

# 저자 되기

한 동 수

한양대학교 구리병원 소화기내과

의편협 출판윤리위원회

과편협 교육연수위원회

[orcid.org/0000-0001-7103-3318](https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7103-3318)

**Authorship is ....**

# Principle of authorship

- The Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE), whose membership includes more than 4000 journals from all research fields, acknowledges that “there is no universally agreed definition of authorship, although attempts have been made ... As a minimum, authors should take responsibility for a particular section of the study.

# Principle of authorship

- Identification of authors and other contributors is the responsibility of the people who did the work (the researchers) not the people who publish the work (editors, publishers).
- Researchers should determine which individuals have contributed sufficiently to the work to warrant identification as an author. Individuals who contributed to the work but whose contributions were not of sufficient magnitude to warrant authorship should be identified by name in an acknowledgments section.
- All individuals who qualify for authorship or acknowledgment should be identified. Conversely, every person identified as an author or acknowledged contributor should qualify for these roles.
- Individuals listed as authors should review and approve the manuscript before publication.
- Editors should require authors and those acknowledged to identify their contributions to the work and make this information available to readers.
- The ultimate reason for identification of authors and other contributors is to establish accountability for the reported work.

# **Why Authorship Matters ?**

# 저자됨의 문제점

- 승진, 보직 및 보상
- 연구비 수혜
- 연구의 일관성에 대한 신뢰
- 자료관리 중복

# 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 <b>and</b> design, acquisition of data, or analysis, <b>and</b> interpretation of data for the work	Substantial contributions to the conception <b>or</b> design of the work; <b>or</b> the acquisition, analysis, or interpretation of data for the work; AND
Drafting the <b>article</b> or revising it critically for important intellectual content	Drafting the <b>work</b> 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
	<b>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</b>



# 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.

# 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

# **Order of Authors**

## 저자의 순서

- The order of authors in the byline is a collective decision of the authors or study group. Disagreements about author order should be resolved by the authors before the article is submitted for publication. Disputes that arise after submission could delay or prevent publication. Authors should not expect editors to become embroiled in disputes among authors over name placement in the byline.
- Much has been written about the meaning of each place in the byline listing, particularly among the 1st 6 authors. Some journals specify how many authors they will accept in the author byline.



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



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

# Crohn's disease

# 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

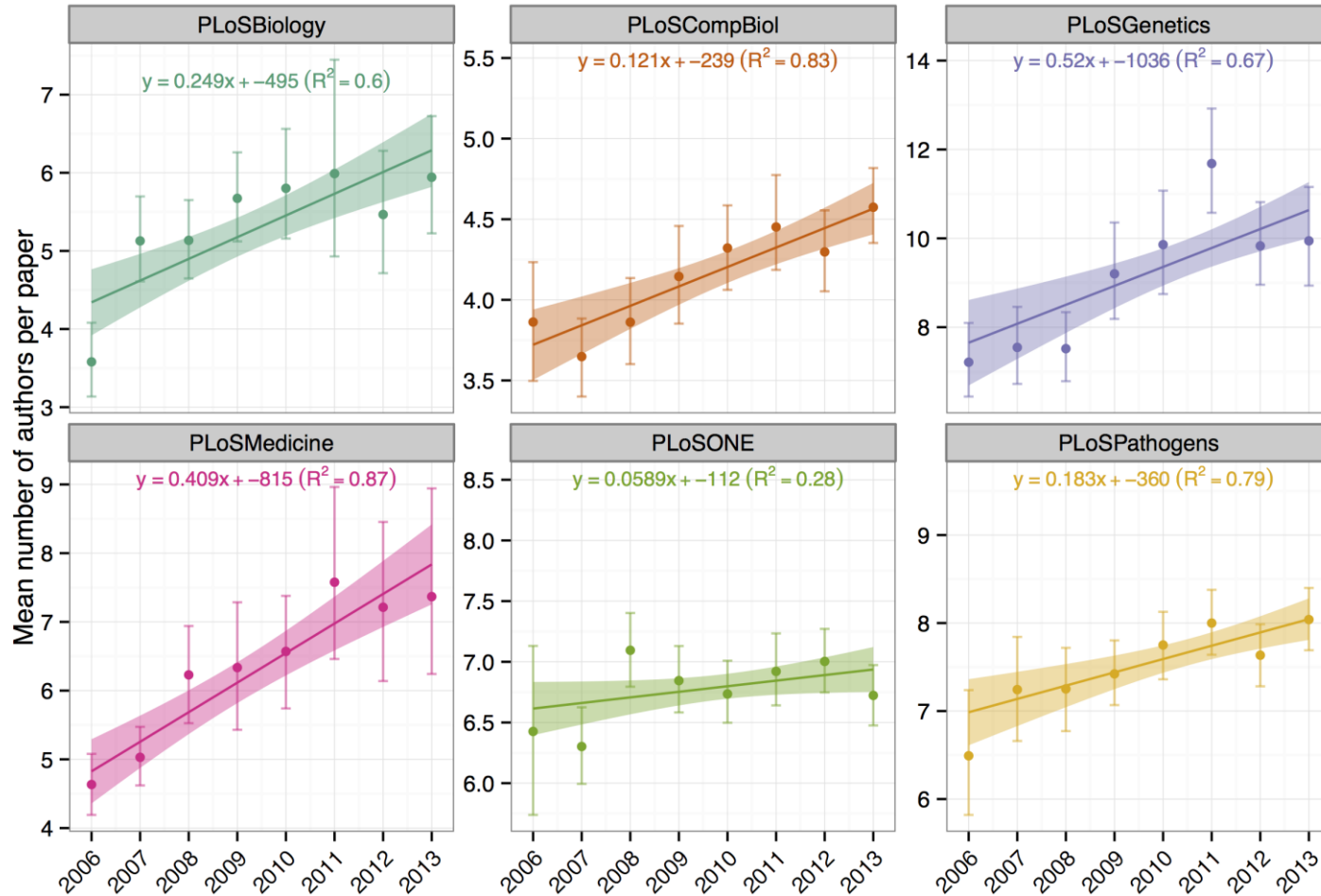
- Usually senior researcher
- Head of the department, often corresponding author
- Guarantor of the integrity of the whole research work who guide throughout research and writing
- Sometimes 'guest' or 'gift' author



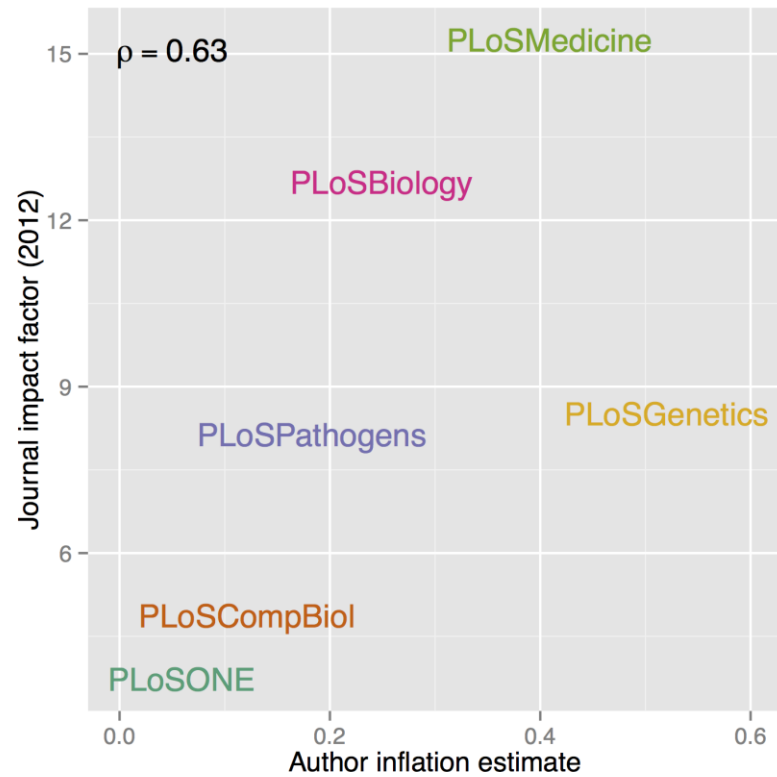
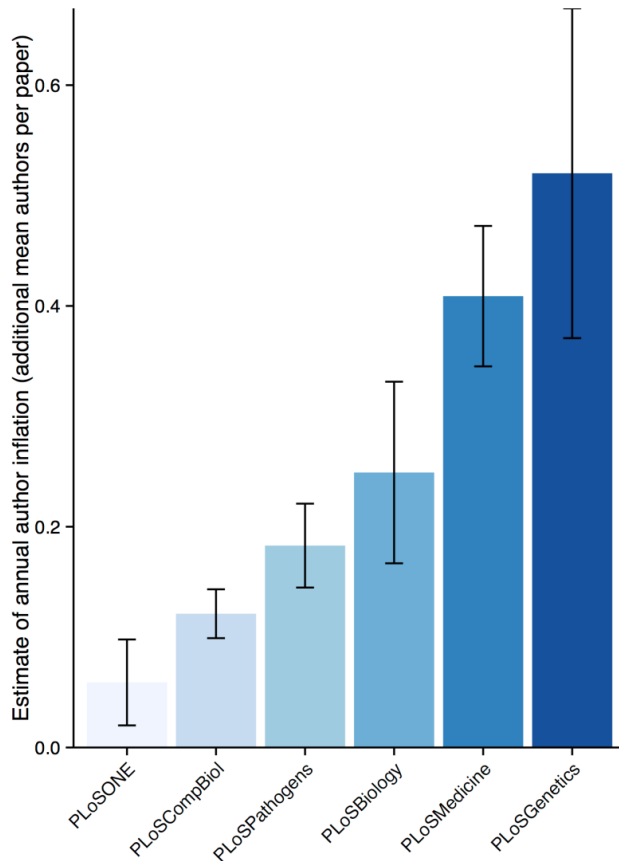
# Corresponding author

- 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

# 저자 수의 증가 현상



# 출판 영역과 저자 수

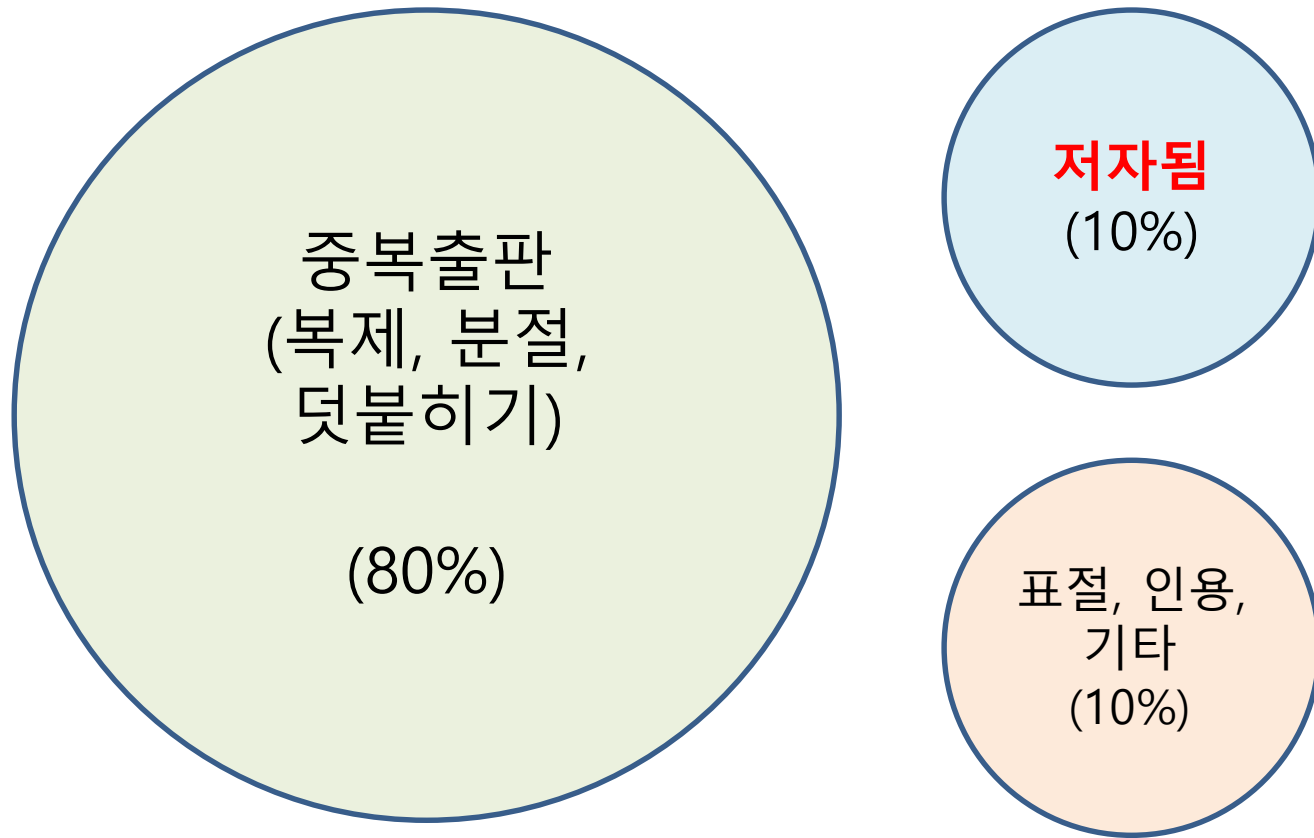


# 다 저자 집단(Multi-author Group)

- 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.

# **FAQs at KAMJE, COPE**

# 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 Flanagin, 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;  $p < 0.023$ )

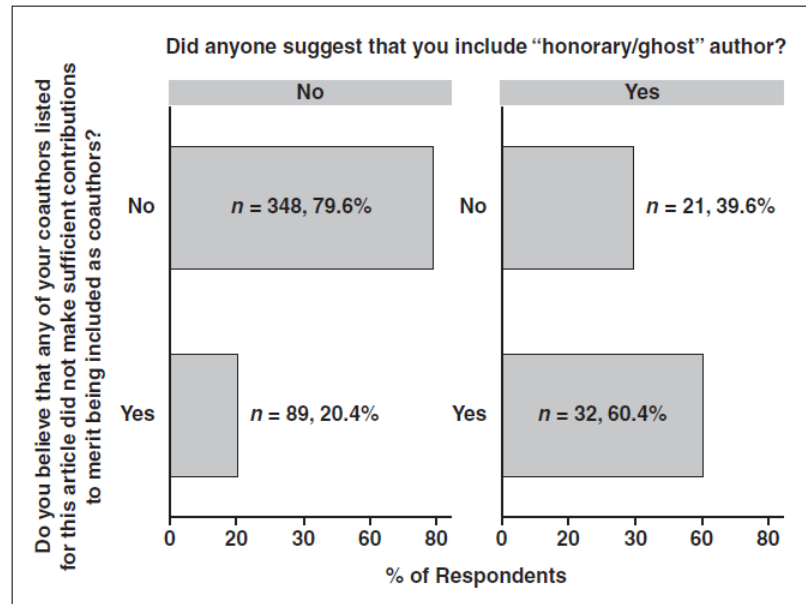
Prevalence of honorary and ghost authors in articles published in six general medical journals in 2008, by article type				
Article type	Honorary authors		Ghost authors	
	No of articles	% (95% CI) of articles	No of articles	% (95% CI) of articles
Research	55/220	25.0 (19.7 to 31.1)	27/226	11.9 (8.3 to 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



# 저자됨 분쟁의 예방

- Clinical Trial registration
- ORCID (Open Researcher and Contributor ID)
- CRediT (Contributor Roles Taxonomy)
- ICMJE authorship declare
- KAMJE Q&A Textbook

ORCID

Connecting Research  
and Researchers

*ClinicalTrials.gov*

A service of the U.S. National Institutes of Health



ICMJE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE of  
MEDICAL JOURNAL EDITORS



casrai  
Connecting Research

778 studies found for: ulcerative colitis

[Modify this search](#) | [How to Use Search Results](#)


List

By Topic

On Map

Search Details

+ Show Display Options

 Download

 Subscribe to RSS

Only show open studies

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

# OPEN Researcher and Contributor ID (ORCID)

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

# CONTRIBUTOR ROLES TAXONOMY: ORIGINS ...

1. Wellcome-Harvard workshop 2011
2. Initial collaboration with medical editors (ICMJE)
3. Developed draft taxonomy (2012/13)
4. Pilot with corresponding authors (2013)
5. Refine taxonomy & consultation phase 2 (2014 - )
6. 'custodian' of CRediT (2014 - )  
(<http://casrai.org/CRediT>)
7. Implementations 2015 onwards ....

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>Conceptualization</b>	<i>Ideas; formulation or evolution of overarching research goals and aims.</i>
<b>Methodology</b>	<i>Development or design of methodology; creation of models.</i>
<b>Software</b>	<i>Programming, software development; designing computer programs; implementation of the computer code and supporting algorithms; testing of existing code components.</i>
<b>Validation</b>	<i>Verification, whether as a part of the activity or separate, of the overall replication/reproducibility of results/experiments and other research outputs.</i>
<b>Formal Analysis</b>	<i>Application of statistical, mathematical, computational, or other formal techniques to analyse or synthesize study data.</i>
<b>Investigation</b>	<i>Conducting a research and investigation process, specifically performing the experiments, or data/evidence collection.</i>
<b>Resources</b>	<i>Provision of study materials, reagents, materials, patients, laboratory samples, animals, instrumentation, computing resources, or other analysis tools.</i>
<b>Data Curation</b>	<i>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 re-use.</i>
<b>Writing – Original Draft</b>	<i>Preparation, creation and/or presentation of the published work, specifically writing the initial draft (including substantive translation).</i>
<b>Writing – Review &amp; Editing</b>	<i>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.</i>
<b>Visualization</b>	<i>Preparation, creation and/or presentation of the published work, specifically visualization/data presentation.</i>
<b>Supervision</b>	<i>Oversight and leadership responsibility for the research activity planning and execution, including mentorship external to the core team.</i>
<b>Project Administration</b>	<i>Management and coordination responsibility for the research activity planning and execution.</i>
<b>Funding Acquisition</b>	<i>Acquisition of the financial support for the project leading to this publication.</i>

ISBN 978-89-5938-293-4 93060

# 의학논문 출판윤리 가이드라인

/ 제2판

Good Publication  
Practice Guidelines  
for Medical Journals

2<sup>nd</sup> Edition

대한의학학술지편집인협회  
Korean Association of Medical Journal Editors, KAMJE