

Ethics Research Publication

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Why should there be research ethics?

- **To protect participants /patients /society /resources /researcher?**
- **To ensure accuracy of scientific knowledge**
- **To protect intellectual and property rights**

To protect participants/patients/society/resources

- **Protect from harm**
- **Show respect - privacy /confidentiality**
- **- informed consent**
- **Refrain from Coercion and undue inducement**
When do incentives amount to coercion/undue inducement?

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2600442>

- **Refrain from exploitation of vulnerable participants Who are the vulnerable groups?**
- **Refrain from indiscriminate use of resources**
- **Ensure Favorable Risk-Benefit Ratio: risk should be minimized & potential benefit to society must outweigh risks**

To ensure accuracy of scientific knowledge

- Should be methodically rigorous - Scientific validity
- Fair subject selection: with inclusion / exclusion criteria & a valid number of subjects in order to project results to the population
- State research method clearly so that another person can conduct advanced study in future by using publication

Is it ethical to copy the methodology from a published paper?

- Do not gloss research method
- Should not falsify/modify/omit data
- **Use actual data for analysis/cannot include someone else's data**
- **Report errors**
- Be aware of conflict of interest
- Should not withhold and/or 'vaguening up' information
- **Keep data and material for 5 years**
- **Data and material should be available to others**

- **Do not present/publish paper from incomplete research or from anticipated outcomes**
- **Should not duplicate publications and submissions**
- **Avoid piecemeal publication**
- **Should be reviewed Independently by unaffiliated individuals**

Scientific misconduct

- **Fraud: invention/fabrication of data**
- **Plagiarism: copying data, ideas, text without acknowledgement of source**
- **Piracy: infringement of a copyright**
- **Submitting/Publishing the same paper to different journals**

Scientific misconduct ...

- **Not informing a collaborator of your intent to file a patent in order to make sure that you are the sole inventor**
- **Including a colleague as an author on a paper in return for a favor even though the colleague did not make a serious contribution to the paper**

- **Trimming outliers from a data set without discussing your reasons in paper**
- **Using an inappropriate statistical technique in order to enhance the significance of your research**
- **Bypassing the peer review process and announcing your results through a press conference without giving peers adequate information to review your work**

- **Conducting a review of the literature that fails to acknowledge contributions of others**
- **Stretching the truth on a grant application in order to convince reviewers that your project will make a significant contribution to the field**
- **Giving the same research project to two graduate students in order to see who can do it the fastest**

- **Overworking, neglecting, or exploiting research students**
- **Making derogatory comments and personal attacks in your review of author's submission**
- **Making significant deviations from the research protocol approved by the Review Board without informing the committee**

- **Not reporting an adverse event in a human research experiment**
- **Wasting animals in research**
- **Exposing students and staff to biological risks**
- **Rejecting a manuscript for publication without even reading it**

- **Sabotaging someone's work**
- **Rigging an experiment so you know how it will turn out**
- **Deliberately overestimating the clinical significance of a new drug in order to obtain economic benefits**

**CODE of ETHICS
for MEDICAL RESEARCH PUBLICATION**



ISMP

**International
Society
for Medical
Publication
Professionals™**

Vision Statement (ISMPP)

The International Society for Medical Publication Professionals™ (ISMPP) is a non-profit, voluntary professional association.

Our **VISION** is to be the leading global authority on the ethical and effective publication of medical research to inform treatment decisions.

Our **MISSION** is to advance the medical publication profession globally through:

- enhanced integrity and transparency in medical publications
- improved standards and best practices
- education, advocacy, and professional collaborations

ISMPP has developed and adopted these ethical principles as a professional standard and resource for all medical publication professionals.

Principles for Publication Practices

Ensuring medical publications are **scientifically and ethically sound**, and comply with laws, regulations, policies, and ethical principles governing professional practice and related activities

Ensuring that **scientific and clinical integrity** is an indispensable attribute of the publication development process and of the resulting publication

Opposing behavior that violates accepted ethical or legal standards

Providing precise and accurate information in all representations of qualifications, experience, competency, and performance of services

Neither offering nor accepting inappropriate payments, gifts, or other benefits that could influence professional actions and judgment

Publication Planning and Execution

Adhering to the highest standards of applicable laws, accepted publication guidelines, and ethical guidelines on role-associated responsibilities, authorship, and content

Strictly avoiding **plagiarism**, duplication, and any other unethical practices

Ensuring the timely reporting and publication of all study results regardless of outcome

Providing clinical trial registry numbers for studies involving human subjects

Ensuring accuracy, completeness, and a **lack of bias in publications**

Publication Ethics

- Adhering to high standards for scientific rigor and excellence
- Unbiased submission and review of manuscripts, regardless of source and content, including negative or inconclusive results
- Submission and publication of manuscripts in a timely and appropriate manner
- Implementation of robust procedures that detect, discourage, and rebuke ghostwriting, plagiarism, publication bias, and other unethical publication practices
- Adoption of standard practices that require full disclosure of author contributions, financial and editorial support, and actual and potential conflicts of interest to their readership
- Establishment of clear policies and guidelines governing the conduct of publication professionals including, but not limited to, requiring full disclosure of potential conflicts of interest
- Ensuring that the commercial needs and interests do not influence the scientific rigor of the publication review process

Disclosure

Accurate disclosure of all information regarding actual and potential conflicts of interest, including, but not limited to, compensation, stock ownership, intellectual property considerations, or other financial benefits or in-kind value provided



Providing appropriate information about financial contributions or other support relating to publication development, including, but not limited to, support for medical writing and sources of funding for studies being reported



Acknowledgment and accurate disclosure of the role of contributors who do not satisfy accepted authorship criteria



Opposition of guest authorship (authors who do not meet authorship criteria), ghost authorship (individuals who meet authorship criteria and are not identified or acknowledged), and ghost writing (the contributions of professional medical writers or other contributors who are not identified or acknowledged)



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