

출판윤리위원회 심의현황

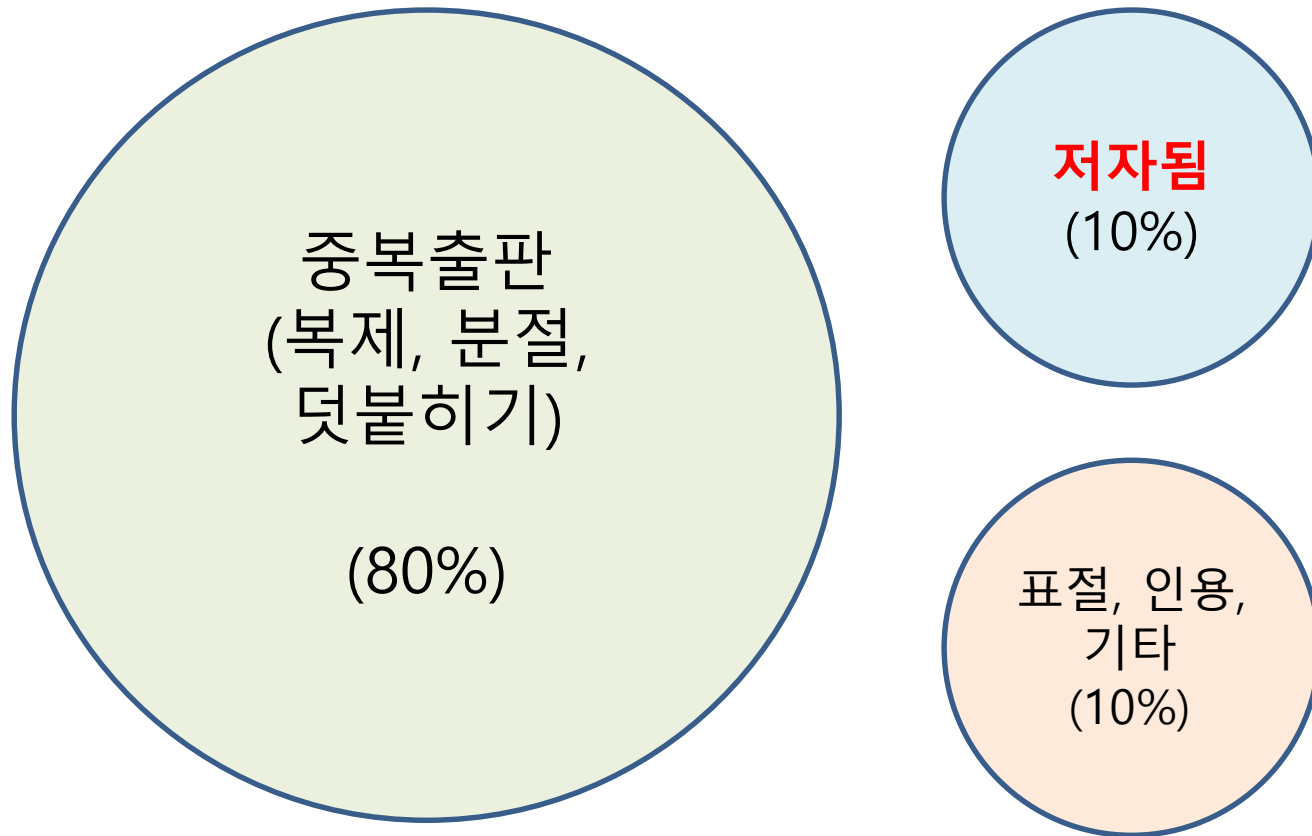
한 동 수

한양대학교 구리병원 소화기내과

의편협 출판윤리위원회

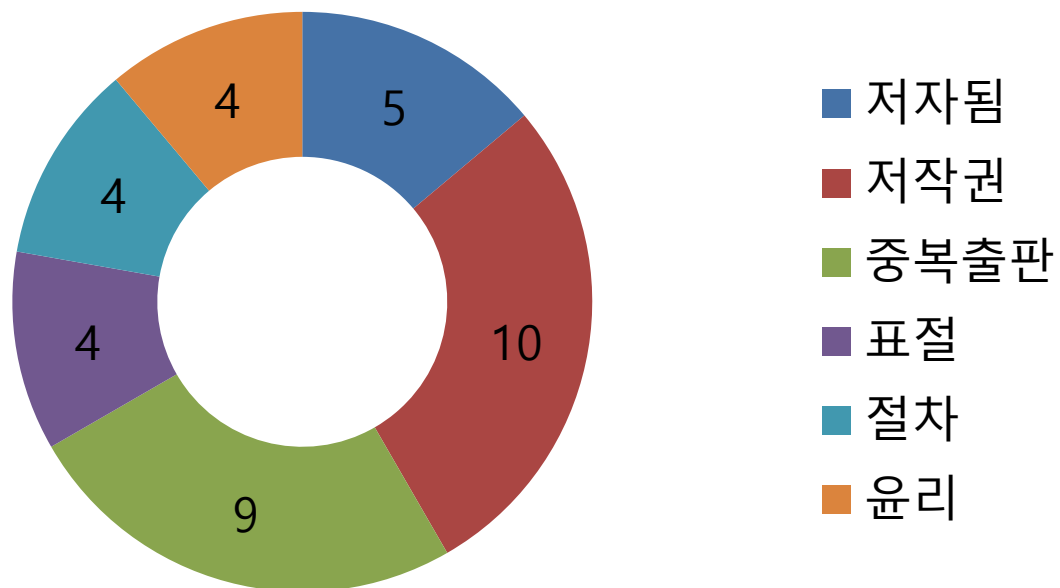
orcid.org/0000-0001-7103-3318

의편협 출판윤리위원회에서 받는 출판윤리관련 질문



2016 출판윤리관련 질문

총 36건



2016 출판윤리관련 질문

저자됨	그룹저자, 저자변경
저작권	가이드라인사용, 사진이용허락, 설문지 사용, 지침의 한글판 사용, 도구 사전허락
중복출판	Text recycling, 2차출판, 논문 취소의 선취권
표절	사진도용, 표 도용
절차	Erratum처리, 논문취소절차
윤리	IRB허위표기, off-label표시, 이해관계

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.

A consensus statement on research misconduct in the UK

A BMJ/COPE high level meeting in London on 12 January 2012 agreed the following statement:

- This meeting believes that the UK's mechanisms for ensuring good research conduct and investigating research misconduct need to be strengthened
- Research misconduct is defined as behaviour by a researcher, intentional or not, that falls short of good ethical and scientific standards (Edinburgh 1999). Research misconduct includes fabrication, falsification, suppression, or inappropriate manipulation of data; inappropriate image manipulation; plagiarism; misleading reporting; redundant publication; authorship malpractice such as guest or ghost authorship; failure to disclose funding sources or competing interests; misreporting of funder involvement; and unethical research (for example, failure to obtain adequate patient consent). Research misconduct is important as it wastes resources, damages the credibility of science, and can cause harm (for example, to patients and the public)
- Primary responsibility for good research conduct rests with individual researchers. However, institutions have direct responsibility as employers to ensure good research conduct, and funders have a duty to hold institutions to account

Business, Innovation & Skills; Phil Campbell, *Nature*; Graeme Catto, University of Aberdeen; Iain Chalmers, James Lind Initiative; Nicola Dandridge, Universities UK; Sally Davies, Department of Health; Mike Farthing, UK Research Integrity Office (UKRIO); Lester Firkins, James Lind Alliance; Iain Foulkes, Cancer Research UK; Andrea Garman, Government Office for Science; Fiona Godlee, editor, *BMJ* (co-chair); Malcolm Green, former vice principal, Faculty of Medicine, Imperial College London; Clara Gumpert, Karolinska Institute, Sweden; Christopher Hale, Universities UK; Evan Harris, Liberal Democrat's federal policy committee; Iona Heath, Royal College of General Practitioners; Carl Heneghan, Centre for Evidence Based Medicine; Ian Kennedy, UKRIO; Imran Khan, Campaign for Science and Engineering; Robert Paul Konigs, Committee of Inquiry on Allegations of Scientific Misconduct, Germany; Richard Lehman, visiting research fellow, Yale University; Louise Long, ABPI; Harvey Marcovitch, honorary fellow of Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health; Tony Mayer, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore; Neena Modi, Imperial College, London; Emma Morris, UCL; James Parry, UK Research Integrity Office (UKRIO); Tony Peatfield, Medical Research Council, Research Councils UK; Nicola Perrin, Wellcome Trust; Michael Rawlins, National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE); Anna Rowland, General Medical Council; Julian Savulescu, *Journal of Medical Ethics*; Julian Sheather, BMA; Leonor Sierra, Sense about Science; Connie St Louis, City University London; Nick Steneck, University of Michigan Institute

한국연구재단 연구부정의 내용

- 위조(fabrication)
- 변조(falsification)
- 표절(Plargiarism)
- 부당한 저자표기
- 제보자에 대한 부당한 대우

중복 출판

Overlapping publication

- 동일한 이미 출간된 논문과 상당 부분 유사한 논문을 출간하면서, 원출처를 표시하지 않거나 원 저작권 소유자의 허락없이 사용하는 것
- 유형
 - 이중게재 (copy); multiple or duplicate publication
 - 분할출간, 논문쪼개기 ; divided or salami publication
 - 덧붙이기 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

중복출판의 문제점

- 저작권(copyright) 위반
- 동일 결과의 이중 집계
- 자기 표절
- 편집, 전문가심사 자원 낭비
- 타 저자의 출판기회 제한

<http://www.icmje.org/recommendations/browse/publishing-and-editorial-issues/overlapping-publications.html>

Roig M. Avoiding Plagiarism, Self-plagiarism, and Other Questionable Writing Practices: A Guide to Ethical Writing. [Accessed: Aug 10, 2011] Available from: <http://www.cse.msu.edu/~alexliu/plagiarism.pdf>

중복게재의 판단 기준

- 1) 유사한 가설
- 2) 유사한 대상 군
- 3) 유사하거나 동일한 방법
- 4) 유사한 결과
- 5) 최소한 1명의 동일한 저자
- 6) 새로운 정보가 거의 없는 경우

사례1. 다제내성 대장균 감염설사환자에서 삼차 항생제 치료 효과

국내학술지에 국문으로 낸 내용은 2006년 2월부터 2006년 12월까지 다제내성 대장균 감염설사환자에서 삼차 항생제 치료 효과를 본 것으로 총 57명 가운데 56명이 효과가 있었고, 두 명은 원래 걸렸던 것과 다른 균으로 재감염되었다. 국제학술지에 투고한 영문논문은 2006년 2월부터 2006년 11월까지 같은 대상으로 관찰하였지만 대상 수가 59명으로 늘었다. 나중에 2명은 추후 조사가 되지 않은 탈락자로 결국 57명만 관찰하였는데 결과는 국문논문과 똑같았다.

구성 요소별 판정

항목	내용	판정
저자와 소속	첫 논문 3인, 두 번째 논문 5인 중 2인이 동일하며 국문논문 저자 1인은 영문논문에서 사라지고 영문논문에는 새로 국내 2인, 외국 저자 1인을 포함함, 책임저자 동일	1인 이상 저자 공유함
가설	다제내성 대장균 설사환자에서 삼차 항생제 투약하면 예후가 좋다는 가설 동일	동일
대상	국문논문에서 다제내성 환자 57명, 영문논문에서는 59명이나 2명 탈락하여 결과에서는 동일	동일
연구방법	국문 및 영문 모두 환자 추후 조사한 것으로 같음	동일
결과	영문논문에서는 2명이 중도 탈락한 것을 기술한 것이 다르고 나머지 결과 동일	동일
새 정보	없음	동일

추가 사항

항목	내용
발표 학술지 관련	국내학술지에 국문으로 2007년 6월 투고, 해외 학술지에 영문으로 2008년 1월 투고, 국내학술지 인용 없음
표	국문논문 표 3개, 영문논문 표 3개. 영문논문에서는 중도 탈락한 2인의 자료 추가하였으나 나머지 다 똑같음
그림	없음
참고문헌	영문논문에서 국문논문 인용하지 않음
연구비 기술	둘 다 없음

해설

항목	내용
중복출판	동일한 연구진에 의해서 이루어졌으며, 가설, 대상, 방법, 결과가 동일. 중복출판 가능성을 저자가 고려하여 국문논문을 인용하지 않음. 외국인 저자는 단지 영문을 교열하고 문장 다듬어 주면서 추가로 들어간 것으로 보임 •유형: 언어가 다른 완벽한 복제
다른 윤리문제	•저자됨: 영문논문에서 2인 삭제됨으로 유령저자 의심. 3인이 추가되었으나 외국인 저자는 영문교열 봐 준 것으로 추정, 국문저자 2인은 선물저자 의심

허용되는 재출판

- 예비보고(초록, 포스터, 회의발표) 후 완결된 논문
- 전문학술단체나 정부기관에서 지식의 전파를 위한 가이드라인
- 다른 청중이나 대상을 위한 연구 결과의 재분석이나 해석
- 원저의 번역본
- e-print repositories (notably, at arXiv.org)

2차 출판의 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),

Clinical Characteristics of Benign Paroxysmal Positional Vertigo in Korea: A Multicenter Study

Benign paroxysmal positional vertigo (BPPV) is characterized by episodic vertigo and nystagmus provoked by head motions. To study the characteristics of BPPV in a large group of patients in Korea, we retrospectively analyzed clinical features of 1,692 patients (women: 1,012; men: 680) who had been diagnosed with BPPV at 10 clinics. The diagnosis of BPPV was based on the presence of characteristic positional nystagmus after Dix-Hallpike or rolling maneuvers. Posterior semicircular canal BPPV was the most common type, followed by horizontal canal BPPV (31.9%), and anterior canal BPPV (1.2%). The horizontal canal type of BPPV was more common in men than in women. The proportion of HC-BPPV was higher in men than in women. The interval between symptom onset and the first visit to the clinics ($r = -0.841$, $p < 0.05$). Most patients were successfully treated with canalith repositioning maneuvers (86.9%). The high incidence of HC-BPPV in this study may be explained by relatively shorter time interval between the symptom onset and visit to the Dizziness Clinics in Korea, compared with previous studies in other countries.

So Young Moon, Ji Soo Kim,
Byung-Kun Kim*, Jae Il Kim†,
Hyung Lee‡, Sung-Il Son‡,
Chung-Ku Rhee‡,
Won-Sang Lee**

This study was performed as an annual project (2003) of the Korean Balance Society.
This is the secondary publication of the paper which appeared in Journal of Korean Balance Society 2003; 2:269-276 (in Korean).

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This study was performed as an annual project (2003) of the Korean Balance Society.
This is the secondary publication of the paper which appeared in Journal of Korean Balance Society 2003; 2:269-276 (in Korean).

Text Recycling

Text Recycling (Self-plagiarism)

- 허용한도 여부가 가장 중요
- Method 표현 중복; 저자의 투명성, 철저한 인용을 통한 중복인 경우
- Introduction의 중복; 연구 배경(), 가설(), 고찰, 결론
- 편집인이 고려할 점
 - Sections of the text, generally excluding methods, are identical or near identical to a previous publication by the same author(s);
 - The original publication is not referenced in the subsequent publication; but
 - There is still sufficient new material in the article to justify its publication

How can editors deal with text recycling?

- How much text is recycled
- Where in the article the text recycling occurs
- Whether the source of the recycled text has been acknowledged
- Whether the article is a research or non-research article
- Whether there is a breach of copyright
- In some circumstances, cultural norms at the time and place of publication

연구, 조사 등에서 사용하는 도구 (tool)의 사용과 허가에 대한 의편협 출판윤리위원회의 견해

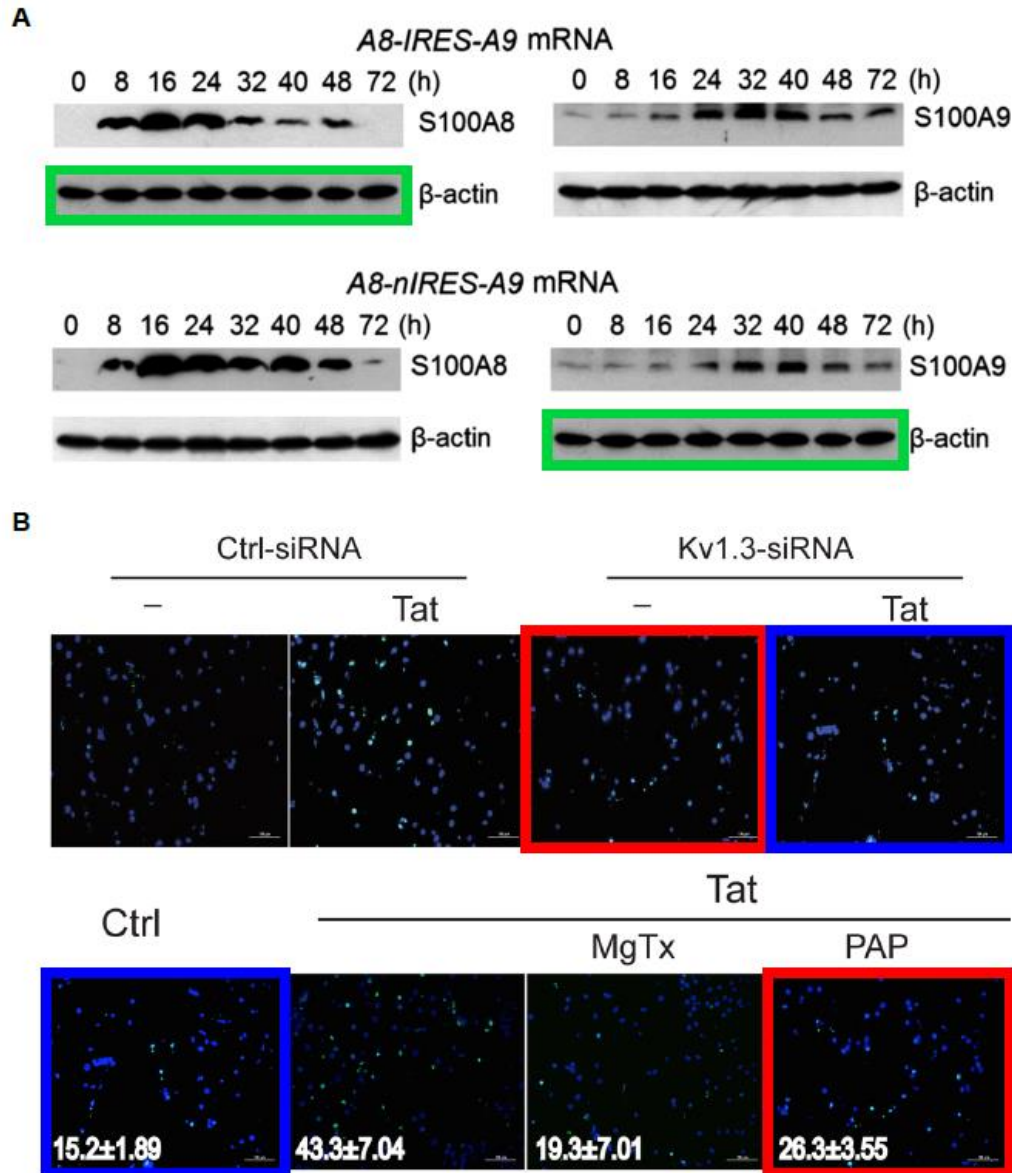
- 설문도구를 사용하기 위해서는 당연히 저자의 허락을 얻어야 할 것이나, 무상으로 공개된 경우나 일반적인 연구 목적이라면 '공정한 이용'의 범주 내에서 사용이 가능할 것입니다. 다만, 그 설문 도구의 전체 내용이 공표되어 있는 것이며, 현재 재산권 행사가 이루어지지 않고 있는 것이 기본 전제가 될 것입니다. 아울러 '공정한 이용' 여부에 대한 판단은 전적으로 법원의 결정임도 염두에 두어야 합니다.

그림 표의 무단 사용

Inappropriate Image Duplication

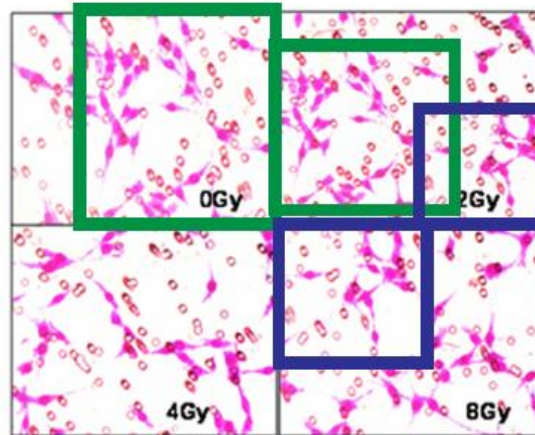
- a total of 20,621 papers in 40 scientific journals from 1995-2014
- Overall, 3.8% of published papers contained problematic figures, with at least half exhibiting features suggestive of deliberate manipulation
- Additional papers written by authors of papers with problematic images had an increased likelihood of containing problematic images as well
- Category
 - Simple duplication
 - Duplication with repositioning
 - Duplication with alteration

Simple duplication

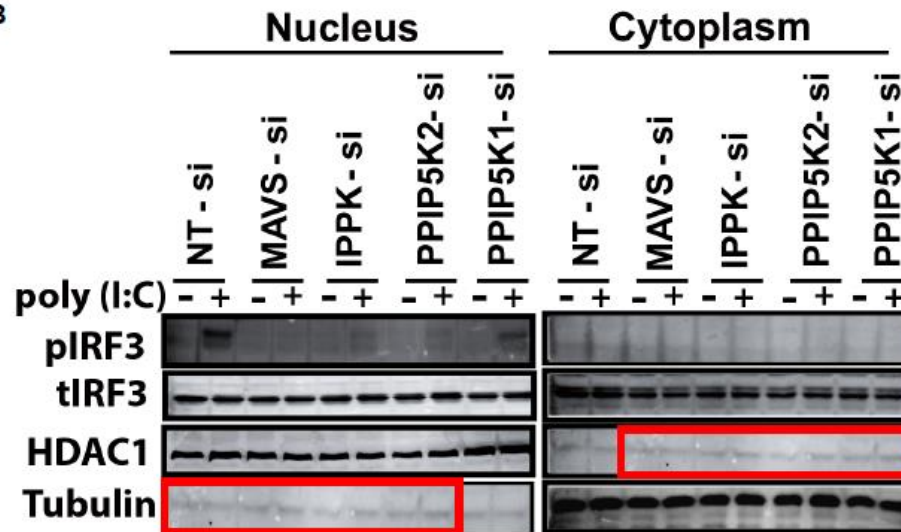


Duplication with repositioning

A

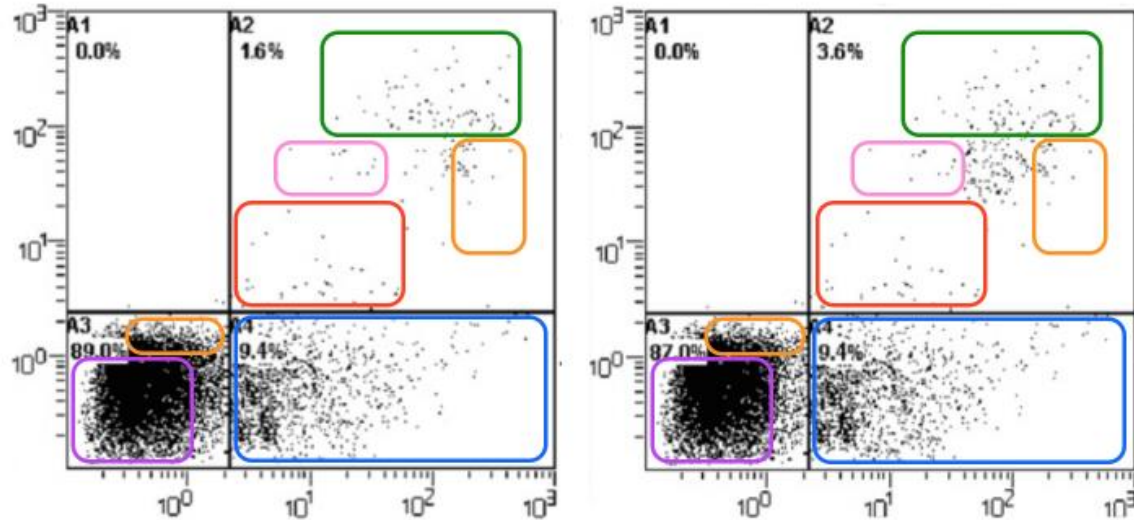


B

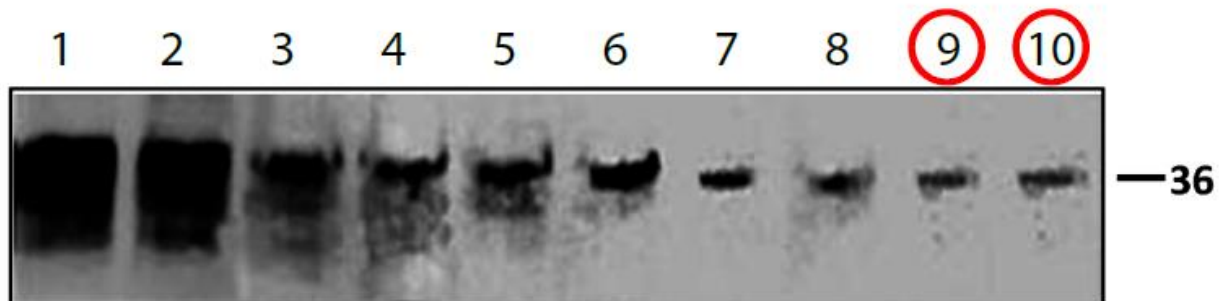


Duplication with alteration

A



B



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:

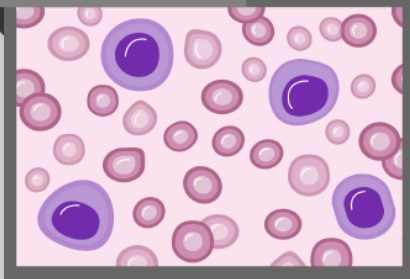
Undocumented image manipulations can lead to accusations of research misconduct.

67%

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

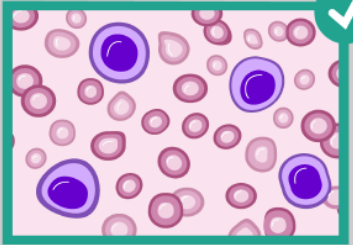
*between 2011 and 2015

ORIGINAL IMAGE

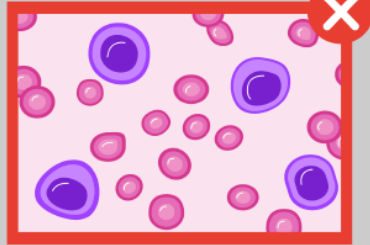


COLOR ENHANCEMENTS

Changing the contrast, color, or brightness



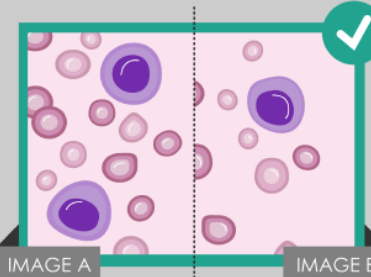
Ensure that the meaning of the image stays the same and fine details are not removed.



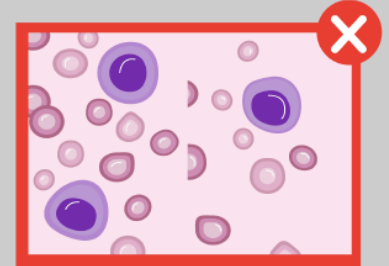
Contrast and saturation were increased causing the background cells to disappear.

SPLICE & PASTE

Combining multiple images into one image



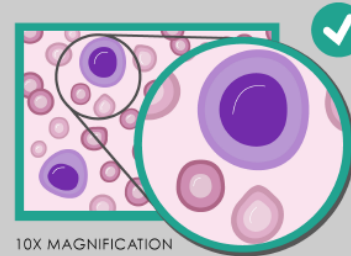
Clearly indicate where two images were joined using a dividing line and labels.



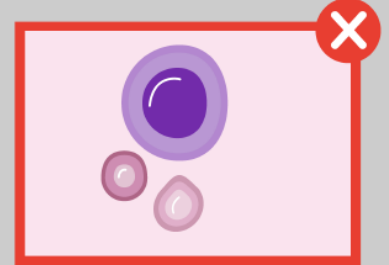
Two images were combined causing them to look like new data.

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.

저자됨 (Authorship)

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"

2008년 ICMJE 의 저자됨

저자는 아래 3가지 조건을 모두 만족시킨다.

- 학술적 개념과 계획(design) 혹은 자료의 수집(acquisition)이나 분석 (analysis) 혹은 해석(interpretation)을 하는데 있어 상당한 공헌함
- 논문을 작성하거나 중요한 내용을 수정함
- 출간될 원고를 최종적으로 승인

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

Changes of ICMJE criteria for authorship

- In addition to being accountable for the parts of the work he or she has done, an author should be able to **identify** which co-authors are responsible for specific other parts of the work. In addition, authors **should have confidence** in the integrity of the contributions of their co-authors.

다 저자 집단(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.

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(Good Publication Practice Guidelines for Medical Journals 2nd)


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


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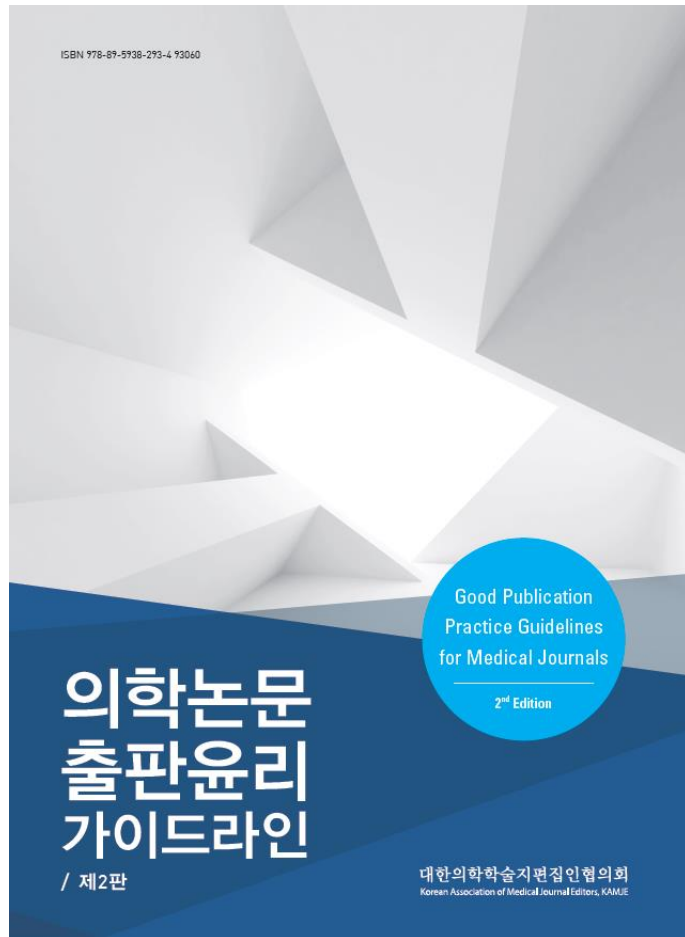
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제1장 연구출판윤리의 개념 

제2장 생명윤리 

가. 관찰연구의 윤리

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Korean Association of Medical Journal Editors, KAMJE

■ 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 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

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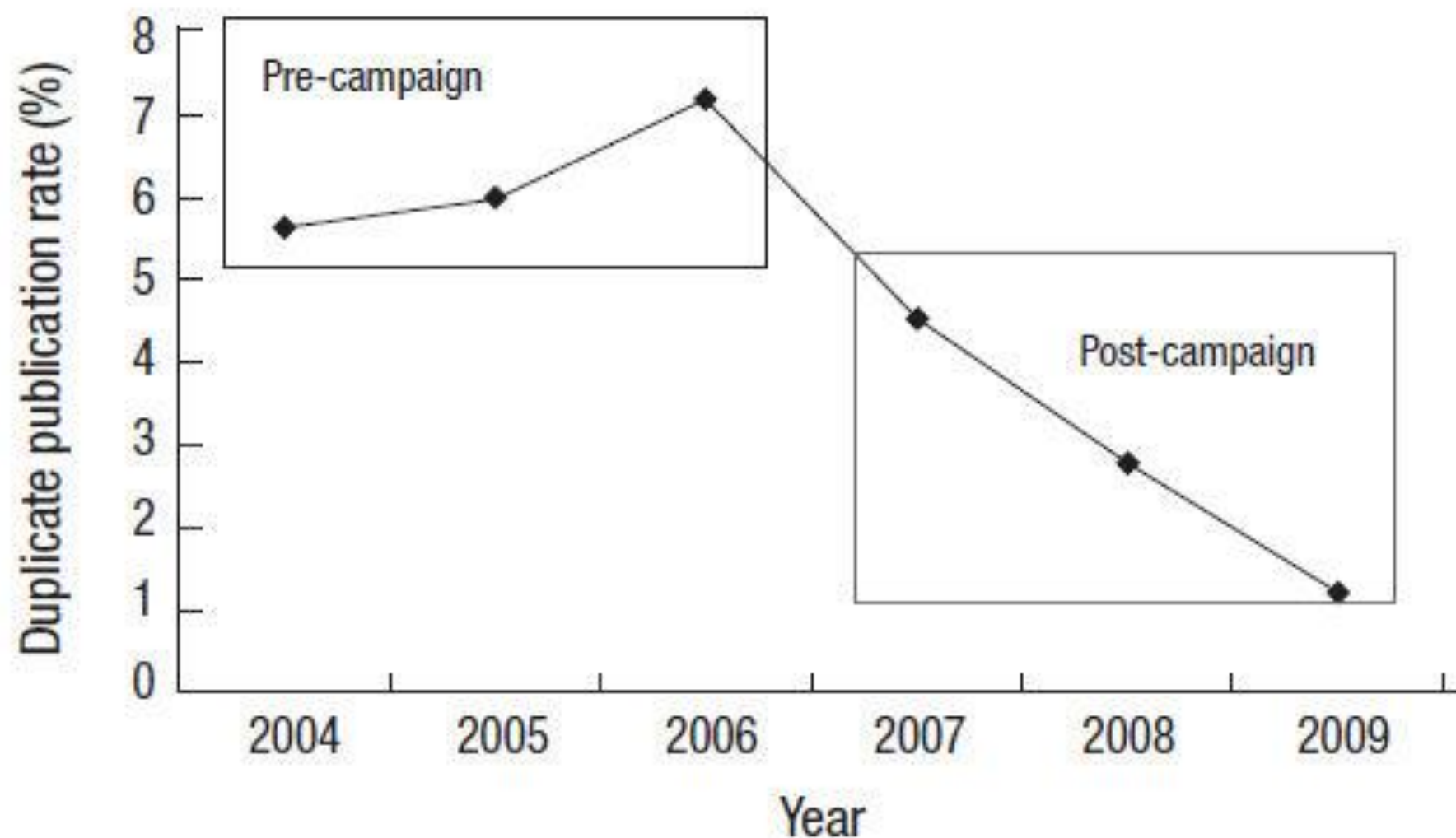


Fig. 2. The campaign for preventing duplicate publications started in 2006, and the duplication rate decreased from 2007-2009 as compared to 2004-2006. KAMJE, Korean Association of Medical Journal Editors.

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

RESEARCH ARTICLE

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

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Abstract

Background

Flawed or misleading articles may be retracted because of either honest scientific misconduct. This study explored the characteristics of retractions in journals published in Korea through the KoreaMed database.

Methods

We retrieved retraction articles indexed in the KoreaMed database from January 2016. Three authors each reviewed the details of the retractions including reason for retraction, adherence to retraction guidelines, and appropriateness of Points of disagreement were reconciled by discussion among the three.

Results

Out of 217,839 articles in KoreaMed published from 1990 to January 2016, the publication type of 111 articles was retraction (0.051%). Of the 111 articles (addressing the retraction of 114 papers), 58.8% were issued by the authors, 17.5% were jointly issued (author, editor, and publisher), 15.8% came from editors, and 4.4% were dispatched by institutions; in 5.3% of the instances, the issuer was unstated. The reasons for retraction included duplicate publication (57.0%), plagiarism (8.8%), scientific error (4.4%), author dispute (3.5%), and other (5.3%); the reasons were unstated or unclear in 20.2%. The degree of adherence to COPE's retraction guidelines varied (79.8%–100%), and some retractions were inappropriate by COPE standards. These were categorized as follows: retraction of the first published article in the case of duplicate publication (69.2%), authorship dispute (15.4%), errata (7.7%), and other (7.7%).

Conclusion

The major reason for retraction in Korean medical journals is duplicate publication. Some retractions resulted from overreaction by the editors. Therefore, editors of Korean medical

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)

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Sample Cases of Duplicate Publication

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

배종우, 김수영, 허선, 함창곡

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