AUTHORSHIP & PLAGIARISM

Objectives
The participants will:
• Define who can be an author
• Debate how to acknowledge the contributions of others
• Present ways to avoid plagiarism
Teaching Methods

• Discussion
• Assemble in groups to answer case study (one representative)
• Poster presentations
ACTIVITY 1 (10 min)

WHY DO SCIENTISTS PUBLISH?

Call our reasons from your tables
WHY PUBLISH SCIENTIFIC WORK?

Communicate new scientific methods, findings, ideas, and questions.

Put new methods, findings, ideas, and questions in context of prior knowledge and others’ work.

Create a formal record of data and interpretation.

Provide standardized mechanism for peer review to critique, validate, and promote new work.

Permit others to replicate or extend the work and develop new questions.

Increase public awareness and understanding of science, which may increase funding.
ACTIVITY 2 (10 min)

HAVE YOU ENCOUNTERED AUTHORSHIP PROBLEMS?

- Discuss in your group and make a list
- Read the thoughts of your colleagues
CRITERIA FOR AUTHORSHIP

- Criteria are increasingly formal and stringent.
- Named authors get credit and take responsibility for the contents of the paper and the conduct of the research that it reports.
- Authorship implies a substantive intellectual contribution, but “significant” may vary by field, journal, and study.
- Journals increasingly require authors to specify their respective contributions in writing in a formal declaration or checklist.
ACTIVITY 2 (cont. -5 min)

LET’S MAKE A LIST OF AUTHORSHIP CRITERIA
CRITERIA FOR AUTHORSHIP

1. Substantial contributions to conception or design of the work; or the acquisition, analysis or interpretation of data for the work;
2. Drafting the work or revising it critically for important intellectual content;
3. Final approval of the version to be published;
4. Agreement to be accountable for all aspects of the work in ensuring that questions related to the accuracy or integrity of any part ... are appropriately investigated and resolved.

ALL AUTHORS SHOULD MEET CONDITIONS 1,2,3 and 4

http://www.icmje.org

International Committee of Medical Journal Editors
PLAGIARISM

“(T)he theft or misappropriation of intellectual property and the substantial unattributed textual copying of another's work.”


“Appropriation of another person's ideas, processes, results, or words without giving appropriate credit.”

OSTP Definition of Research Misconduct (65 FR 76260-76264, December 2000)
What Is Plagiarism?

**Deliberate Plagiarism**
- Rewriting from books or articles
- Copying & pasting from web pages and online sources to create a *patchwork* writing
- Buying, downloading, or borrowing a paper

**Accidental Plagiarism**
- Not knowing when & how to cite
- Not knowing how to paraphrase or summarize
- Not knowing what "common knowledge" is
- Recycling an old paper
WHEN IN DOUBT...INCLUDE THE CITATION

Citation identifies the source and authority of the material, and attributes credit and responsibility for the work.

Direct quotes *always* need a citation, even quotes from a textbook, but direct quotes should be used only when the specific language is essential.

“Common knowledge” and specialized terms may still need a citation.

Formats vary by field and journal – check the Instructions to Contributors.

*Citation also shows that YOU know the literature.*
QUESTIONS FOR FINAL DISCUSSION

1. Do the journals that you read have formal criteria for authorship? If so, where can you find them?

2. What does the order of authorship mean? (What did the first, second, third,… last author DO?)

3. How many authors do papers in your field usually have? What is a “reasonable” number of authors on a paper?

4. How can co-authors be sure of the integrity of their colleagues’ work?

5. Hwang’s co-authors include trainees who gave oocytes to his research. Is this appropriate?

6. Was Gerald Schatten appropriately included as an author under ICMJE guidelines?

7. What are some strategies to reduce conflicts over authorship?
Goals:
Participants will be learn how to give appropriate credit for intellectual contributions to scientific work and teach students to do so.

Objectives:
Participants will be able to:
• Define who can be an author
• Know how to acknowledge others’ contributions
• Describe professional standards of plagiarism
• Describe how to avoid plagiarism