



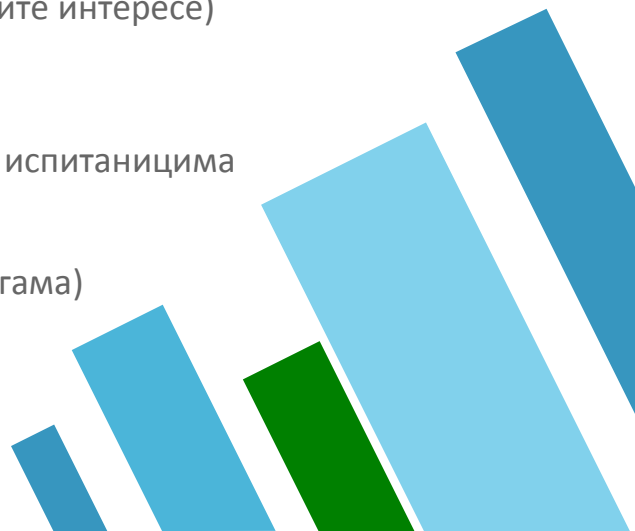
# Етика у науци

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Народна библиотека Србије, 1–3. октобар 2019.



# ПРИНЦИПИ

- » Честитост (валидна интерпретација и аргументоване тврдње)
  - » Поузданост (реализације истраживања и саопштавања резултата)
  - » Објективност (транспарентност и проверљивост)
  - » Непристрастност и независност (у односу на притиске и различите интересе)
  - » Отворена комуникација (доступност)
  - » Дужна пажња (према предмету истраживања, нарочито према испитаницима и експерименталним животињама)
  - » Коректност (навођење извора информација, однос према колегама)
  - » Одговорност према будућим генерацијама (менторство)
- 

# Етички принципи морају се поштовати...

## у свим димензијама научног рада

- » однос према подацима (прикупљање, коришћење, интерпретација)
- » међуљудски односи (између истраживача)
- » однос истраживача према испитаницима
- » саопштавање резултата истраживања
- » понашање у спорним ситуацијама и реакција на кршење етичких стандарда
- » подстицање етичког интегритета у научном раду

## у свим фазама научног рада

- » осмишљавање и планирање
- » реализација
- » рецензија
- » саопштавање резултата

## и важе са све учеснике истраживања

- » истраживаче
- » испитанике
- » публику и кориснике


# Сингапурска изјава о научном интегритету (2010)

## Обавезе

- » Интегритет
- » Поштовање прописа
- » Методе истраживања
- » Протоколи истраживања
- » Налази
- » Ауторство
- » Навођење доприноса сарадника који нису аутори у захвалници
- » Рецензија
- » Сукоб интереса
- » Наступање у јавности
- » Пријављивање неодговорних поступака
- » Реаговање на неодговорне поступке
- » Окружење за истраживачки рад
- » Брига о интересима друштвене заједнице

<http://www.singaporestatement.org/statement.html>

- 
- » Ethics for Researchers (European Commission), 2013, [http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/fp7/89888/ethics-for-researchers\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/fp7/89888/ethics-for-researchers_en.pdf)
  - » Програм Хоризонт 2020 – у свим фазама истраживања: [http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/docs/h2020-funding-guide/cross-cutting-issues/ethics\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/docs/h2020-funding-guide/cross-cutting-issues/ethics_en.htm)
  - » The European Code of Conduct for Research Integrity (European Science Foundation and All European Academies – ALLEA), 2017, [http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/other/hi/h2020-ethics\\_code-of-conduct\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/research/participants/data/ref/h2020/other/hi/h2020-ethics_code-of-conduct_en.pdf)
  - » National Institute of Health, [https://grants.nih.gov/policy/research\\_integrity/index.htm](https://grants.nih.gov/policy/research_integrity/index.htm)
  - » The Office of Research Integrity, <https://ori.hhs.gov/ori-policies>
  - » National Science Foundation, <https://www.nsf.gov/about/>
  - » [Academic Integrity in Research: Code of Practice and Procedure](#) of the University of Oxford
- 

- » Кодекс професионалне етике, 2016,  
<http://bg.ac.rs/files/sr/univerzitet/univ-propisi/Kodeks-profesionalne-etike.pdf>
  - » Правилник о поступку утврђивања неакадемског понашања у изради писаних радова, 2016,  
<http://bg.ac.rs/files/sr/univerzitet/univ-propisi/Pravilnik-neakademsko-pisanih-radova.pdf>
- 

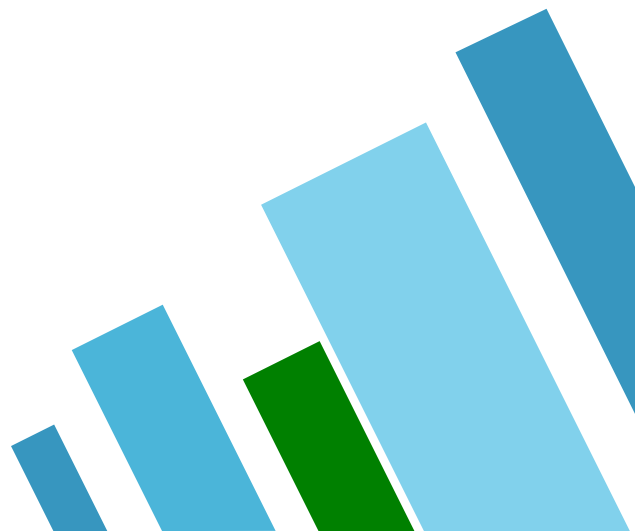
# Злоупотреба

„Злоупотреба у науци обухвата (случајно или намерно) **фабриковање** (измишљање података или резултата), **фалсификовање** (мењање или погрешну интерпретацују података или неодговарајуће извођење експеримената) и **плагирање** (коришћење идеја или текста без навођења њиховог избора).

Ове праксе су усмерене против научних вредности и оне пордивају напредак науке. Штавише, оне могу нанети штету.”



## Узроци злоупотреба

- » Недостатак личног и професионалног интегритета
  - » Притисак у радном окружењу
  - » *Publish or Perish* политика
  - » Изостанак санкције
- 



# Манипулисање подацима

## Фалсификовање

- » Резултати истраживања (подаци) се мењају или се изостављају приликом саопштавања резултата како би се одређене тврдње или хипотезе представиле као тачне.
- » Манипулисање инструментима, материјалима или поступцима.
- » Недозвољена обрада слика.

Један од узрока: *positive-results bias* (“*file drawer effect*”)

Последица: нерепродуцибилни резултати

‘The Hi-Tech War on Science Fraud’. *The Guardian*, 1 February 2017, sec. Science.  
<https://www.theguardian.com/science/2017/feb/01/high-tech-war-on-science>.

## Фабриковање

- » Конструисање (измишљање) и/или додавање резултата који нису добијени током процеса истраживања
- » Тврдње на основу непотпуних података

# Плагијаризам

- » Присвајање туђих идеја, речи или других креативних израза
- » Недвосмислено кршење научне етике
- » Кршење ауторских права.

Плагијаризам је:

- » дословно или готово дословно копирање или парафразирање делова текста другог аутора без јасног навођења извора или обележавања копираног одломка (нпр. наводницима);
- » копирање једначина, илустрација или табела из рада другог аутора без навођења извора и/или без дозволе аутора или власника ауторских права.

# Аутоплагијаризам

“када аутори у ‘новом’ тексту користе делове неког ранијег рада или податке, не обавештавајући читаоце да је исти материјал већ објављен на другом месту”

- » Поновно објављивање већ објављеног рада уз прикривање информације да је рад већ негде објављен (дуплирање)
- » Вештачко повећавање „продуктивности“ аутора објављивањем резултата истраживања у већем броју публикација мањег обима (*salami publication*)
- » Коришћење делова сопствених текстова који су већ објављени.

Roig, Miguel. (2006). Avoiding plagiarism, self-plagiarism, and other questionable writing practices: A guide to ethical writing. Retrieved from <http://facpub.stjohns.edu/~roigm/plagiarism.doc>

Smith, Eldon R. 'Plagiarism, Self-Plagiarism and Duplicate Publication'. *The Canadian Journal of Cardiology* 23, no. 2 (February 2007): 146–47. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2650652/>

<https://www.ithenticate.com/hs-fs/hub/92785/file-5414624-pdf/media/ith-selfplagiarism-whitepaper.pdf>

# Откривање плагијаризма

- » „ручно“ (најчешће током рецензије)
- » уз помоћ софтверских алата (*iThenticate*, *Turnitin* итд.)
  - ◇ упоређивањем нових докумената са текстовима у бази података
  - ◇ критеријуми сличности
  - ◇ ефикасност зависи од садржаја базе података која се користи као референтна колекција, али и од језика на ком је рад написан
  - ◇ не откривају плагирање идеја
  - ◇ провера уз помоћ софтвера представља тек почетак истраге.

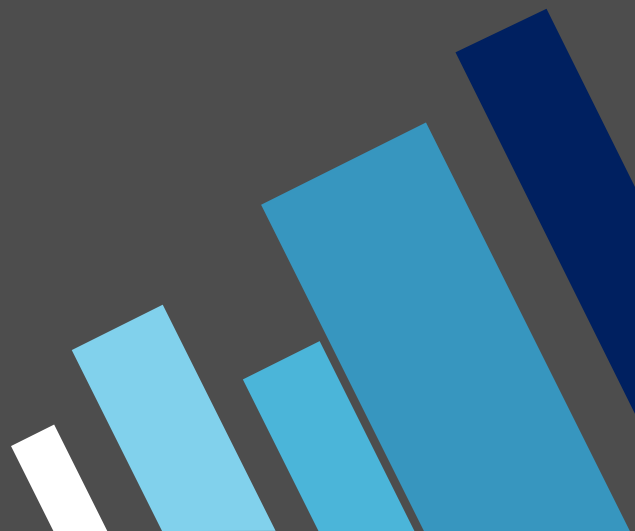
# Плагијаризам – проблеми и спорна питања

- ▶ Допуштени проценат сличности
- ▶ Текст је „колаж“ одломака из других текстова, а извори су уредно цитирани, <http://retractionwatch.com/2014/05/13/the-sins-and-virtues-of-authors-span-a-rather-colorful-palette-new-editor-yanks-plagiarized/>
- ▶ Преписан опис методологије, [http://www.ithenticate.com/plagiarism-detection-blog/bid/94140/The-Challenge-of-Repeating-Methods-While-Avoiding-Plagiarism#.WOP\\_uGclGUK](http://www.ithenticate.com/plagiarism-detection-blog/bid/94140/The-Challenge-of-Repeating-Methods-While-Avoiding-Plagiarism#.WOP_uGclGUK)

Wager, Elizabeth. 'How Should Editors Respond to Plagiarism?: COPE Discussion Paper'. COPE, 26 April 2011. [https://publicationethics.org/files/COPE\\_plagiarism\\_discussion\\_%20doc\\_26%20Apr%2011.pdf](https://publicationethics.org/files/COPE_plagiarism_discussion_%20doc_26%20Apr%2011.pdf).



# Кршење етичких принципа

- Спорне праксе
  - Злоупотреба података прикупљених током истраживања
  - Прекршаји у вези са ауторством
  - Прећуткивање сукоба интереса
  - Непримерено понашање
- 

# Кршење етичких принципа

Кршење етичких принципа није исто што и превара.

Занемаривање (прикривање) података који се не уклапају у хипотезу (не нужно са лошом намером и негативним исходом);

Стварање нереалне слике о резултатима истраживања;

Стварање погрешног утиска да су подаци репродуцибилни;

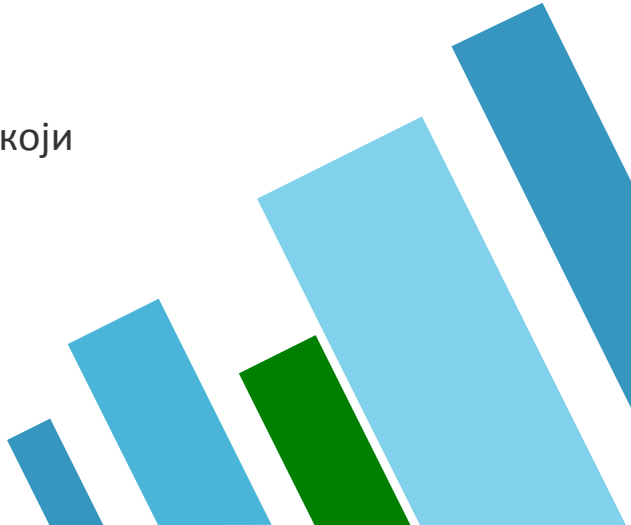
Стварање погрешног утиска о значају добијених резултата;

Примери: селективно дефинисање варијабли, непотпуни подаци о условима под којима је експреимент спроведен, саопштавање само позитивних резултата итд.

R, Dr. 'Questionable Research Practices: Definition, Detect, and Recommendations for Better Practices'. *Replicability-Index*, 24 January 2015. <https://replicationindex.wordpress.com/2015/01/24/questionable-research-practices-definition-detect-and-recommendations-for-better-practices/>.



## Злоупотреба података добијених током истраживања

- » Тенденциозне (погрешне) интерпретације
  - » Уништавање података
  - » Крађа података
  - » Омогућавање приступа неовлашћеним корисницима
  - » Онемогућавање приступа учесницима у истраживању који би морали имати приступ подацима (нпр. осталим члановима истраживачког тима)
  - » Псеудоанонимизација испитаника
- 



# Прекршаји у вези са ауторством

- » Лажно присвајање ауторства
- » Ненавођење аутора
- » „Почасно“ ауторство (када се особа која није учествовала у истраживању и писању рада наводи као аутор)
- » Коришћење услуга „аутора из сенке“
- » Сукоб интереса

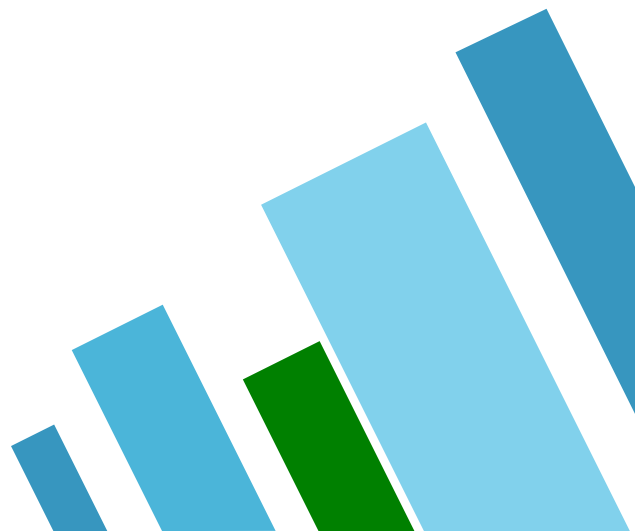
Све је већи број часописа који захтевају да се за сваки рад наведе допринос сваког аутора.

# Сукоб интереса

- » Стварни, вероватан или могућ
- » Ситуације у којима финансијски или други лични интереси могу да доведу у питање професионалност расуђивања и објективност
- » Присутан је независно од тога да ли лични интереси утучу на одлуке и тумачења.
- » Може бити материјалан (финансијски) или нематеријалан
- » Истраживачи су дужни да пријаве сваки потенцијални сукоб интереса.

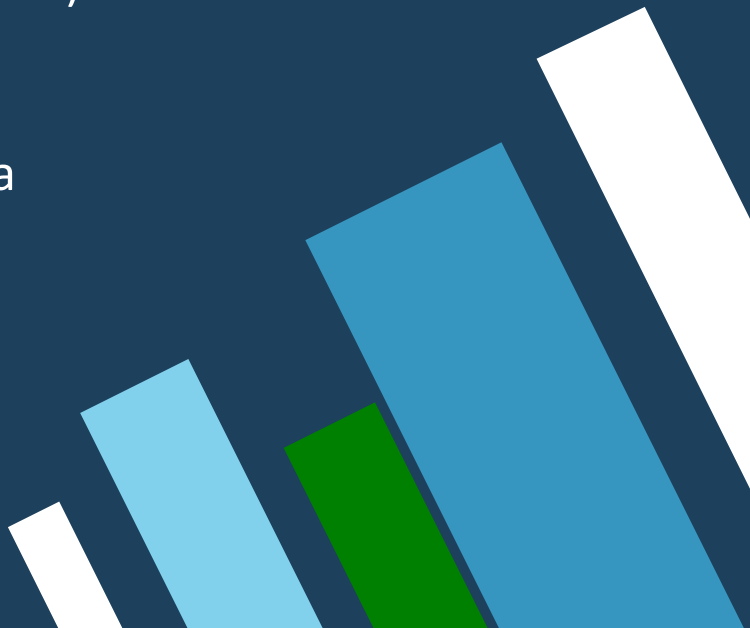


## Непримерено понашање

- » Дискриминација
  - » Узнемиравање
  - » Малтретирање
  - » Насиље
- 



## Последице неетичког понашања у науци

- » Криза репродуцибилности (*replication crisis*)
  - » Криза рецензије
  - » Расте број опозваних објављених радова
  - » Предаторски издавачи
  - » Кршење ауторских права
- 

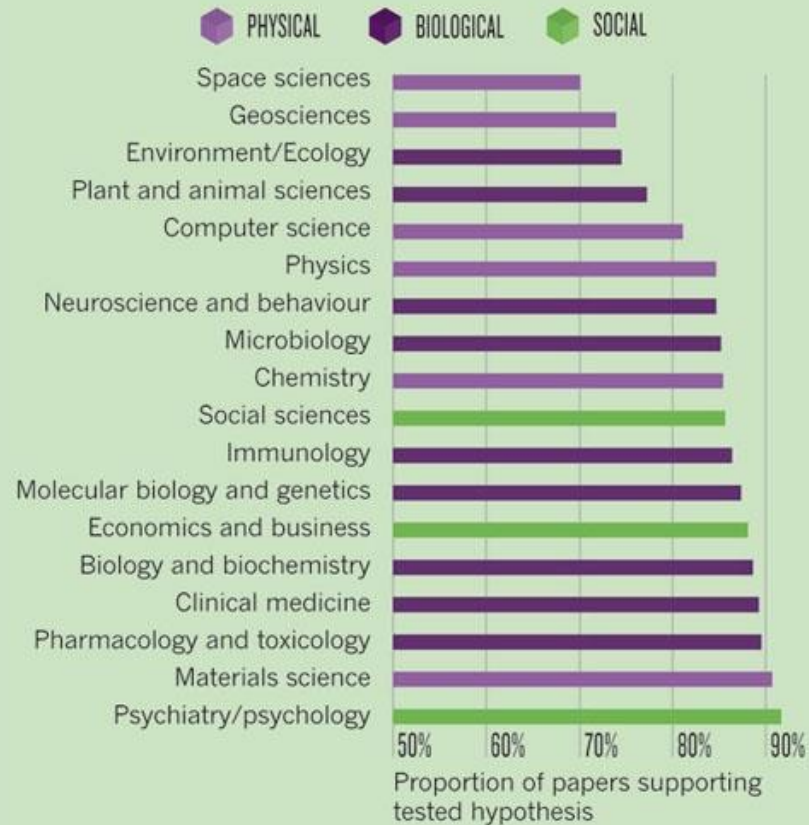
## Криза репродуцибилности

- » *Positive-results bias* (склоност да се објављују само они резултати који потврђују хипотезу)
- » Часописи нерадо објављују резултате који доказују да се претходно објављене студије не могу реплицирати
- » Штури описи методологије у научним радовима
- » Репликационе студије су скупе

Љубазношћу Macmillan Publishers Ltd: Yong, Ed. 2012. "Replication Studies: Bad Copy."  
*Nature News* 485 (7398): 298. doi:10.1038/485298a.

## ACCENTUATE THE POSITIVE

A literature analysis across disciplines reveals a tendency to publish only 'positive' studies — those that support the tested hypothesis. Psychiatry and psychology are the worst offenders.



# Провера репродукцибилности

Поступак којим се утврђује да ли се објављени научни резултати могу добити у новом независном истраживању у ком се користи иста методологија

- » [Reproducibility Project: Psychology](#)
- » Statcheck – софтвер који провером PDF или HTML датотека открива статистичке грешке (<http://statcheck.io/>)  
“Here’s Why More than 50,000 Psychology Studies Are about to Have PubPeer Entries.” 2016. *Retraction Watch*. September 2. <http://retractionwatch.com/2016/09/02/heres-why-more-than-50000-psychology-studies-are-about-to-have-pubpeer-entries/>.

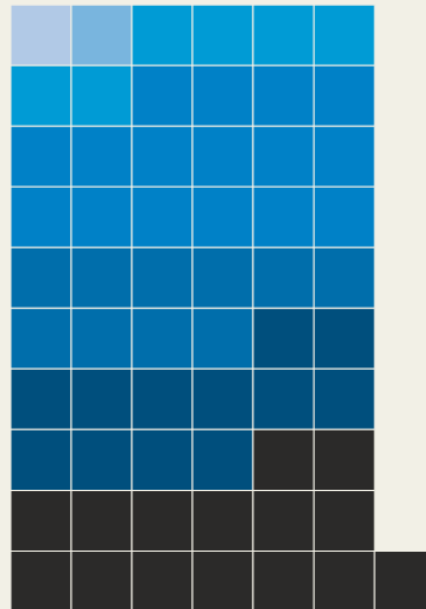
Љубазношћу Macmillan Publishers Ltd: Baker, Monya. 2017. “First Results from Psychology’s Largest Reproducibility Test.” *Nature News*. Accessed April 5. doi:10.1038/nature.2015.17433.

## RELIABILITY TEST

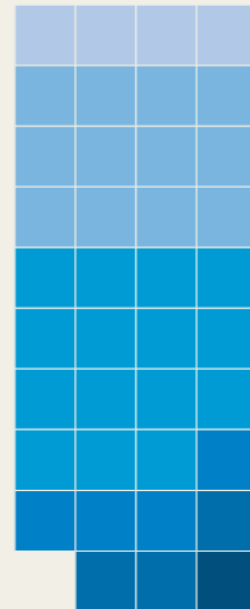
An effort to reproduce 100 psychology findings found that only 39 held up.\* But some of the 61 non-replications reported similar findings to those of their original papers.

### Did replicate match original’s results?

NO: 61



YES: 39



### Replicator’s opinion: How closely did findings resemble the original study:

- Virtually identical
- Extremely similar
- Very similar
- Moderately similar
- Somewhat similar
- Slightly similar
- Not at all similar

\* based on criteria set at the start of each study

# Криза рецензије

## Сврха рецензије

- » Стручна евалуација и провера научног рада пре објављивања
- » како би се елиминисали радови лошег квалитета и
- » како би се исправиле грешке и побољшао квалитет рада

## Проблеми

- » Озбиљна рецензија захтева стручност, време и труд,
- » а рецензенти углавном нису плаћени (што може утицати на њихову мотивацију).
- » Рецензенти могу и да погреше или превиде грешке (нетачне заључке, ненавођење релеватних извора, нерепродуцибилне резултате итд.)

## Негативне последице

- » Објављивање нерепродуцибилних резултата
- » Велики број опозваних радова
- » Лажне рецензије
- » Предаторске издавачке праксе

# Лажне рецензије

- » Часопис ангажује рецензенте које аутори сами препоруче
- » Часопис ангажује рецензенте које изабере гостујући уредник
- » Аутори сами рецензирају своје радове кријући се иза лажних идентитета и лажних *e-mail* адреса
- » Експресне рецензије (у року од 24–48 сати), и све позитивне
- » У неким случајевима у превару су укључене и агенције које ауторима продају позитивне рецензије

Cohen, Adam, Smita Pattanaik, Praveen Kumar, Robert R. Bies, Anthonius de Boer, Albert Ferro, Annette Gilchrist, Geoffrey K. Isbister, Sarah Ross, and Andrew J. Webb. 'Organised Crime against the Academic Peer Review System'. *British Journal of Clinical Pharmacology* 81, no. 6 (1 June 2016): 1012–17. doi:10.1111/bcp.12992.

Haug, Charlotte J. 'Peer-Review Fraud — Hacking the Scientific Publication Process'. *New England Journal of Medicine* 373, no. 25 (17 December 2015): 2393–95. doi:10.1056/NEJMp1512330.

Callaway, Ewen. 'Faked Peer Reviews Prompt 64 Retractions'. *Nature*, 18 August 2015. doi:10.1038/nature.2015.18202.



# Опозивање већ објављених радова (ретракција)

Објављивање изјаве којом се саопштава да објављени рад није валидан

## Разлози

- » Кршење професионалних етичких кодекса
- » Истовремено слање истог рада у више часописа
- » Лажно присвајање ауторства
- » Плагијаризам
- » Манипулација подацима
- » Злоупотреба уопште

Опозвани чланци се не смеју брисати са сајта часописа и морају бити видно обележени!

## RETRACTION NOTE

### Retraction Note to: Input Displacement Neuro-fuzzy Control and Object Recognition by Compliant Multi-fingered Passively Adaptive Robotic Gripper

Dalibor Petković<sup>1</sup> · Shahaboddin Shamshirband<sup>2</sup> · Nor Badrul Anuar<sup>2</sup> · Aznul Qalid Md Sabri<sup>2</sup> · Zulkanain Bin Abdul Rahman<sup>3</sup> · Nenad D. Pavlović<sup>1</sup>

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Retraction Note to: *J Intell Robot Syst* (2016) 82:177–187  
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s10846-015-0182-6>

The Editor-in-Chief has retracted this article [1] because validity of the content of this article cannot be verified. This article showed evidence of substantial text overlap (most notably with the article cited [2]) and authorship manipulation. None of the co-authors agree to this retraction.

#### References

1. Petković, D., Shamshirband, S., Anuar, N.B. et al. *J. Intell. Robot. Syst.* (2016) 82: 177. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10846-015-0182-6>
2. Petković, D., Issa, M., Pavlovic, N.D. et al. *Expert Syst. Appl.* (2012) 39: 13295–13304. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eswa.2012.05.072>

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Author(s):  Type to search  Country(s):

Title:  Type to search

Reason(s) for Retraction:

Subject(s):    Article Type(s):

Journal:

Publisher:

Affiliation(s):  Serbia

Notes:

URL:

[Clear Search](#)[Search](#)

Original Paper

From Date:  To:

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Retraction or Other Notices Title/Subject(s)/Journal — Publisher/Affiliation(s)/Retraction Watch Post URL(s)	Reason(s)	Author(s)	Original Paper Date/PubMedID/DOI	Retraction or Other Notices Date/PubMedID/DOI	Article Type(s) Nature of Notice	Countries Paywalled? Notes
<b>Determination of the most influential factors for number of patents prediction by adaptive neuro-fuzzy technique</b> (B/T) Government; (B/T) Technology; (SOC) Law/Legal Issues; <i>Quality &amp; Quantity — Springer</i> Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, University of Nis, Nis, Serbia Faculty of Economics, University of Nis, Nis, Serbia	+Duplication of Article +Fake Peer Review +Forged Authorship	Milos Milovancevic Dusan Markovic Vlastimir Nikolic Igor Mladenovic	03/03/2016 00000000 10.1007/s11135-016-0326-1	09/12/2019 00000000 10.1007/s11135-019-00937-y	Research Article Retraction	Serbia No
<b>Estimation of the most influential science and technology factors for economic growth forecasting by soft computing technique</b> (B/T) Business - Economics; (B/T) Computer Science; (B/T) Technology; <i>Quality &amp; Quantity — Springer</i> University of Nis, Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, Nis, Serbia University of Nis, Faculty of Economics, Nis, Serbia	+Fake Peer Review +Forged Authorship	Dusan Markovic Igor Mladenovic Milos Milovancevic	02/20/2016 00000000 10.1007/s11135-016-0321-6	09/12/2019 00000000 10.1007/s11135-019-00936-z	Research Article Retraction	Serbia No
<b>Input Displacement Neuro-fuzzy Control and Object Recognition by Compliant Multi-fingered Passively Adaptive Robotic Gripper</b> (B/T) Computer Science; (B/T) Technology; <i>Journal of Intelligent &amp; Robotic Systems — Springer</i> Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, Department for Mechatronics and Control, University of Nis, Nis, Serbia Department of Computer System and Technology, Faculty of Computer Science and Information Technology, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia Department of History, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences Building, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	+Concerns/Issues About Data +Duplication of Article	Dalibor Petkovic Shahaboddin Shamshirband Nor Badrul Anuar Aznuul Qaid Md Sabri Zulkainain Abdul Rahman Nenad D Pavlovic	01/29/2015 00000000 10.1007/s10846-015-0182-6	08/19/2019 00000000 10.1007/s10846-019-01077-z	Research Article Retraction	Malaysia Serbia No 
<b>Predicting turbulent flow friction coefficient using ANFIS technique</b> (B/T) Technology; (PHY) Engineering - General; <i>Signal, Image and Video Processing — Springer</i> Department of Civil Engineering, University of Sistan and Baluchestan, Zahedan, Iran Department of Computer, Payame Noor University, Tehran, Iran Department of Construction Management, University of Houston, Houston, USA Department of Information System, Faculty of Computer Science, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia Department for Mechatronics and Control, Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, University of Nis, Nis, Serbia	+Concerns/Issues About Authorship +Duplication of Article	Sara Bardastani Mohammad Givvehchi Emran Younes Shahin Sajjadi Shahaboddin Shamshirband Dalibor Petkovic	07/26/2016 00000000 10.1007/s11760-016-0948-8	06/15/2019 00000000 10.1007/s11760-019-01519-z	Research Article Retraction	Iran Malaysia Serbia United States No
<b>Adaptation of ANFIS model to assess thermal comfort of an urban square in moderate and dry climate</b> (B/T) Computer Science; (B/T) Urban Planning; (ENV) Environmental Sciences; <i>Stochastic Environmental Research and Risk Assessment — Springer</i> Department of Architecture, Faculty of Art, Architecture and Urban Planning, Najafabad Branch, Islamic Azad University, Najafabad, Iran Department of Civil Engineering, Faculty of Engineering, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia Institute of Ocean and Earth Sciences, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia Department of Computer System and Technology, Faculty of Computer Science and Information Technology, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia	+Concerns/Issues about Third Party Involvement +Duplication of Article	Shahab Kariminia Sherwin Motamedi Shahaboddin Shamshirband Dalibor Petkovic Chandrabhushan Roy Roslan Hashim	07/02/2015 00000000 10.1007/s00477-015-1116-3	05/29/2019 00000000 10.1007/s00477-019-01673-3	Research Article Expression of concern	Iran Malaysia Serbia No

## “Hindsight’s a bitch.” Colleagues dissect painful retraction

with 8 comments

Two blog posts are shining additional light on a recent retraction that included some unanswered questions — namely, the identity of the researcher who admitted to manipulating the results.

To recap: *Psychological Science* recently announced it was retracting a paper about the relationship between the words you use and your mood [after a graduate student tampered with the results](#). But the sole author — [William Hart](#), an assistant professor at the University of Alabama — was not responsible.

The post raised some questions — for instance, who was the graduate student, and if his or her work was so influential to a paper, why was he/she not listed as an author? Hart declined to identify the student, but two new blogs — including [one by one of Hart’s collaborators at the University of Alabama](#) — are providing more details.

In [our original post](#), Hart told us he discovered the fraud after he posted the student’s data from another project online, and an outside expert raised concerns. In a recent post, [Rolf Zwaan](#) at Erasmus University Rotterdam [identifies himself as the outside expert that questioned the data](#).

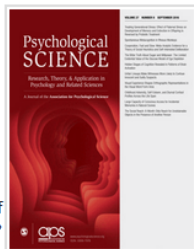
In his post, Zwaan refers to the student as “Fox;” he clarified to us that it is a pseudonym:

“ I didn’t want to use the person’s actual name until it was clear they were the only culprit.

Zwaan writes that he discovered the problems with Fox’s data while trying — unsuccessfully — to replicate one of Hart’s papers, on which Fox was not listed as co-author. Since Zwaan was publishing his findings, Hart and his co-author submitted a commentary that included new data, and listed Fox as the first author. Once Hart’s team uploaded the new data to the Open Science Framework, Zwaan spotted numerous duplications — more than 70, among a list of 194 subjects. The two sides underwent some back and forth, and Zwaan told us the process became “contentious.”

“ The editors of the journal [publishing the replication effort] did their very best to be evenhanded in this difficult situation.. I admired this but it meant that I had to mobilize all my co-authors of the replication paper to get our point across. I’m not sure what went on on the other side, but there clearly was an unwillingness to believe the data were fake.

Last week, a colleague of Hart’s, [Alexa Tullett](#), posted another essay on Zwaan’s site, saying Hart asked her to verify the data after Fox admitted he had deleted some data for “confidentiality” issues:



## Something new: A journal publishes running tally of retractions

without comments

Here’s something we haven’t seen before: A journal based in Serbia recently began listing all the articles it has retracted, all due to plagiarism.

Although preventing plagiarism is hardly a new goal for journals, creating a [web page](#) dedicated to retractions is certainly a novel attempt. (Even the [home page](#) has a link to the page, called “Retracted Articles.”)

This past February, the *Journal of Process Management – New Technologies International* did exactly that. Currently, [this page](#) on the journal’s website features five papers, all retracted in 2016, along with links to notices which indicate the original, plagiarized article.

First, let’s list the [notice](#) for “[Impact of shopper’s creativeness on shopping methods: A case-study of students of University of Delhi \(India\)](#),” published in 2014:

“ At the initiative of the Editorial Board Journal of Process Management – New Technologies and with the consent of the authors, paper of the author Upadhyaya, M., Impact of shopper’s creativeness on shopping methods: A case-study of students of University of Delhi (India) – which was published in JPMNT – Journal of Process Management – New Technologies, Volume 2 Issue 3, July 2014 (41–47), withdraws because it is a plagiarism paper of the authors Olumide Olasimbo Jaiyeoba, Frederick Odongo Opeda, Impact of Consumer Innovativeness on Shopping Styles: A Case-Study of Limkokwing University Students (Botswana), Business and Management Horizons ISSN 2326–0297 2013, Vol. 1, No. 2.

We contacted the journal — which is not indexed by [Clarivate Analytics’ Web of Science](#), formerly part of [Thomson Reuters](#) — to find out more about its unique way of keeping track of retractions.

The journal’s spokesperson Ana Kostić Stojić explained that the journal began publishing its quarterly issues in 2013, and in 2015 wanted to make its editorial process more rigorous. To do so, the journal partnered with the Centre for Evaluation in Education and Science (CEES), which subsequently scanned all published papers for plagiarism. Based on that assessment, the journal determined that five articles had been plagiarized.

Of course, at many journals it’s possible to find retractions by performing a search. So why create a link that lists all of them? The journal’s editor-in-chief [Predrag Trajković](#) told us that the list represents the journal’s attempt to deter authors from plagiarizing, and ultimately enhance the “global quality and value” of papers:

“ A single list is inserted that authors see. The authors should not send plagiarism when they see that such works are retracted.



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<http://retractionwatch.com/>

## Spanish lab admits to image manipulation, retracts one paper, corrects another

with 2 comments

A group has retracted one paper and corrected another in the *Journal of Biological Chemistry (JBC)* for image manipulations.

Last author [José G. Castaño](#) told us the manipulation occurred at the Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, where he and one other co-author are based. He declined to name who was responsible.

Here's the [retraction notice](#) for "[Cytomegalovirus promoter up-regulation is the major cause of increased protein levels of unstable reporter proteins after treatment of living cells with proteasome inhibitors](#):"



This article has been withdrawn by the authors. In Fig. 3, the same images were used to represent the results of different experimental conditions for EGFPd2 mRNA levels between samples 6 and 7 and samples 12 and 13 and for  $\beta$ -actin mRNA between samples 1 and 2. The background was inappropriately adjusted in the tubulin panel. In Fig. 7, the same images were used to represent different experimental conditions for protein-disulfide isomerase (PDI) mRNA in samples 2, 5, 6, and 9, and 11 and 12. Additionally, sample 3 was reused as sample 4 and for ribosomal RNA (rRNA). In Fig. 8C, the same image was used to represent the results of different experimental conditions between GFPu (*lane 9*) and EYFP (*lane 9*). In [supplemental Fig. 2](#), the same images were used to represent the results of different experimental conditions for PDI mRNA samples 5 and 6. In [supplemental Fig. 6](#), the same images were used to represent the results of different experimental conditions for  $\beta$ -actin mRNA between samples 2 and 4 and between samples 6 and 7. The same images were used to represent the results of different experimental conditions in the tubulin immunoblots between sample 2 in the *left hand panel* and sample 1 in the *right hand panel*.

The 2009 paper has been cited 11 times according to [Thomson Reuters Web of Science](#).

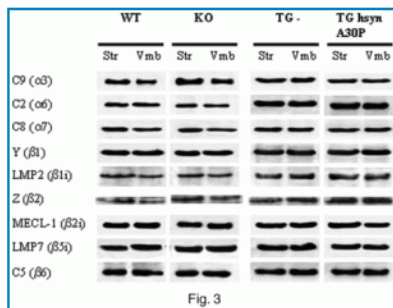
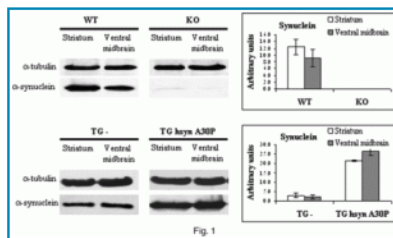
We asked last author Castaño which authors were responsible for the image issues. He told us:

None of the co-authors of this paper from other institutions have any responsibility in the image manipulation that resulted in the retraction.

The other author on the paper affiliated with the Universidad Autónoma de Madrid is first author [Beatriz Alvarez-Castelao](#) — she was a postdoc there when the work was completed, and now, according to her LinkedIn profile, appears to be a postdoc at the Max Planck Institute for Brain Research. She's the first author on the retracted paper and second author on the corrected paper. Castaño declined to clarify if he or Alvarez-Castelao was responsible for the manipulation.

Next, the [correction notice](#) for " [\$\alpha\$ -tubulin expression levels do not significantly affect proteasome function and expression in mice and stably transfected PC12 cell lines](#):"

The data shown in [Figs. 1](#) and [3](#) were not correct. The lower  $\alpha$ -tubulin blot images in [Fig. 1](#) were reused in [Fig. 3](#) and were incorrectly labeled MECL-1 ( $\beta$ 2i). The last four bands in the Y( $\beta$ 1) panel in [Fig. 3](#) were reused in the Z( $\beta$ 2) panel. The corrected figures represent results from replicate experiments performed at the same time as the original experiments. These corrections do not change the interpretation of the results or the conclusions of this work.



The 2004 paper has been cited 31 times.

Regarding this correction, Castaño told us:

Again, and I want to make it clear to you, none of the co-authors of this paper from other institutions have any responsibility in the image manipulation.

It's not the first time we've seen a journal fix image manipulation with a correction notice, rather than misconduct — a chemistry journal did the same in 2014, also [reasoning that the overall conclusions remained valid](#).

We've reached out to Alvarez-Castelao and to the Dean of Science at Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, and will update this post with anything else we learn.

# Борба против злоупотреба

- » Пријављивање злоупотреба надлежним телима
- » Истрага
- » Санкционисање злоупотреба
- » Правне мере
- » Јавна дискусија (укључујући и блогове и платформе за перманентну рецензију)
- » Примена принципа отворене науке (отворени приступ публикацијама и примарним подацима, транспарентност)
- » Развијање метода за откривање злоупотреба

# Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE)

- » Непрофитна организација коју је 1997. основала група уредника медицинских часописа
- » Помаже уредницима и издавачима часописа у вези са питањима везаним за етику у науном издаваштву
- » Дефинише смернице за разрешавање случајева кршења етичких принципа у истраживању и публикавању

## Правила понашања

- » [Code of Conduct and Best Practice Guidelines for Journal Editors](#)
- » [Code of Conduct for Journal Publishers](#)

## Међународни стандарди за уреднике и ауторе

<http://publicationethics.org/node/11184>

## Смернице

- » <http://publicationethics.org/resources/guidelines> (спорови у вези са ауторством, рециклирање текста, сагласност испитаника, рецензија, опозивање спорних радова)

# Flowcharts

The flowcharts are designed to help editors follow COPE's Core Practices and implement its advice when faced with cases of suspected misconduct and have been translated into a number of different languages. They can be downloaded individually (English only) or as a complete set.



Topic ▾

Showing 1–20 of 26 results

Order by Date ▾

## Flowcharts

### What to do if you suspect peer review manipulation

COPE's flowchart on what to do if you suspect peer review manipulation discovered either during or after the peer review process....

- ✓ [Allegations of misconduct](#)
- ✓ [Peer review processes](#)

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## Flowcharts

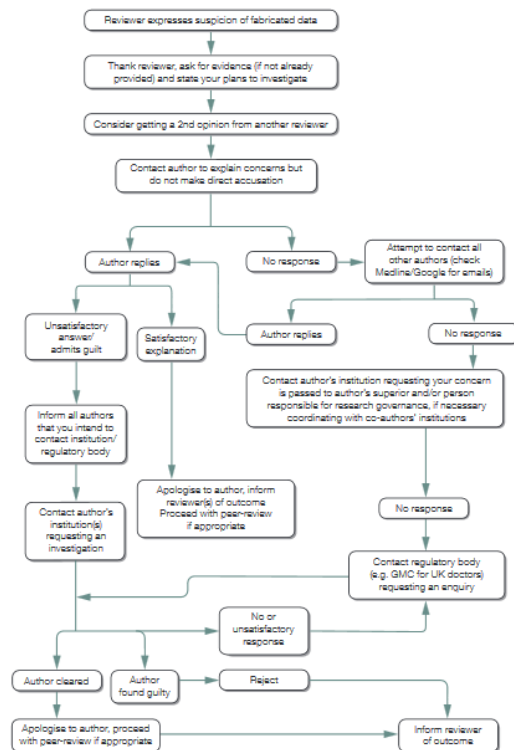
### What to do if you suspect image manipulation in a published article

COPE's guidance in the form of a flowchart on what to do if you suspect that images in a published article have been manipulated....

- ✓ [Journal management](#)

## What to do if you suspect fabricated data

### (a) Suspected fabricated data in a submitted manuscript



Developed for COPE by Liz Wager of Sideview ([www.sideview.com](http://www.sideview.com)) © 2019 Committee on Publication Ethics First published 2008

A non-exclusive licence to reproduce these flowcharts may be applied for by writing to: [cope\\_administrator@publicationethics.org](mailto:cope_administrator@publicationethics.org)

Case

On-going

## Duplicate submission and authorship dispute

2019

A case report was submitted to our journal (journal X) in February and accepted for publication in September that same year. In late September, the first author on the manuscript contacted us to inform us that this exact case report had just been published in another journal (journal Y) by some of his colleagues, including some of the authors of our manuscript. In the initial submission to our...

- ✓ [Authorship and contributorship](#)
- ✓ [Post-publication discussions and corrections](#)

Case

Case Closed

## Suspected plagiarism

2019

A single author submitted a paper to our journal. A similarity check revealed 48% similarity with another published paper. The published paper was by different authors—5 in total. The similarities between the papers were in the introduction, methods and discussion sections. The submitting author did not reference the published article. We queried the corresponding author but have not rec...

- ✓ [Allegations of misconduct](#)
- ✓ [Intellectual property](#)

Case

On-going

## Possible plagiarism

2019

We received an email from a whistleblower notifying us about possible plagiarism in two chapters published by us, both authored by the same two authors. The whistleblower accused the authors of substantial plagiarism. In both chapters there were, indeed, certain unattributed parts of the text, although the majority was properly attributed. Some of the unattributed parts were authored by...

# COPE – Cases

- База података која се може претраживати по кључним речима
- Преко 500 случајева доступно је и нерегистрованим корисницима
- Уз опис случаја дата је препорука тима стручњака
- Исход (за неке случајеве)



# Reviewer requesting addition of multiple citations of their own work

## Case number:

19-01

### Case text (Anonymised):

A handling editor noticed a reviewer report where the reviewer instructed the author to cite multiple publications by the same reviewer in their manuscript. The handling editor noted a similar instance involving this reviewer from the past and requested the editorial office to look into his reviewing history. This uncovered a concerning pattern of behaviour where the reviewer habitually asked authors to add citations to his work when reviewing their manuscript, often when there was no scientifically legitimate reason to do so.

A deeper analysis of this reviewer's activity showed that he predominantly asked for his own papers to be

### Forum webinars

Our next [Forum](#), where members discuss cases, is:

**Monday 11 November 2019**

# Editor manipulation of impact factor

## Case number:

18-09

### Case text (Anonymised):

An editor in chief of a major medical journal in a specialty field is also an author. The editor submits a manuscript to a competing journal in the same field. The manuscript receives moderately favourable reviews and the authors are invited to respond to the reviewer input and submit a revised manuscript. In the communication from that journal's editor in chief, the authors are asked to cite additional references, both of which are from the same journal. The references are only peripherally related to the topic of the manuscript and are within the time frame of publication that will influence the impact factor.

*Question(s) for the COPE Forum*

- Is using the manuscript review process to increase citations of your journal ethical?

### Forum webinars

Our next [Forum](#), where members discuss cases, is:

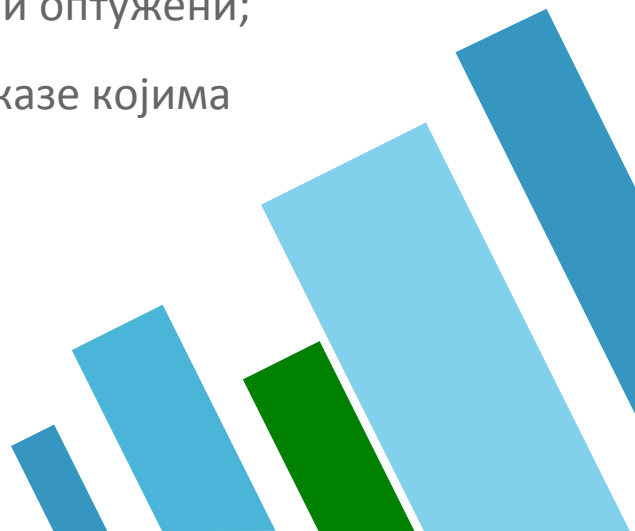
**Monday 11  
November 2019**

[Submit your case](#)

by:  
**Friday 25 October**



# Узбуњивање и истрага

- » Формална процедура пријављивања наводне злоупотребе на основу доказа;
  - » Узбуњивач није одговоран за даљу истрагу;
  - » Предузимају се мере којима се штите и узбуњивач и оптужени;
  - » Свим странама се мора дати прилика да изнесу доказе којима располажу;
  - » Спорови понекад завршавају на суду.
- 

## Broken windows, threats, and detention: Is whistleblowing worth it?

with 3 comments

Several years ago, a UK academic living in Thailand for decades decided to expose the fact that a Thai official had plagiarized his PhD thesis. And he's paid the price. Last year, [Wyn Ellis](#) was held in a Thai airport for five days, as officials claimed he was a "danger to Thai society." As some new developments have emerged in the case, Ellis ponders the after-effects of his actions.



Wyn Ellis

This month marks the 4<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the very public revocation by Chulalongkorn University of the PhD degree of Supachai Lorlowhakarn, the former director of Thailand's National Innovation Agency (NIA), for ethical violations, and plagiarism of his thesis.

For me, as the [original whistleblower](#) who first alerted authorities to the problems with Lorlowhakarn's PhD thesis, the knowledge that justice was eventually served is far from cause for celebration. Indeed, the Byzantine twists and turns, the lawsuits, surveillance, physical attacks, and even death threats over the past nine years have — without a doubt — taken their toll on my family and I, and should serve as a salutary lesson to anyone harboring naive notions of civic duty. This was certainly my own motivation back then, as an advocate and passionate supporter of Thai science and innovation.

Here are some of the threats I encountered: Listening to a surreal, disembodied voice on the line, yet again informing me of my own address, and how he intends to abduct and kill my family and myself; the shock of a [large rock smashed into my car window](#) on two occasions as my wife and I drove to court hearings. I experienced repeated 'investigations' of my tax and immigration status; attempts to have me kicked out of my job, my PhD studies, even my own adopted country. And of course, the nine lawsuits and police reports, which could have landed me in a Thai prison for years. Looking back at such systemic and long-term intimidation, it seems incredible that anyone would continue to pursue such a cause, given the very real prospect of rocks being replaced by bullets. The pressure cost Erika Fry, the Bangkok Post investigative journalist who [famously broke the story in 2009](#), her job; facing criminal defamation charges while those against her employer were dropped, she [jumped bail and returned home to the USA](#).

Would I do it again? Absolutely. My wife, who is Thai, and was formerly a lecturer and researcher in agriculture until her retirement, is possibly even more passionate than I in her advocacy for academic integrity and ethics in Thai science and education. Without her constant support and strength, we would never have accomplished the feat of prevailing in nine legal cases against such a well-connected and resourceful adversary, with everything to lose.

## After court verdict, BMJ retracts 26-year-old paper

with 5 comments

Today, *The BMJ* retracted a [1989 paper about the role of breastfeeding and formula](#) in infant eczema — 20 years after the data were called into question by a university report.

However, the report was kept secret — due, by some accounts, to alleged threats of a lawsuit. That is, until this year, when author Ranjit Kumar Chandra — who once dubbed himself the "[father of nutritional immunology](#)" — lost a [\\$132 million libel case](#). That case, against the Canadian Broadcasting Company (CBC) for airing a three-part documentary series on allegations of fraud against Chandra, pushed the report by his former employer Memorial University of Newfoundland into the public domain.

At 26 years, the *BMJ* retraction is a runner up for the longest amount of time a journal has taken to retract a paper. (We know of another retraction that was [27 years in the making](#), and a scientist who [requested the retraction](#) of some passages of a 1955 article in 2007, after the article [became fodder for creationists](#).)

Here's the first part of the [retraction note](#):

“ On 28 October 2015, *The BMJ* retracted this article, published in 1989: Chandra RK, Puri S, Hamed A. Influence of maternal diet during lactation and use of formula feeds on development of atopic eczema in high risk infants. *BMJ* 1989;299:228–30.

*The BMJ* has retracted the article after receiving a copy of an inquiry into the research of R K Chandra, which was conducted by the Memorial University of Newfoundland and completed in August 1995. The university did not publish the inquiry report at the time. Nor did it notify the editors of journals that had published articles by Chandra that were considered in the report. The *BMJ* obtained a copy of the report when it came into the public domain as a result of Chandra taking and losing a legal action against the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC), which aired television programmes about Chandra in 2006.

The note includes quotes from the university report:

“ The inquiring committee experienced great difficulty with its work, but its final conclusion was that “scientific misconduct has been committed by Dr Chandra.”

It looked at three studies and found that:

“absolutely no raw data (or files) of any kind were exhibited”




# PubPeer

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- Коментари се модерирају
- Могу се коментарисати само чланци који имају DOI
- Коментари се најчешће односе на: материјалне грешке, плагијаризам, манипулације везане за слике и податке
- Додатак за интернет претраживач који омогућава да се успостави веза између чланака у часописима и базама података и PubPeer-а

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**Data fabrication and other reasons for non-random sampling in 5087 randomised, controlled trials in anaesthetic and general medical journals**

Anaesthesia (2017) - 7 Comments  
pubmed: 28580651 doi: 10.1111/anae.13938 issn: 1365-2044 isrc: 0003-2409

J. B. Carlisle   
Department of Anaesthesia, Peri-operative Medicine and Intensive Care, Torbay Hospital, UK.


#1 Unregistered Submission commented 2 years ago

Some discussion here:

<http://steamtraen.blogspot.fr/2017/06/exploring-john-carlises-bombshell.html>

In my humble and inexperienced opinion, the problem of correlations between variables seems quite awkward, as their existence could cause combined p-values to be erroneously extreme, increasing false positives. Evaluation of possible correlations would involve consideration of the precise nature of each variable and the knowledge that doesn't exist.

The problem of multiple comparisons seems to have been controlled by choosing a very small number of variables and by calibrating the method empirically against papers retracted for known data problems. Calibration can't really guard against the problem of correlated variables, because there is no way to know if the same variables/correlations would occur in different studies.

 report

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Anaesthesia, 2017 Aug;72(8):944-952. doi: 10.1111/anae.13938. Epub 2017 Jun 4.

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**Data fabrication and other reasons for non-random sampling in 5087 randomised, controlled trials in anaesthetic and general medical journals.**


Information

anaesthesia. 2018]  
aesthesia. 2018]

Randomised controlled trials have been retracted after publication because of data fabrication and inadequate ethical approval. Some trials have included baseline variables, for instance, age, height or weight. Statistical tests can determine the probability of a given result by a certain means, given their standard deviation and the number of participants in each group. Randomised, controlled trials are retracted after the data distributions have been calculated as improbable. Most retracted trials have been written by and published by specialist anaesthetic journals. I wanted to explore whether the distribution of baseline data in trials

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J. B. Carlisle 

First published: 04 June 2017 | <https://doi.org/10.1111/anae.13938>

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This article is accompanied by an editorial by Loadsman and McCulloch, Anaesthesia 2017; 72: [931-5](#). You can respond to this article at <http://www.anaesthesiacorrespondence.com>

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### Eye for Manipulation: A Profile of Elisabeth Bik

The microbiologist has turned her attention full-time to unearthing problematic figures in papers—for free.

May 7, 2019

ADAM MARCUS, IVAN ORANSKY, RETRACTION WATCH



**E**lisabeth Bik describes herself as a "super-introvert," the kind of person prone to weeping in closets after prolonged exposure to other people.

ABOVE: ELIZABETH BIK

That's not a hypothetical, either.

But Bik, a microbiologist by training, has managed to carve out a niche for herself in science—one that doesn't require her to interact much with other people and is perfectly suited to someone whose idea of a good time is spending 12 solid hours on a weekend scrutinizing images for signs of manipulation.

What started as a hobby has become a passion. Bik estimates that she has spent roughly 5,000 hours examining papers over the past five years. In the process, she estimates, she has identified in the neighborhood of 2,000 articles with problematic images. In 2016, she and two other researchers, Ferric Fang and Arturo Casadevall, published an [article in \*mBio\*](#) reporting on 784 papers—of more than 20,000 screened—with evidence of inappropriately manipulated Western blots. Her work has prompted dozens of retractions.

Now, after years of having day jobs in academia and biotech, Bik has decided to devote herself full time to investigating image manipulation—and to do it all as an unpaid volunteer.

Casadevall, a microbiologist and immunologist at the Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, calls Bik "clearly gifted in her ability to spot problems with figures. I had no idea how to look at figures to spot duplications or cropping problems and working with Elisabeth was an education for me."



## Отворена наука у борби против кршења етичких принципа

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