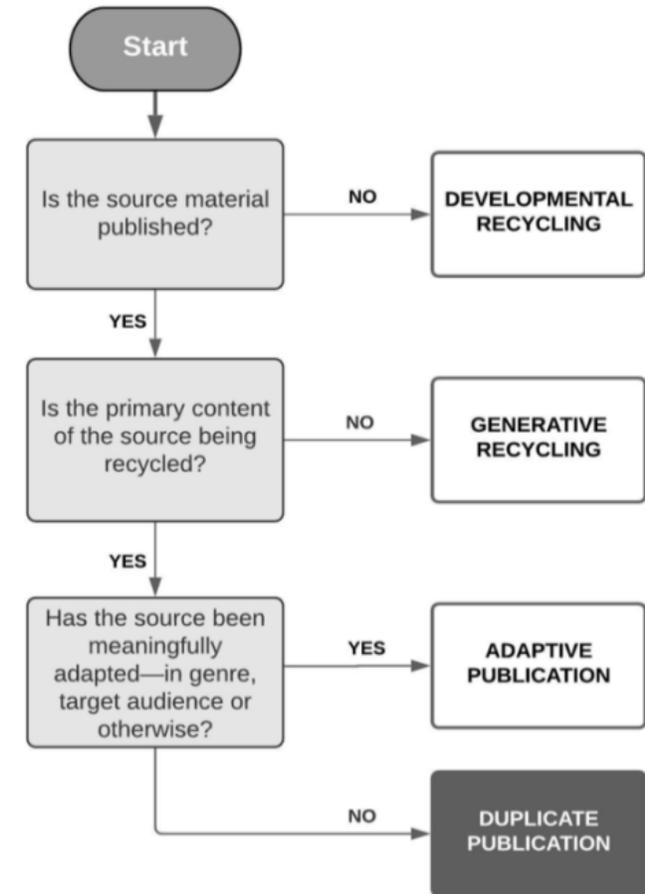
Most of the coronary circulation occurs during diastole. During systole, the left ventricular (LV) myocardium contracts and compresses the intramyocardial vessels to impede its blood flow. If the diastolic pressure is too low, then the myocardial perfusion can be affected. Thus, the J or U curve hypothe-

arteries (9). Coronary perfusion pressure is the pressure gradient between the coronary arteries and the right atrium or LV in diastole. When coronary perfusion pressure is lowered to 40 to 50 mm Hg, the so-called pressure at 0 flow, diastolic blood flow in the coronaries ceases (10).

tween the coronary and LV diastolic pressures. When the coronary perfusion pressure is lowered to 40-50 mmHg, the blood flow due to coronary perfusion pressure theoretically approaches 0 with exclusion of the LV diastolic pressure.⁸⁾

3. Text Recycling

- Text recycling is the reuse of textual material (prose, visuals, or equations) in a new document where (1) the material in the new document is identical to that of the source (or substantively equivalent in both form and content), (2) the material is not presented in the new document as a quotation (via quotation marks or block indentation), and (3) at least one author of the new document is also an author of the prior document.



- Interviews with 21 journal editors
- Editors feel strongly that journal articles must be original, but definitions of ‘originality’ vary greatly.
- Editors have few concerns about recycling from unpublished work, but they hold divergent views about what constitutes ‘publication’.
- Editors often recommend that authors rewrite text, so it does not appear to be recycled, and concerns about copyright infringement frequently motivate this advice.
- Editors' personal beliefs about the value and acceptability of TR are sometimes at variance with their practices as editors.

RESEARCH ARTICLE

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Text recycling: Views of North American journal editors from an interview-based study

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Abstract
Over the past decade, text recycling (TR; AKA 'self-plagiarism') has become a visible and somewhat contentious practice, particularly in the realm of journal articles. While growing numbers of publishers are writing editorials and formulating guidelines on TR, little is known about how editors view the practice or how they respond to it. We present results from an interview-based study of 21 North American journal editors from a broad range of academic disciplines. Our findings show that editors' beliefs and practices are quite individualized rather than being tied to disciplinary or other structural parameters. While none of our participants supported the use of large amounts of recycled material from one journal article to another, some editors were staunchly against any use of recycled material, while others were accepting of the practice in certain circumstances. Issues of originality, the challenges of rewriting text, the varied circulation of texts, and abiding by copyright law were prominent themes as editors discussed their approaches to TR. Overall, the interviews showed that many editors have not thought systematically about the practice of TR, and they sometimes have trouble aligning their beliefs and practices.

INTRODUCTION
While plagiarism has long been a concern in the domain of scholarly writing, text recycling (TR) – often problematically called 'self-plagiarism' (Moskovitz, 2017) – has recently generated considerable interest. TR is the reuse of material (prose or visuals) from a previously written (source) document in a new document and (2) at least one author of the new document is also an author of the source document.
One of the earliest published mentions of TR in relation to professional academic writing is a 1988 *College Composition and Communication* essay in which the author lists 'reused prose' among several deficits of professionals who write on computers (Grow, 1988). However, only after the turn of this millennium did

3. Duplication, Text Recycling

J Minim Invasive Gynecol. 2021 Jun;28(6):1140. doi: 10.1016/j.jmig.2020.12.014. Epub 2020 Dec 14.

Para-aortic and Right Obturator Lymphadenectomy for Surgical Staging of Advanced Cervical Cancer through the TU-LESS Extraperitoneal Approach

Sijing Chen ¹, Junying Zhou ¹, Ying Zheng ², Kana Wang ¹, Xu Yang ¹

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 33333236 DOI: 10.1016/j.jmig.2020.12.014

Abstract

Objective: To present an innovative transumbilical laparoendoscopic single-site (TU-LESS) extraperitoneal approach for lymphadenectomy in a patient with advanced cervical carcinoma.

Design: Demonstration of the novel technique through video.

Setting: In advanced cervical cancer, determining the status of the para-aortic lymph nodes is essential because extended-field radiologic therapy is recommended for a patient with positive para-aortic lymph nodes [1]. Nonetheless, the sensitivity and specificity of currently available imaging workup for positive lymph nodes are limited. Surgical staging enables precise evaluation. However, laparotomy has potential wound complications and leads to treatment delay. Multiport laparoscopic transperitoneal and extraperitoneal approaches limit surgeons' ability to reach the para-aortic area or obturator fossa in the same operation [2]. Thus, we take full use of these approaches' advantages and avoid their disadvantages to design a promising minimally invasive surgery approach [3].

Interventions: Para-aortic and obturator lymphadenectomy through the TU-LESS extraperitoneal approach was successfully performed without complications. The patient recovered quickly and received subsequent concurrent chemoradiation on schedule.

Conclusion: TU-LESS extraperitoneal para-aortic lymphadenectomy provides satisfactory exposure and easy access to both the para-aortic area and obturator fossa. In addition, the bowels are uplifted by an extraperitoneal air cushion to achieve excellent exposure and reduce the risk of bowel injury. With quick recovery, the patient could start accurate radiation treatment promptly.

Keywords: Gynecologic oncology; Total extraperitoneal approach; Transumbilical laparoendoscopic single-site.

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Similar articles

Para-aortic lymph node surgical staging in locally-advanced cervical cancer: comparison between robotic versus conventional laparoscopy.

Loverix L, Salihi RR, Van Nieuwenhuysen E, Concin N, Han S, van Gorp T, Vergote I. Int J Gynecol Cancer. 2020 Apr;30(4):466-472. doi: 10.1136/ijgc-2019-000961. Epub 2020 Feb 19. PMID: 32079714

Robot-assisted laparoscopic transperitoneal infrarenal lymphadenectomy in patients with locally advanced cervical cancer by single docking: Do we need a backup procedure?

J Gynecol Oncol. 2021 Sep;32(5):e69
https://doi.org/10.3802/jgo.2021.32.e69
ISSN 2005-0380 e-ISSN 2005-0399



Video Article

Check for updates

Transumbilical laparoendoscopic single-site surgery (TU-LESS) extraperitoneal approach for lymphadenectomy: an innovative method

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<https://ejgo.org>

LESS extraperitoneal approach for lymphadenectomy



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Conflict of Interest

No potential conflict of interest relevant to this article was reported.

Author Contributions

Conceptualization: Z.Y., Investigation: Y.F., Z.Y., Software: C.S., Writing - original draft: C.S., W.Y., W.K.

VIDEO CLIP



Demonstration of the transumbilical single-site extraperitoneal approach for para-aortic lymphadenectomy (Fig. 1). Video can be found with this article online at <https://ejgo.org/src/sm/jgo-32-e69-s001.mp4>.

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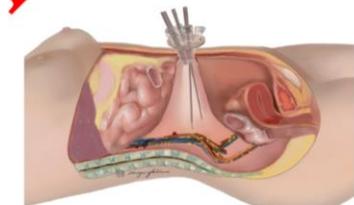


Fig. 1. Establishing the transumbilical laparoendoscopic single-site extraperitoneal approach.

<https://ejgo.org>

<https://doi.org/10.3802/jgo.2021.32.e69>

2/2

Revised

의심내용	저 자	의편협 답신
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 두 논문이 주요 아이디어, 내용, 결론이 같고 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 경험부족으로 인용하지 못함 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 선행논문 미인용"과거 유사 경험이있어 검험 부족으로 볼 수 없음
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 논문에서 선행 논문을 인용하지 않음 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 두 논문의 환자는 완전히 다른사람 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 두 논문의 저자 일부 중복

- 출간 여부는 학술지에서 결정하되, 출간의 가치가 있는 지 여부를 판단하는 것이 중요

- 동일한 환자군을 대상으로 한 연구는 통증으로 출간됨. 다른 연구를 QOL에 중점두고 출간하려 할 경우
- 동일한 가설, 대상, 방법의 연구는 하나의 논문으로 출간함이 바람직함
- 동일 가설을 가지더라도 대상 수, dataset, 가정이 다른 경우 salami 출판의 가능성 피함
- 이전 연구와 다른 점을 확실하게 밝히고 출간 이유를 설명, 인용
- Redundent publication vs. salami publication

최근 ICMJE와 많은 학술지에서 환자의 개인정보를 보호하려는 시도가 강화되면서 일부 학술지에서는 이미 관련 내용을 투고규정에 포함 또는 개정하고 있다. 출판윤리의 저변확대를 위해 의학학술지편집인협의회 출판윤리위원회에서는 각 회원 학술지 편집인에게 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 출판물 뿐만 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.

- 동의를 미취득 관련 논문철회 내용증명 수신

증 례

<https://doi.org/10.17340/jkna.2018.3.10>

**임신 중 발생한 뇌정맥혈전증 환자에게서
혈소판증가증과 동반되어 확인된 Janus kinase 2
valine-to-phenylalanine 돌연변이**

- 교신저자가 보호자에게 개인정보 유출로 논문 철회요구에 대한 내용증명을 받았습니다.
- 얼굴이 노출되지 않아도 논문내용으로만 본인임을 간주해도 개인정보 유출이 되는지요?
- 앞으로 논문 접수시 개인정보 보호와 동의서는 어디까지 받아야 하는지 궁금합니다.

- 증례보고는 연구로 취급하지 않아 윤리위원회의 동의가 필요하지 않지만, 개인식별 정보는 보호되어야 함
- 나이, 임신부, 치료 병원정보, 희귀질환 유전변이 등은 잠재적으로 환자의 식별가능 정보임
- 정보노출이 불가피하면 출판 전 환자 또는 법정대리인에게 설명하고 서면으로 동의서 취득이 필요함

GDPR은 무엇입니까?

일반 데이터 보호 규정에 대
한 빠른 참조 가이드.



5. Predatory journal

동아사이언스 "악탈적 저널 한국 수학회 좀먹고 있다"

4 | 외국인 연구자 대한수학회에 국내 논문 수백편 투고 정황 제보

-
-
-
-
-
-
-



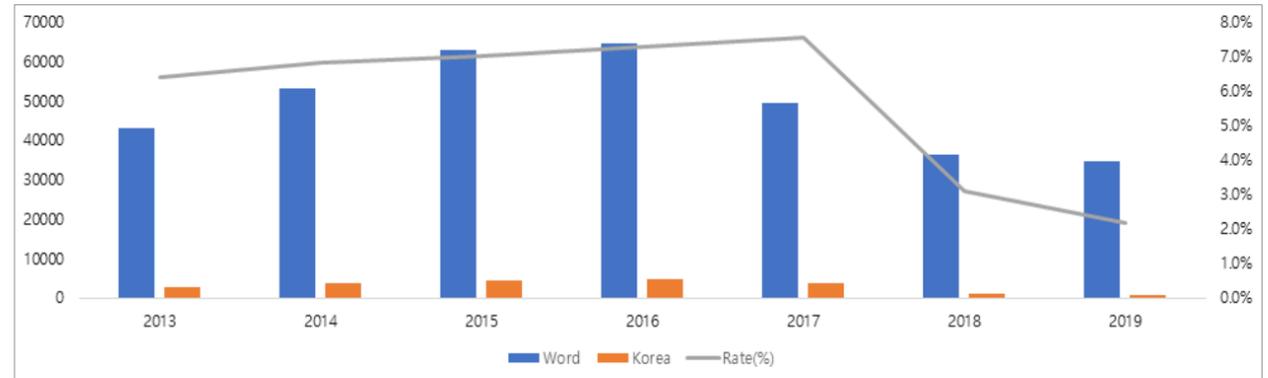
한 익명의 외국인 수학자가 최근 국내 수학자들의 최대 학술 모임인 대한수학회에 '악탈적 저널'에 논문을 투고하는 한국인 연구자가 많다는 내용의 메일을 보내 국내 수학회에서 자성의 목소리가 높아지고 있다. 악탈적 저널이란 논문 게재를 조건으로 게재료를 뜯어내는 행태를 보이는 학술지로, 이윤만을 추구하는 점을 악용해 수준이 떨어지는 논문을 게재하려는 연구자들의 가짜 학문 제조공장 역할을 한다는 점에서 문제가 되고 있다.

15일 수학회 관계자에 따르면 대한수학회는 '한국 수학계를 좀먹는 2개의 과학기술논문추가인용색인(SCI)급 저널(Two SCIE journals killing the Math Community in Korea)'이라는 제목의 메일을 익명의 외국 수학자로부터 받았다. 이 외국 수학자는 메일에서 "악탈적 저널이 의심되는 두 수학 학술지에 한국 연구자들이 지금까지 수백 편의 논문을 투고했고 이를 통해 교수 채용, 승진, 연구비 심사 등의 혜택을 얻었다"고 주장했다. 또 메일 끝에 "한국 수학회계의 분별 능력이 의심된다"는 내용도 적었다. 이런 내용은 대한수학회가 지난 1월 18일 소속 회원들에게 이 외국 수학자의 메일 내용을 공개하면서 처음 알려졌다.

악탈적 저널은 엄격한 동료 검토(피어 리뷰)를 거치지 않고 논문을 저널에 실어준 후 연구자들에게 서로의 논문을 인용하도록 조장해 피인용 지수(IF)를 높이고 있어 최근 해외는 물론 국내에서도 연구 진실성과 연구 윤리 문제의 중심에 서있다. 학술정보 기업 '클래리베이트 애널리틱스'를 비롯해 유명한 논문 정보 분석 업체들은 학술적 기여도가 높은 과학기술논문인용색인(SCI)나 SCIE의 피인용 지수를 반영하고 있어 겉으로는 저명한 저널로 보인다. 자연스럽게 논문 게재를 요청하는 연구자가 늘고 논문당 약 2000달러(약 227만 원)의 게재료를 받아 막대한 이윤을 챙기고 있다.

〈표 13〉 추적조사 대상저널(404종)의 한국논문 점유율 변화 추이

구분	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	합계
세계 논문	43,083	53,166	62,875	64,685	49,566	36,363	34,625	344,363
한국 논문	2,755	3,641	4,418	4,712	3,747	1,131	752	21,156
한국 점유율	6.4%	6.8%	7.0%	7.3%	7.6%	3.1%	2.2%	6.1%



동아사이언스 2021
김해도. 한국학자의 Beall 리스트저널 논문게재추이분석 2020

5. Predatory journal

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- Can you tell what formats the books are available in and what price levels?
- Do the academic editors have a proven record in your field?

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Are you submitting your research to a trusted journal or publisher? Is it the right journal or book for your work?

Check
Use our check list to assess the journal or publisher.

Submit
Only if you can answer 'yes' to the questions on our check list.

SAFE 건전학술활동지원시스템 소개 검색 데이터 공개 소식 경로요청

건전학술활동지원시스템

건전학술활동지원시스템은 전 세계적으로 급증하고 있는 부실학술활동에 대응하여 국내 연구자들이 투명하고 건전한 연구 문화와 학술출판활동을 수행할 수 있도록 지원하고 있습니다.

학술지 | 학술지, 부실 학술행사 정보를 검색하실 수 있습니다.

SAFE 소개 건전학술활동지원시스템 소개

의심 학술지 의심 학술지 정의, 특징, 체크리스트 안내

부실 학술행사 부실 학술행사 정의, 특징, 체크리스트 안내

데이터 공개 학술지, 부실 학술행사 정보 제공

지역별 부실학술행사 현황 학술지 현황 공지사항

16 2022.06 국가 오픈액세스 플랫폼(AccessON) 통합회원 가입 안내

14 2022.04 IDW 2022(2022년 6월 20일[월] ~ 24일[금], 드래곤시티호텔)

25 2022.02 COPE 체크리스트 서비스 일시 중지 안내

29 2021.11 미래연구정보포럼 2021 개최 안내(12/2[목] 9:30~17:50, 유튜브...)

25 2021.11 건전학술활동포럼 행사 안내 및 자료집 공유

특징	상세설명
동료심사	동료심사가 없거나 형식적임.
마케팅	이메일/홈페이지/영향력지수 등 공격적 마케팅
운영정보	편집부/심사자의 불투명한 정보
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