

Trusted. Timely. Today's Medicine.

Responsible conduct and publication of research

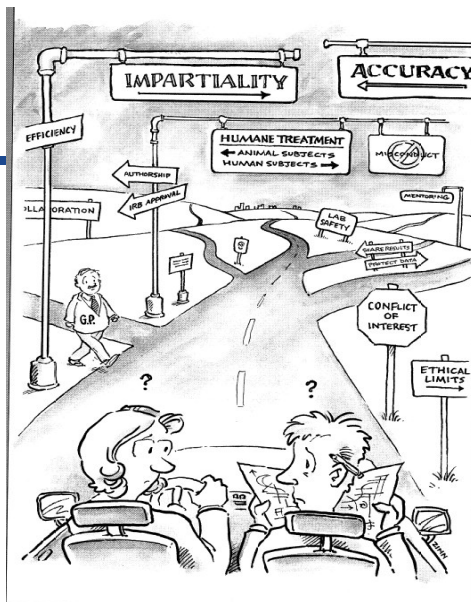
The role of authors and the role of editors

Porto Alegre,
PUCRS
Nov, 2011

Sabine Kleinert
Senior Executive Editor, The Lancet
Vice-Chair, Committee on Publication Ethics

Research and publications as
career progression? Or:

Responsible conduct of research
+
Transparent and full publication
=
Trust, validity and scientific progress



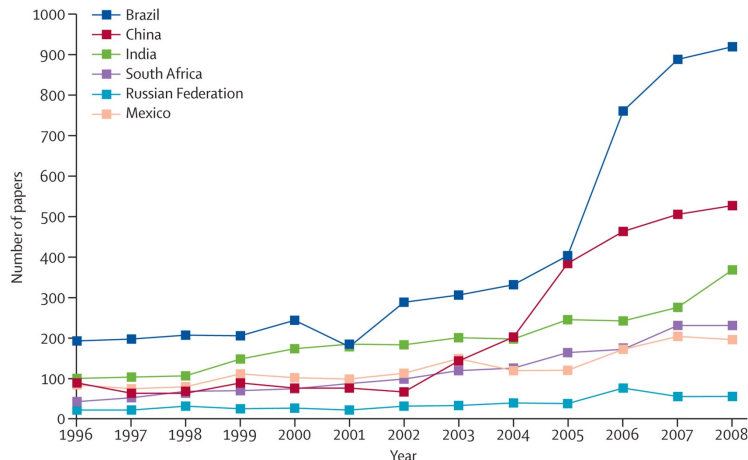
**Research environment
more complex than ever:**

- Pressure to publish
- Funding
- Career
- Conflict of Interest
- Many guidelines/rules
- Collaborations
- Competition (between individuals, disciplines, institutions, countries)
-

From: ORI Introduction to the Responsible Conduct of Research,
Nicholas H Steneck. Revised edition 2004.

Science is changing

- **“Team science”**
 - Cross-disciplinary research
 - Complex research
 - Multi-institution and/or multi-national
- **Pressure to publish**
 - Authorship credit = professional advancement, personal gain



Authorship inflation

THE LANCET,] ON THE ANTISEPTIC PRINCIPLE IN THE PRACTICE OF SURGERY. [SECT. 21, 1867. 353

ment; the jaundice diminished, and bile reappeared in considerable quantity in the motions. But about Nov. 12th the vomiting became more urgent, and the prostration increased. On Nov. 19th the left foot was found to be much swollen, and livid lines marking the course of the lymphatics passed up the leg. On Nov. 20th, an abscess was opened above the left ankle, from which foetid pus and gas escaped. On the same day he was seized with a fit of convulsions, followed by coma. These fits recurred in rapid succession, so that he had nearly thirty before his death at five p.m. on Nov. 21st.

On examination of the body after death, the brain and its membranes were found to be normal, except that there was a considerable amount of fluid, which contained urea, at the base and in the lateral ventricles. The kidneys were considerably enlarged, and there was much fatty and granular deposit in the secreting cells. The liver was large, and weighed 80 oz.; its secreting cells were loaded with oil; the lobules were unusually distinct, giving a granular appearance to the organ on section. The gall-bladder contained a soft, black concretion, as large as a walnut, and many small, irregularly-shaped fragments of the same material. These were suspended in a small quantity of dark-green viscid fluid, which, on microscopic examination, was found to contain a large number of pus-corpuscles. The mucous surface of the gall-bladder had a stretched, white appearance, and at the fundus was deeply injected, granular, and excoriated. The bile-ducts contained a similar viscid fluid to that in the gall-bladder, with minute particles of black impregnated bile. This could be squeezed into the duodenum without much difficulty. The mucous membrane of the stomach and duodenum was minutely injected with numerous small ecchymoses, and the surface was coated with much viscid mucus. There was great oedema and congestion of both lungs. Fat was deposited in large quantity throughout the body, and all the soft tissues were deeply jaundiced.

The examination made it clear that the fatal result was due to sepsis, while it also showed that the hepatic symptoms were probably the result of catarrh of the gall-bladder and bile-ducts, excited by the gall-stones, but which was subsiding before death.

In the case from which this preparation was obtained, there was painful enlargement of the gall-bladder and jaundice,

enlarged, the bladder inflamed, and the kidneys were granular, with dilatation of the pelvis and calices.

The contraction of the liver in this case was, no doubt, due to the long duration of the obstruction, the hepatic tissue having become atrophied from the pressure of the permanently distended bile-ducts.

ON THE ANTISEPTIC PRINCIPLE IN THE PRACTICE OF SURGERY.*

By JOSEPH LISTER, Esq., F.R.S.,
PROFESSOR OF SURGERY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

In the course of an extended investigation into the nature of inflammation, and the healthy and morbid conditions of the blood in relation to it, I arrived, several years ago, at the conclusion that the essential cause of suppuration in wounds is decomposition, brought about by the influence of the atmosphere upon blood or serum retained within them, and, in the case of contused wounds, upon portions of tissue destroyed by the violence of the injury.

To prevent the occurrence of suppuration, with all its attendant risks, was an object manifestly desirable; but till lately apparently unattainable, since it seemed hopeless to attempt to exclude the oxygen, which was universally regarded as the agent by which putrefaction was effected. But when it had been shown by the researches of Pasteur that the septic property of the atmosphere depended, not on the oxygen or any gaseous constituent, but on minute organisms suspended in it, which owed their energy to their vitality, it occurred to me that decomposition in the injured part might be avoided without excluding the air, by applying as a dressing some material capable of destroying the life of the floating particles.

Upon this principle I have based a practice of which I will now attempt to give a short account.

Authorship inflation

ARTICLES

Articles

Whole genome sequencing of meticillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus*

Makoto Kuroda, Toshiko Ohta, Ikao Uchiyama, Tadashi Baba, Harumi Yuzawa, Ichizo Kobayashi, Longzhu Cui, Akio Oguchi, Ken-ichi Aoki, Yoshimi Nagai, JianQi Lian, Teruyo Ito, Mutsumi Kanamori, Hiroyuki Matsumaru, Atsushi Maruyama, Hiroyuki Murakami, Akira Hosoyama, Yoko Mizutani-Ui, Noriko K Takahashi, Toshihiko Sawano, Ryu-ichi Inoue, Chikara Kaito, Kazuhisa Sekimizu, Hideki Hirakawa, Satoru Kuhara, Susumu Goto, Junko Yabuzaki, Minoru Kanehisa, Atsushi Yamashita, Kenshiro Oshima, Keiko Furuya, Chie Yoshino, Tadayoshi Shiba, Masahira Hattori, Naotake Ogasawara, Hideo Hayashi, Keiichi Hiramatsu

Contributors

All investigators contributed to the design of the study and to the writing of the paper. Keiichi Hiramatsu was responsible for experimental design and interpretation of data in both N315 and Mu50 genome projects, and analysed genome complexity. Makoto Kuroda constructed the genomic libraries, and annotated the N315 genome. Toshiko Ohta, Hideo Hayashi, and Naotake Ogasawara designed the experiments on the Mu50 genome project. Ikao Uchiyama did analyses of codon usage, GC3, and BLAST best hits. Tadashi Baba, Harumi Yuzawa, and Longzhu Cui analysed the genome for pathogenic factors, intermediary metabolism, and repetitive sequences, respectively. Akio Oguchi, Yoshimi Nagai, and Akira Hosoyama did shotgun sequencing of the N315 genome. Ken-ichi Aoki and Toshihiko Sawano did the BLAST search analysis and illustrations in collaboration with Makoto Kuroda and Keiichi Hiramatsu. Ichizo Kobayashi, Yoko Mizutani-Ui,

and Noriko Kobayashi did the analyses of lateral gene transfer, restriction-modification system, and putative phase variation of the MHC homologue. JianQi Lian analysed N315 and Mu50 genome sequences, and confirmed the difference between the genomes with PCR sequencing. Teruyo Ito cloned rDNAs to determine individual rDNA sequences. Mutsumi Kanamori and Hiroyuki Matsumaru did PCR sequence verification and construction of the physical map of the Mu50 genome. Atsushi Maruyama and Hiroyuki Murakami annotated the Mu50 genome. Susumu Goto and Minoru Kanehisa annotated the N315 genome and reconstituted the metabolic map. Junko Yabuzaki worked on the identification and classification of transporters and two component regulatory system. Ryu-ichi Inoue, Chikara Kaito, and Kazuhisa Sekimizu analysed the lipid and carotenoid synthetic pathway, cell-wall synthetic pathway, and DNA replication system, respectively. Hideki Hirakawa and Satoru Kuhara did sequence compilation and assembled the sequence of Mu50. Atsushi Yamashita, Kenshiro Oshima, Keiko Furuya, Chie Yoshino, Tadayoshi Shiba, and Masahira Hattori determined the Mu50 genome sequence.

Acknowledgments

We thank Hiroko Kuroda-Murakami, Hiroshi Honkawa, Yasuyuki Terui, Yasuyuki Saito, Nonhiro Koshida, Shin-ichi Baba, Hidekazu Nakazawa, Mikio Takahashi, Akiko Anai, and Shigehiro Fukui for sequence determination; Osami Yamamoto, Masato Asari, Takao Matsukawa, and Atsushi Minori for computer administration; Akito Chinen, Kazuya Morikawa, Atsuko Tanaka, Megumi Yamaguchi, and Hiroko Ishida for sequence analysis and annotation; and Toshihiro Tanaka and Satoshi Tanikawa for technical advice. We also thank Kouike Doga and Akira Ohyama of Mitsui Knowledge for their help in operating the GAMBLER computer program, and Hisashi Kikuchi, Masami Nishimura, Masao Yanagi, Toshiaki Yoshida, Shigeo Kurihara, and Takio Yoshizawa for their support in coordinating and organising the genome project. Finally, we thank Yuh Morimoto for her help in preparation of this manuscript.

This project was supported by the Japanese National Institute of Technology and Evaluation, and by the Research for the Future Program of the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science.

Editors' role

- **Unique and powerful position:**
publication = currency of career progression for scientists
- **Good editor = trust in journal**
Strong editorial leadership
Editorial integrity
Transparent and fair processes
- **Trusted journal = high-quality submissions**
Increased influence (citations, readers, policy)

How to foster integrity journals/editors

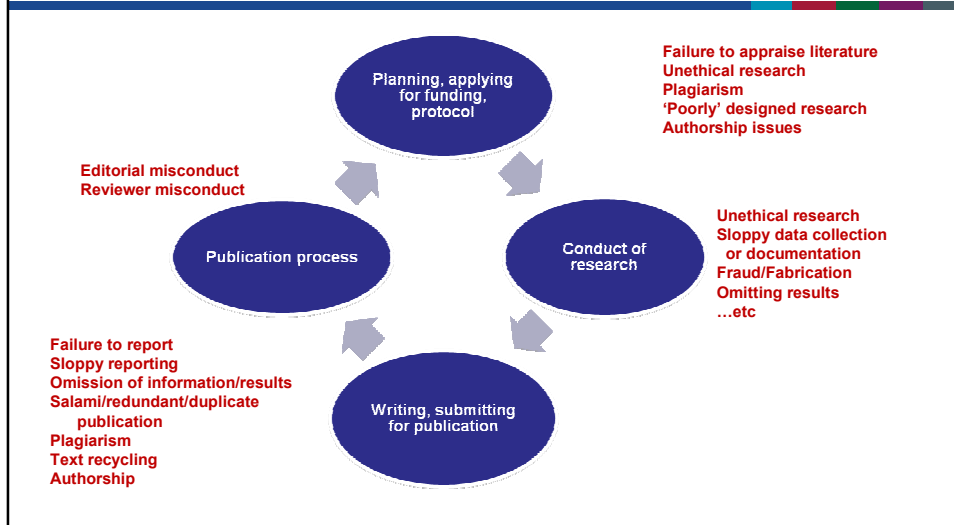
Only indirect influence

- Reporting standards (CONSORT, STROBE...etc)
- Promote honesty and transparency
 - Protocols, ethics approval, trial registration
 - contributor statements/guarantor
 - conflict of interest/role of sponsor
- Screening for plagiarism/figure manipulation
- Editorials/commentaries

How to foster integrity institutions

- Guidelines covering ALL aspects of research (but with clear consequences)
- Mandatory education in Responsible Conduct of Research (ALL researchers, including professors and students)
- Effective and responsible mentoring (role models)
- Central documentation of all study protocols
- Central documentation/storage of raw data
- ?? Random checks/audit
- Clear and transparent policies (Col, intellectual property)

Where does misconduct/questionable conduct occur



Pursuing alleged misconduct - editors

- Not just rejection
- Due process: contact authors and institutions
- Ask for an institutional investigation
- Act on findings (correction, expression of concern, retraction)
- Banning authors is problematic

Common difficulties for editors

- **Time consuming!**
- **No reply from authors**
- **No reply from head of institutions**
- **Inadequate investigation by institution**
- **No institution**
- **Managing/analysing raw data**
- **What to do, if alleged misconduct is unproven**

Best way to handle misconduct institutions/investigating body

- Clearly identified responsible person as first point of contact: Research Integrity Officer (US model)
- Due process
- Fair and speedy investigation (ideally independent)
- Make results publicly available (?also in English)
- Work with and inform all relevant stakeholders (journals, funders...etc)
- Be open to, and protect, whistleblowers
- Appropriate sanctions and consequences
- Lessons from cases for continuing culture change
- National bodies to instigate and oversee, or conduct independent investigations

COPE cases

• Duplicate/redundant publication	77
• No ethics approval	34
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• Falsification or fabrication	28
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• Editorial misconduct	6
• (miscellaneous)	41)

Authorship issues
Falsification or fabrication
Plagiarism
Duplicate/redundant publication
Reviewer misconduct

Authorship - definitions

original ICMJE (Vancouver group) criteria

1. substantial contribution to conception and design, or acquisition of data, or analysis and interpretation of data;
2. drafting the article or revising it critically for important intellectual content **and**
3. final approval of the version to be published

All 1, 2, and 3 must be met

Authorship - definitions

ICMJE continued

- all persons designated as authors should qualify for authorship, and **all those who qualify should be listed**
- each author should have participated sufficiently for appropriate portions of the content

Inappropriate authorship or non-authorship

The three G's

- **Guests** (invites him/herself)
- **Gifts** (authorship as a present – ie department head...)
- **Ghosts** (or the disappearing author.....)



Journals' responses

- Lancet: contributor statement
- BMJ: contributors and guarantor
- NEJM: Vancouver guidelines
- PLoS Medicine: Vancouver guidelines
- JAMA: contributor checklist
- Nature, Science: recommend contributor statements

Why worry about multiple authorship?

- **Suspicion**
 - Do all those people really deserve credit for this work?
- **May conceal scientific misconduct**
 - Fabrication of data
 - Gift authorship
 - Credit without responsibility

Contributorship

- What works
 - Gives credit for all forms of contribution
 - Statisticians
 - Technicians
 - “Ghost” writers
- What doesn't
 - No protection against fraud
 - People liberal with the truth when describing their contribution to a paper (and depending on how they are asked)

Authorship conflicts/dilemmas

- Added author
- Deleted author
- Disagreement of authors about:
 - » Who should or shouldn't be an author
 - » Order of authors
 - » Presentation or analysis of data
 - » Interpretation of data

Redundant/duplicate publication

- Does it matter?
 - meta-analyses, readers, deception (CV, editors....etc)
- May be ok
 - Different audience, language (with everybody's knowledge and agreement and crossreference)
- Overlapping vs complete duplicate
 - Still matters for meta-analyses
- In non-research papers
 - = text-recycling or 'self-plagiarism'
- 'I can say the same thing only in so many ways'
 - Really? Deception!

CrossCheck

plagiarism, duplicate publication, and 'self-plagiarism'

- Exists since 2008 (CrossRef, uses iThenticate)
- >126 publishers signed up (>50 000 journals)
- >25 Mio pieces of scientific literature in database
- Takes test-text and matches it with published pieces (does not check images, figures, or tables)



U:\CrossCheck\10-04018.docx
As of Aug 25, 2010 9:57:49 AM BST
9,614 words - 143 matches - 30 sources

Similarity Index: 50%

Mode: Similarity Report

Include Quotes Include Bibliography Excluding matches < 30 words

Secundum Atrial Septal Defects: Understanding and Overview Lee Benson MD, FRCP(C); Eric Horick MD FRCP(C); Mark Osten MD FRCP(C) From the

Hospital for Sick Children, The Labatt Family Heart Centre,

Department of Paediatrics, Division of Paediatric Cardiology and University Health Network, Toronto General Hospital, The Peter Munk Cardiac Centre*,

Department of Medicine, Division of Cardiology, The University of Toronto School of Medicine,

Toronto, Canada Address Editorial comments to:

Lee Benson MD % The Hospital for Sick Children 555 University Ave., Toronto, Ontario, M5G1X8, Canada e-mail: lee.benson@sickkids.ca phone: 416-813-

6141 Summary:

- 4,470 words / 45% - CrossCheck
Gruschen B, Veldman "Atrial Septal Defect": The Natural and Modified History of Congenital Heart Disease, 11/11/2001.
- 68 words / 1% - Internet from Jun 21, 2003
ctdipost.com.
- 42 words / < 1% match - Publications
A Bhalatanzian "Pulmonary hypertension in isolated secundum atrial septal defect: high frequency in young patients," American heart journal, 95:1983
- 39 words / < 1% match - Publications
"Researchers from University Health Network detail findings in atrial septal defects therapy (Clinical)," Health & Medicine Week, April 7 2008 issue
- 30 words / < 1% match - Publications
Rigby, M L "Transcatheter echocardiography during interventional cardiac catheterisation in congenital heart," Heart, Dec 2001 issue
- 23 words / < 1% match - CrossCheck
Garth Morgan "A biodegradable device (BioSTAR™) for atrial septal defect closure in children," Catheterization and Cardiovascular Interventions, 2010.
- 22 words / < 1% match - Internet from Jul 27, 2008
siv.dhjournal.org
- 19 words / < 1% match - CrossCheck
"Abstracts and Contents of the 3rd World Congress of Pediatric Cardiology & Cardiac Surgery-Toronto, Ontario, Canada, 27-31 May, 2001," Cardiology in the Young, 05/2001.

Plagiarism

- **Serious misconduct**
- **Part of 'FFP'**
- **Plagiarist gets undeserved status, authority, and credit**
- **Now easier to detect (even retrospectively!)**
- **Extent matters!**
- **Place matters!**
- **?language and background of researcher matters**

The problems with plagiarism

- **How much is too much?**
- **Difficult to detect plagiarism of ideas**
- **Plagiarism from grant proposals**
- **Plagiarism by reviewers**
- **Method section might be ok**
- **In review papers of non-native English speakers**
- **When should institutions be informed and with which aim?**
- **?sanctions by editors**

Text recycling or ('self-plagiarism')

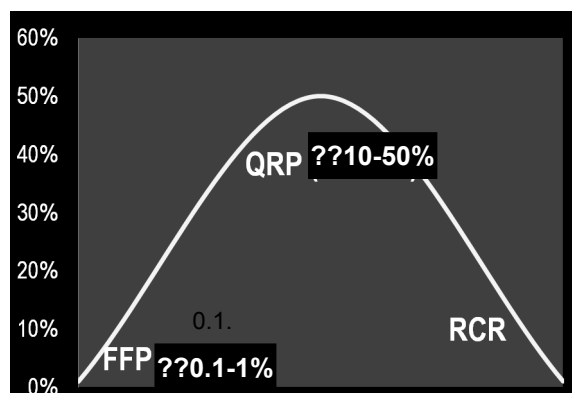
CV with many publications
Readers!
Journals/editors!
Academic laziness

Misleading and deceptive



Fraud/falsification THE LANCET

How big a problem is it?



Research misconduct – the consequences

- Personal (career, reputation)
- Institution (reputation, spotlight on processes/education)
- Country ("*something is rotten in the state of Austria*"
Nature 2008; China)
- Field of research (public trust)

Alleged research misconduct – the consequences



Feb 2010

guardian.co.uk

Climate scientist at the heart of emails controversy says he did nothing wrong

Dr Phil Jones said he had not deleted emails in response to FoI requests from critics

• Attacks on climate science echo tobacco industry tactics

Alakh Jha
guardian.co.uk, Monday 15 November 2010 20:09 GMT

A guardian.co.uk



CRU Prof Phil Jones of the University of East Anglia. Photograph: Chris Bourchier/Rex

Nov 2010

Alleged research misconduct – the consequences

Sir Muir Russell (conclusions of 6-month investigation):

No evidence of misconduct BUT

*... there had been “a consistent pattern of failing to display the proper degree of **openness**”... scientists failed to appreciate the risk their lack of **transparency** posed to the university and “to the credibility of UK climate science”*

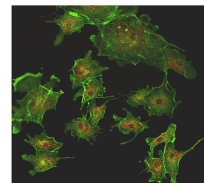
How to prevent serious misconduct - journals/editors

?? Screening (vs. trust)

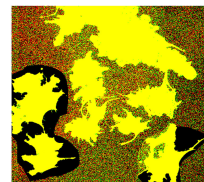
- for plagiarism (CrossCheck, or other software)
- Figure manipulation

Figure 6

Manipulated image



Manipulation revealed by contrast adjustment



Rossner M, Yamada KM *J Cell Biol* 2004; **166**: 11-15.

Reviewer misconduct

- delay of reviewing (unfair advantage for own work)
- Plagiarism (sometimes plagiarised work published first)
- Plagiarism of ideas (very difficult to prove)
- Undeclared conflict of interest (financial or non-financial)
- Unfair or biased review (competition, personal quarrels)
- Breach of confidentiality

Preventing reviewer misconduct

- set clear timeline
- Make it clear that conflicts of interest should be declared before reviewing (serious CoIs mean editors should seek alternative reviewer)
- Give clear instructions on what is expected from reviewers, including emphasis on confidentiality



The three 'wise' COPE fathers

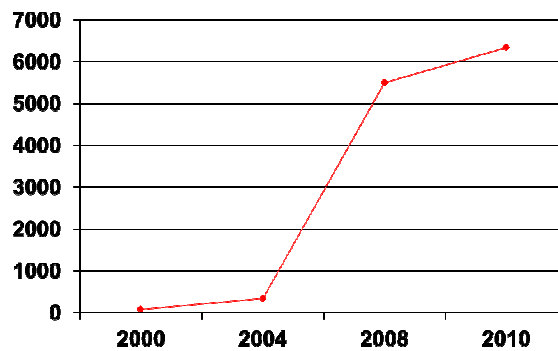


www.publicationethics.org



COPE – from the beginnings to now membership

- about 60 members in 1998



www.publicationethics.org

COPE – from the beginnings to now membership

- At the beginning largely UK-based and biomedical membership
- Now all types of 'scholarly' journals (from *Acta Archeologica* to *Zygon: Journal of Religion and Science*)
- From 65 countries (Australia to Zimbabwe)

www.publicationethics.org

[Home](#) /

Brazil

Relevancy Title Type Author Date

Revista Latinoamericana de Psicopatologia Fundamental

Rua Tupi, 397 ~ 10o ~ 104 1415-4714 Associação Universitária de Psicopatologia Fundamental Medicine Sao Paulo, SP Quarterly 01233-001 Editor Brazil ...

Revista Odonto Ciência (Journal of Dental Science)

0102-9460 (print), 1980-6523 (online) Avenida Ipiranga 6681 ~ Predio 6 EDIPUCRS Dentistry, Nursing, Allied Health and Veterinary Science Quarterly Porto Alegre 90619-900 <http://...>

Cochrane: Sexually Transmitted Diseases Group

Wiley-Blackwell Medicine Quarterly Co-editor Brazil DrMaruo Ramos ...

Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health

Instituto de Saude Coletiva/UFBa 0143-005X Rua Basilio da Gama s/n, Canela BMJ Publishing Group Ltd Medicine Monthly Salvador <http://jech.bmj.com/> 40.110-040 ...

COPE on Facebook

COPE on Twitter

Privacy Policy

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Recom



COPE – from the beginnings to now governance

- Constitution, elected officers and a council in 2000
- Charity in 2008
- Full-time Operations Manager in 2009, Cope Administrator 3 days per week, part-time Web Administrator in 2010



COPE – from the beginnings to now governance – ‘the officers’



Liz Wager, Chair



Ginny Barbour
Secretary



Chris Graf, Acting Treasurer



Sabine Kleinert, Vice-Chair



COPE – from the beginnings to now cases

4 meetings a year (Forum) – about 40 editors and other COPE members

anonymous discussion of suspected misconduct cases (if not able to attend, by phone; in future videoconference)

advice to editors on how to proceed

cases (and outcomes if available) on website – searchable by keywords

www.publicationethics.org



COPE – from the beginnings to now cases

▪ **4 meetings a year (Forum) – about 40 editors and other COPE members**



www.publicationethics.org

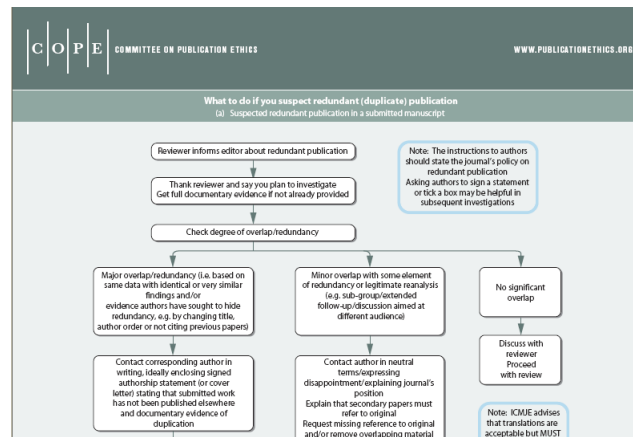
COPE – from the beginnings to now

- Code of Conduct for Editors launched in 2004 (= basic standards that all editors should adhere to)
 - All COPE members should adhere to CoC, COPE will investigate complaints against editors, if Code breeched and journal's complaint mechanisms have been sought
 - ?does it apply to all types of journals (other than biomedical and scientific?): we are currently reviewing....

COPE – from the beginnings to now flowcharts from 2006 onwards

- COPE flowcharts on:
 - Redundant (duplicate) publication
 - Plagiarism
 - Fabricated data
 - Changes in authorship
 - Ghost, guest or gift authorship
 - Conflicts of interest
 - General suspected ethical concerns
 - Reviewer misconduct
 - How COPE deals with complaints

COPE's flowcharts



www.publicationethics.org

COPE – from the beginnings to now

- COPE's Best Practice Guidelines in 2006
(= gold standard to which all editors should aspire)
- Cope's Code of Conduct for Publishers in 2010
- Cope's e-learning modules launched end Oct 2011

www.publicationethics.org

COPE – from the beginnings to now other activities

- Ethics Audit (members only) - 2008
- Newsletter (quarterly) – 2008
- New website with blog, sample letters, cases.... etc in 2008
- Annual seminars (UK)
- Research grants twice a year
- First US Seminar (Washington DC, Nov 2009), regular US Seminars, 2011 in San Francisco
- First Australasian Seminar in Melbourne, Nov 2011
- Iranian Seminar in 2011
- Collaborations with ORI, ESF, CSE.....

www.publicationethics.org

COPE – from the beginnings to now Newsletter

quarterly, on website, open access



www.publicationethics.org

COPE – from the beginnings to now social media



twitter

Get short, timely messages from Publication Ethics.

Twitter is a rich source of instantly updated information. It's easy to stay updated on an incredibly wide variety of topics. [Join today](#) and follow [@COPE](#).

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Get updates via SMS by texting follow COPE to 86444 in the United Kingdom

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COPE: e-learning for editors

PLAGIARISM

What is it?

Definitions

Somebody presenting another person's work as if it were his or her own, without proper acknowledgment or attribution

Derived from Greek and Latin words meaning a kidnapping

The original work need not have been published in order for copying from it to be plagiarism

Ideas can be plagiarised as well as words, data and images

The US Office of Research Integrity defines plagiarism as:

"the appropriation of another person's ideas, processes, results, or words without giving appropriate credit."



Common agreed Principles and Approach International Guidelines/Best Practices and Policies

- **For authors**
- **For editors**

Developed at 2nd World Conference on
Research Integrity, Singapore, July 2010

By editors from different countries and
disciplines



COPE – in Singapore International standards for authors

Summary

- The research being reported should have been conducted in an **ethical and responsible** manner and should comply with all relevant legislation
- Researchers should present their **results clearly, honestly**, and without fabrication, falsification or inappropriate data manipulation.
- Researchers should strive to describe their **methods clearly and unambiguously** so that their findings can be confirmed by others.
- Researchers should **adhere to publication requirements** that submitted work is original, is not plagiarised, and has not been published elsewhere.
- Authors should take **collective responsibility** for submitted and published work.
- The authorship of research publications should **accurately reflect individuals' contributions** to the work and its reporting.
- Funding sources** and relevant **conflicts of interest** should be disclosed.



COPE – in Singapore International standards for editors

Summary

- Editors are **accountable** and should take *responsibility* for everything they publish
- Editors should make **fair and unbiased decisions** independent from commercial consideration and ensure a fair and appropriate peer review process
- Editors should adopt editorial policies that encourage **maximum transparency and complete, honest reporting**
- Editors should guard the integrity of the published record by issuing **corrections and retractions** when needed and pursuing suspected or alleged research and publication misconduct
- Editors should pursue **reviewer and editorial misconduct**
- Editors should critically assess the **ethical conduct** of studies in humans and animals
- Peer reviewers and authors should be told what is expected of them
- Editors should have appropriate policies in place for handling **editorial conflicts of interest**

www.publicationethics.org

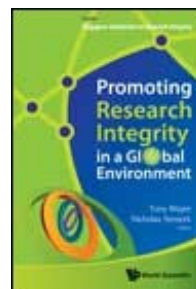
THE LANCET

International standards for authors and editors

In:

PROMOTING RESEARCH INTEGRITY IN A GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT

edited by Tony Mayer (Nanyang
Technological University, Singapore) &
Nicholas Steneck (University of Michigan,
USA)



?Nov 2011

Best Practices for Authors

10 Principles

- Ethical research
- Originality
- Accuracy
- Completeness
- Honesty
- Balance
- Authorship/acknowledgement
- Peer review and publication convention
- Responsibility and responsiveness

Equator

(<http://www.equator-network.org/>)

The screenshot shows the EQUATOR Network website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for Home, About EQUATOR, Resource Centre, Courses Events, Research Projects, Contact, News, and Forum. Below the navigation bar, the main content area includes a welcome message, a globe image, and several sections with links to various resources and guidelines.

Equator network
Enhancing the QUALity and Transparency Of health Research

En Español | Login | Search: Go

Welcome to the EQUATOR Network website – the resource centre for good reporting of health research studies

Too often, good research evidence is undermined by poor quality reporting.

The EQUATOR Network is an international initiative that seeks to improve reliability and value of medical research literature by promoting transparent and accurate reporting of research studies.

Highlights

EQUATOR Spanish website
Find out [more](#) and visit the new [website](#)

Guidelines Catalogue
Complete list of identified reporting guidelines [available](#) to print.

Reporting guidelines
[Library for Health Research Reporting](#)

Authors
[Information for authors of research reports](#)

Editors
[Resources for journal editors and peer reviewers](#)

Developers
[Resources](#)

Latest news [more news](#)

EQUATOR Seminar and Annual Lecture
Our highly successful RCT seminar and 3rd Annual Lecture were held on the 3 October in

Published paper

THE LANCET

- ❑ Open and truthful narrative of research planning and findings
- ❑ Clear and understandable
- ❑ Valid and appropriate analysis of data
- ❑ Putting findings into context (mini-metas, limitations of study, future directions)
- ❑ Improved by criticisms (peer review, editors)
- ❑ Stimulation of further discussion (correspondence)
- ❑ Part of research evidence

THE LANCET



"For me, integrity is not a fixed state of mind, it is something I have to work for every day"

Richard Smith