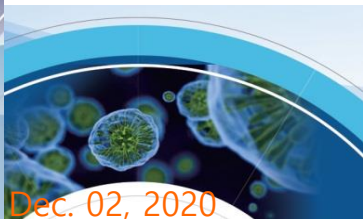




2020 편집인 온라인 워크숍(2020-A02)

Virtual Meeting (live streaming; Zoom)



Dec. 02, 2020

No **C**onflict **o**f Interest Statement  
I, Cheol-Heui YUN, serve in the following roles, but, no potential **CoI** to disclose

What the editors must know about

# 연구자의 사회적 책임과 저자 이슈

윤 철 희 (Cheol-Heui YUN)

서울대학교, 교수

과편협 출판윤리위원회, 위원장





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# 연구자의 사회적 책임

## 연구윤리란?

연구의 전 과정(연구의 계획, 수행, 보고)에서 바람직한 연구 수행에 필요한 윤리적 원칙 또는 행위 규범들의 체계; 따라서 모든 학문분야의 연구자들은 연구윤리에 대해 올바르게 이해하고 연구활동을 실천해야 함.

## 연구활동의 스펙트럼

- 좋은 연구수행(Good Research Practice, GRP)
- 책임 있는 연구수행(Responsible Conduct of Research, RCR)
- 의심스런 연구수행(Questionable Research Practice, QRP)
- 연구부정행위 (Research Misconduct)

# 연구윤리(Research Ethics)

## 사회윤리규범 vs. 내부윤리규범

구분	사회윤리규범		내부윤리규범	
진행과정	연구주제선정	연구수행	결과보고	성과활용
주요이슈	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>대량살상무기</li> <li>인간복제</li> <li>Genome editing (GMO/LMO), Gene cloning, Stem cell research, Transplantation, Xenograft research</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>생명의 존엄성 훼손</li> <li>실험실 안전 관리소홀</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>위조</li> <li>변조</li> <li>표절</li> <li>이미지조작</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>불공정 성과배분 (부당한 저자표기)</li> <li>성과 과장(중복게재)</li> </ul>



연구자의 사회적 책임

연구·출판 부정 행위



## Was it ethical to award Fritz Haber the Nobel Prize?

🕒 22nd March 2019 📅 2019

Fritz Haber (1868-1934)

1918년 노벨화학상 수상자

## 연구자의 사회적 책임

- 비료와 폭발물의 주원료인 암모니아 합성법을 개발
- 제1차 세계대전 중 클로린을 비롯한 여러 독가스를 개발했던 일로 인해 "화학 무기의 아버지"라 불림

### 연구자의 사회적 책임과 의무

1. 인류의 지식 증진과 복지에 기여
2. 진리를 탐구하는 연구를 수행함에 있어서  
학자들은 모든 압력과 편견으로부터 **자유**로운 상태에서 본인연구의 객관성과 진실성 담보(**책임**)



NEWS · 28 NOVEMBER 2018

NOV 26-28, 2018

## CRISPR-baby scientist fails to satisfy critics

He Jiankui gives talk about controversial genome-edited baby claim, but ethical questions remain.

**NEWS:** A Chinese scientist claims that **twin girls have been born whose genomes' were edited** (CCR5, father with HIV) as embryos.

**Southern University** of Science and Technology said in a statement on 26 November that it was **unaware** of his experiment.

**Legal issue:** Making gene-edited babies goes against guidelines released by China's health ministry in 2003, but **does not break any laws**.

**Ethical argument:** Author claimed that the embryo was just a single cell when CCR5 was edited.

RELATED ARTICLES

How the genome-edited babies revelation will affect research

ES

aby

cry

Genome-edited baby claim provokes



The image is a screenshot of a news article from the journal Nature, dated 22 January 2019. The article is titled "CRISPR-baby scientist fired by university" and reports on an investigation by Chinese authorities finding that He Jiankui broke national regulations in his controversial work on gene-edited babies. The article includes a sub-header about the removal of He's references from government websites and censorship on social-media platforms like WeChat. A large yellow text overlay states: "China says scientist He JianKui acted illegally and in pursuit of fame and fortune (Jan 21, 2019)". A small inset photo shows He Jiankui. A BBC World Service logo and a "Listen now" button are visible on the left side of the screenshot. A blue arrow points from the BBC logo to the yellow text overlay.

**CRISPR-baby scientist fired by university**

Investigation by Chinese authorities finds He Jiankui broke national regulations in his controversial work on gene-edited babies.

Removal of He's references from government websites

Censorship on social-media platforms such as WeChat

China says scientist He JianKui acted illegally and in pursuit of fame and fortune (Jan 21, 2019)

He Jiankui claimed last November that he had helped to produce the world's first gene-edited babies. Credit: Anthony Kwai/Bloomberg/Getty

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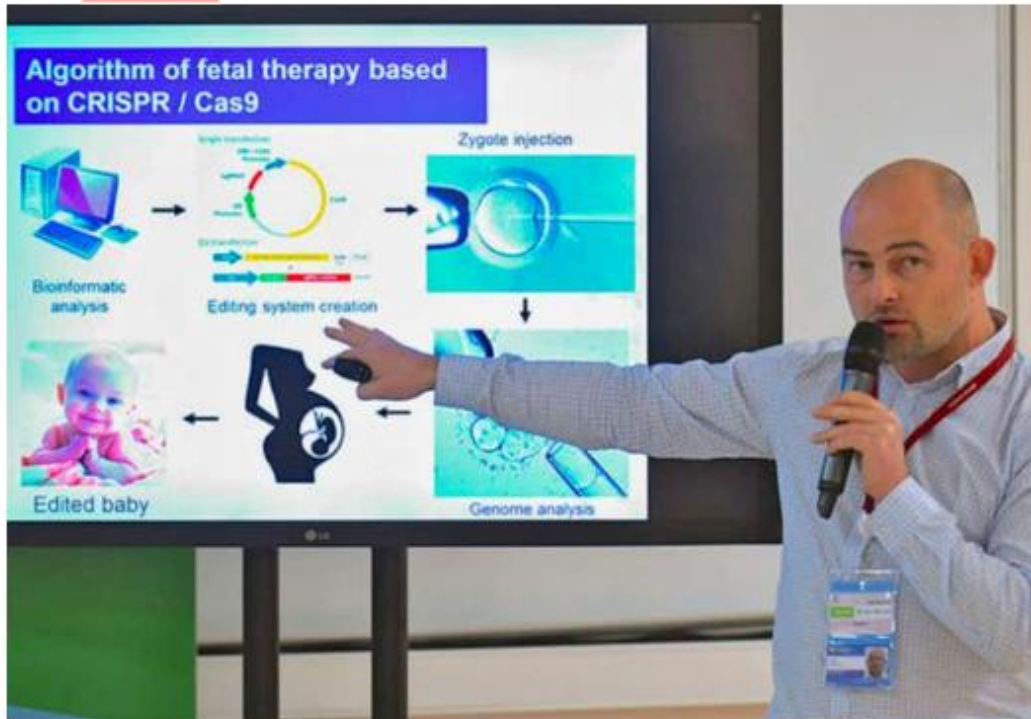
## NewScientist

News Technology Space Physics **Health** Environment Mind Video | Tours Events Jobs

### Exclusive: Five couples lined up for CRISPR babies to avoid deafness



HEALTH 4 July 2019



Denis Rebrikov wants to use CRISPR gene editing to prevent children inheriting a form of deafness

**Target the *GJB2* gene (rationale):** to prevent children inheriting a form of deafness caused by mutations in *GJB2* gene. In western Siberia, many people have a missing DNA of this gene.



nature

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NEWS • 18 OCTOBER 2019 • CORRECTION 18 OCTOBER 2019

## Russian 'CRISPR-baby' scientist has started editing genes in human eggs with goal of altering deaf gene

Denis Rebrikov also told *Nature* that he does not plan to implant gene-edited embryos until he gets regulatory approval.



Denis Rebrikov plans to soon publish his experiments to repair genes in human eggs. Credit: Andrey Rudakov/Bloomberg/Getty

David Cyranoski

Rebrikov say that **he will not move forward without approval** from the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation. He quoted that **Lenin said "yesterday was too early, tomorrow it will be too late"**.

[Nature News 574, 465-466 (2019)]

## Science Translational Medicine

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**PRIZE**  
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SHARE RESEARCH ARTICLE GENE EDITING



## In utero gene editing for monogenic lung disease

Deepthi Alapati<sup>1,2,3,4,5</sup>, William J. Zacharias<sup>3,4,5,6</sup>, Heather A. Hartman<sup>7</sup>, Avery C. Rossidis<sup>7</sup>, John D. Stratigis<sup>7</sup>, Nicholas J Ahn...

+ See all authors and affiliations

Science Translational Medicine 17 Apr 2019:  
Vol. 11, Issue 488, eaav8375  
DOI: 10.1126/scitranslmed.aav8375

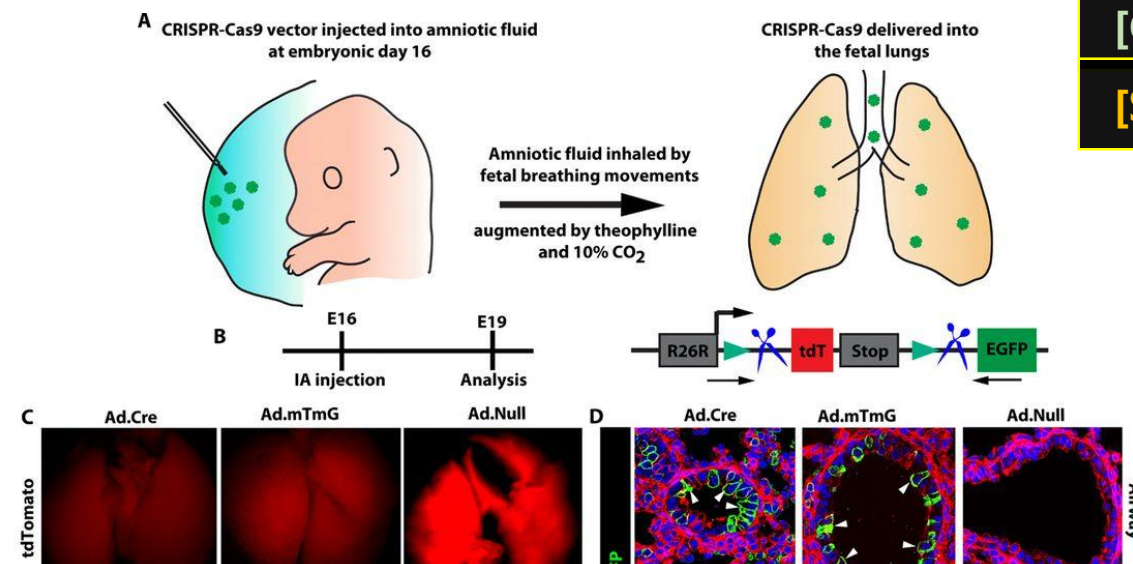
surfactant



**Science Translational Medicine**

Vol 11, Issue 488  
17 April 2019

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[CRISPR-Cas9 vector delivery *in utero*]

[Science Translational Medicine, Apr 2019]

## Gene-edited CRISPR mushroom escapes US regulation

**nature**  
International weekly journal of science

**Highlight:** USDA will not regulate a mushroom genetically modified with the gene-editing tool, CRISPR-Cas9

**Problem:**

**1. [gene-editing] alterations are small enough and indistinguishable from naturally occurring organisms**

NEWS • 23 JULY 2019

**Highlight:** European court ruling that gene-edited crops are not allowed as other GMOs

Scientists struggle to detect the unauthorized sale of mimic natural mutations.

Heidi Ledford



To feed its 1.4 billion, China bets big on genome editing of crops

By Jon Cohen | Jul. 29, 2019 , 8:00 AM



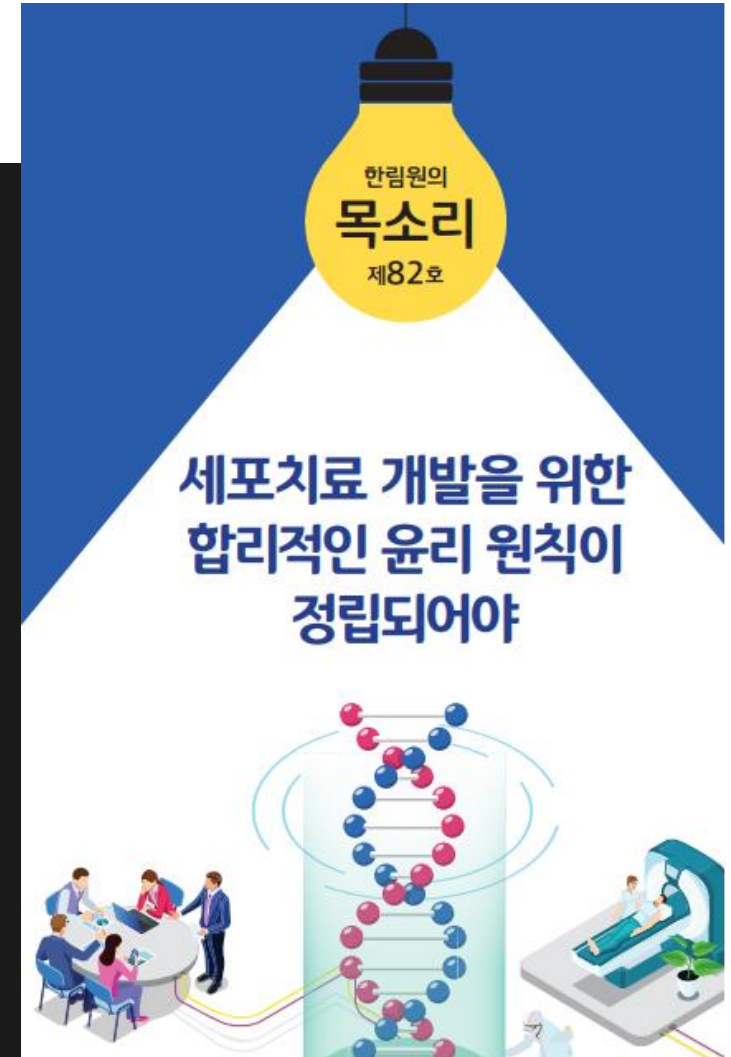
**Main issues in plant (crop) science with CRISP-CAS9**  
**Different views on GMO crop bet. Europe vs. USA (Brazil, Argentina and Australia)**  
**Now in China and other countries**

**What then (for us)?**  
**Our own stance what to do with the regulation**  
**International regulation for imports and exports**  
**Who does what?**

# 소 결론: 연구윤리(Research Ethics) 연구자의 사회적 책임 vs. 연구의 자유 vs. 국익, 국제경쟁력

## Thinking points:

1. **G**enome editing vs. **G**ene cloning vs. **S**tem cell research vs. **T**ransplantation
2. **S**cience and/or **E**thics?
3. **C**lear cut: How much is too much?
4. **R**egulation: okay, but in what and how?







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What the editors must know about



# Authorship



# Resources to deal with authorship problems



**European  
Association of  
Science  
Editors**

**EASE**

# Author by definition

“Authors are individuals identified by the research group to have made substantial contributions to the reported work and agree to be accountable for these contributions. In addition to being accountable for the parts of the work he or she has done, an author should be able to identify which of their coauthors are responsible for specific other parts of the work. In addition, an author should have confidence in the integrity of the contributions of their co-authors. All authors should review and approve the final manuscript.”

# Authorship by definition

*“Authorship implies responsibility and accountability for published work.”*

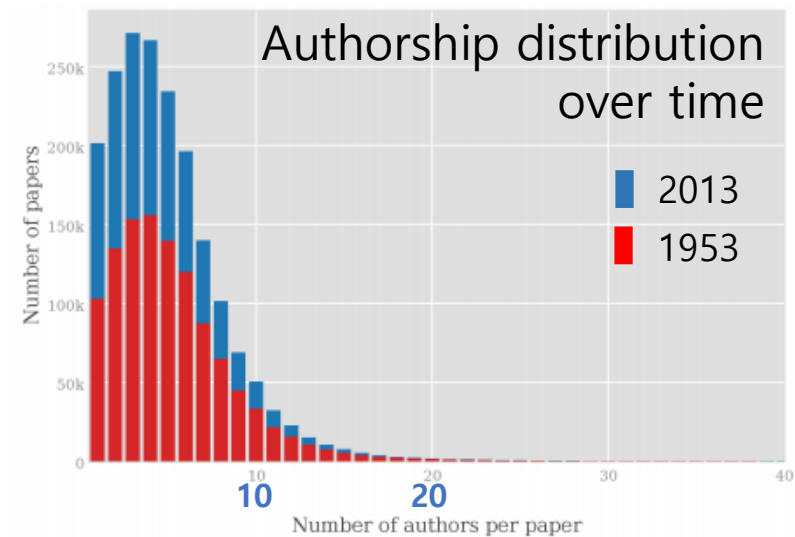
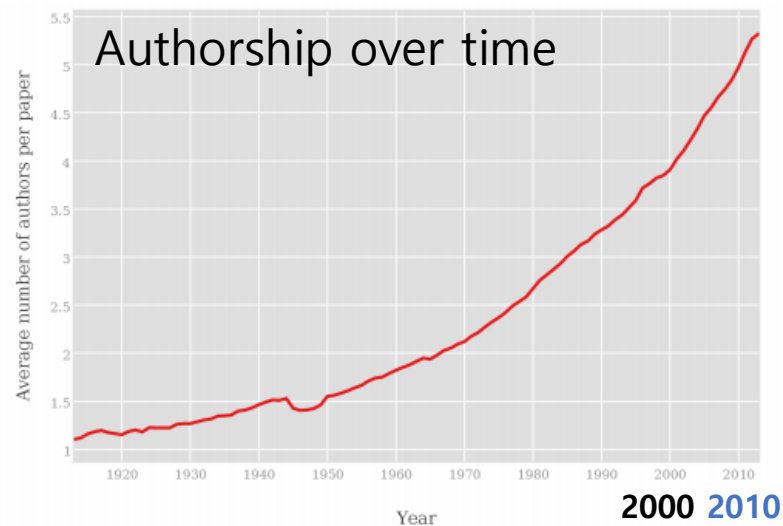
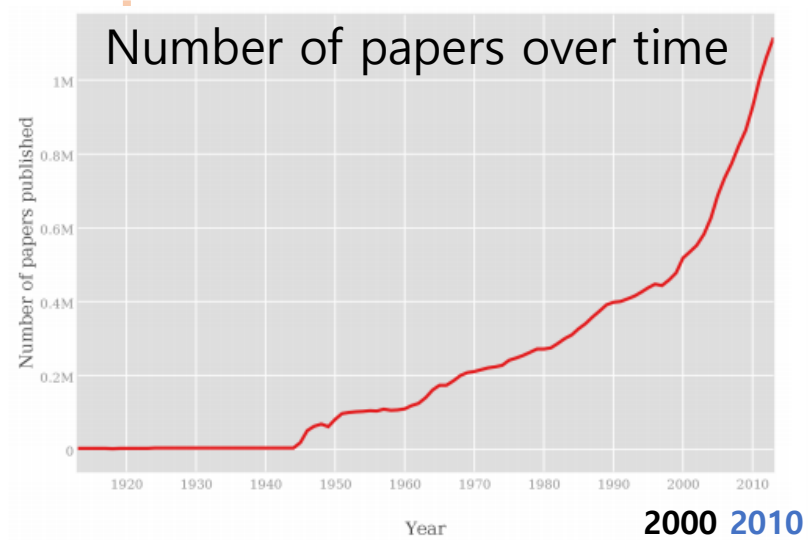


## Author by definition



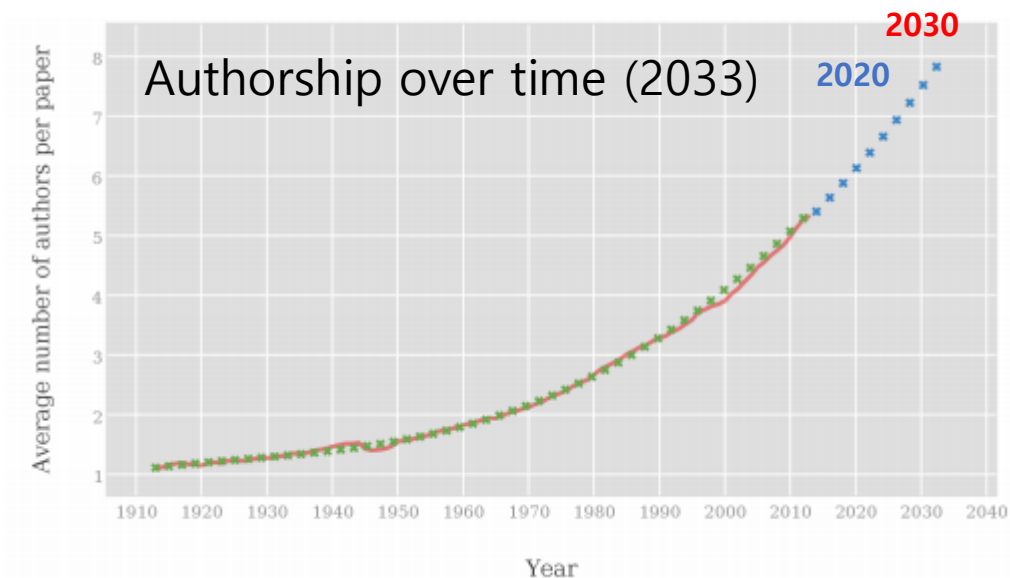
Researchers **decide** who will be an author and what **order** they will be listed in before they even conduct experiments, and that the group revisits the author list as a project evolves.

# Authorship trend



[Database: ~24 million papers listed in Pubmed]

Robert Aboukhalil, The rising trend in authorship, The Winnower. 2014.  
DOI: 10.15200/winn.141832.26907.



# WHY publish ?

**WHY** publish (as results of academics' communicate and their scholarly work) ?

1. To establish **priority** for their discoveries
2. To build their **reputation** among their peers
3. Authorship is a primary basis that employers use to evaluate academic personnel for **employment**, **promotion**, and **tenure**.

## Not easy

**YES:** A researcher who comes up with an experimental design and analyzes the data **may be considered an author**, even if she or he had little role in composing the text describing the results.

**NO:** According to some standards, even writing the entire article would not constitute authorship unless the writer was also involved in at least one other phase of the project.

# Authorship highlight

*Nature* 575, 267-268 (2019)  
doi: 10.1038/d41586-019-03371-0

nature

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NEWS • 12 NOVEMBER 2019

## More South Korean academics caught naming kids as co-authors

The practice was probably used to improve the children's chances of securing a university place.

Mark Zastrow

[취재후] 공분 산 '부모 찬스'...잘못 있지만 처벌 못한다?

입력 2020.10.28 (10:41)

수정 2020.10.28 (10:42)

교수 아빠 논문에 공저자로 이름 올린 미성년 자녀들  
대학은 '입학 취소'·경찰은 '기소 의견' 송치했는데  
검찰은 "처벌 어렵다"며 기소 안 해...왜?

South Korea's education ministry has been investigating papers that have high-school students named as co-authors. Credit: Kim Hong-Ji AUN/REUTERS

Unjustified authorship is considered **research misconduct** in South Korea.

The ministry and universities have now identified a total of 794 publications with child co-authors, of which 549 have been reviewed, the education minister Yoo Eun-hae said in a statement on 17 October. Of those, the ministry found that 24 papers had unjustified authorship.



# Authorship highlight

新東亞

정치 · 경제 · 사회 · 국제 · 문화&라이프 · 정보과학 · 스포츠 · 피플 · 칼럼 *Magazin*

## 연구 부정 백태 "교수 집 개는 1저자, 고양이는 2저자"

최창근 객원

입력 2019-11-01 14:02:51



댓글 쓰기



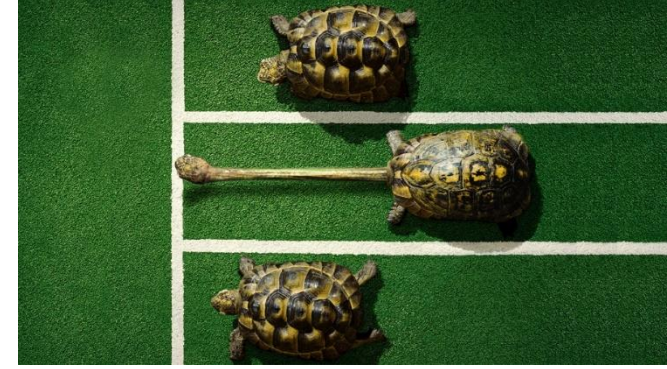
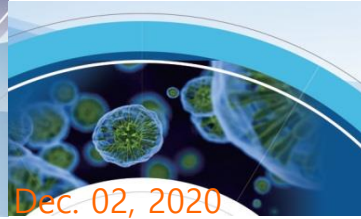
읽기 설정

- 원칙 없이 연구책임자 마음대로 저자명 등재
- 연구 부정은 연구자라면 피해갈 수 없는 유혹
- 위·변조, 표절, 중복 게재, 저자명 품앗이 만연
- 가짜 학회 참석 국민 혈세 축내
- 연구윤리 확보하려면 동료 간 평가 강화해야

2019/12  
오피니언



**한국연구재단의 실태 조사 결과:** 2019년 4월 한국연구재단이 발표한 '2018년 대학 연구윤리 실태조사 보고서'에 따르면 2014~2018년 국내 176개 4년제 대학에서 **332건**의 연구 부정행위 판정이 이뤄졌다. 유형별로는 논문 표절 122건, 부당 저자 표기 86건, 부당 중복 게재 47건, 변조 17건, 위조 12건 순이다.



2020 편집인 온라인 워크숍(2020-A02)

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# Authorship issues



- **The role of author**
  - ✓ The first, corresponding author
  - ✓ Ghost, gift, honorary
- The principle of authorship
- Number of authors and group author
- Authorship in the different area

# The role of author

## First author in by-lines [주저자]

- Usually junior scientist.
- Make the greatest contribution to the work.



# The role of author



## Corresponding author [교신저자]

- Responsible for receiving reviewers' comments, the proofs, reprints, coordination of revisions and integrity of the whole work.
- Correspondence should include precise postal and electronic addresses, phone & fax.
- **Valid and active email** is a must.

# The role of author

Last author in by-lines [마지막 저자]



- Mostly and often corresponding author.
- Usually senior scientist.
- Guarantor of the integrity of the whole research work who guide throughout research and writing.
- Sometimes Head of the unit.
- Sometimes 'quest' or 'gift' author.

# The role of author

## **Ghost author** [유령저자]

- Authors who made substantive contribution to the design, execution, revisions, meet the authorship criteria but not listed as co-authors.
- Representatives of pharma industry.



# The role of author

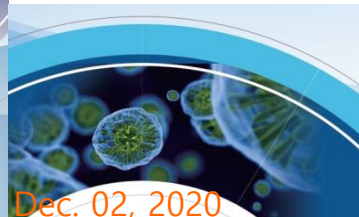
## **Gift author** [선물저자]

- Authors who do not meet the authorship criteria but listed as co-authors.
- Often senior scientist, head of the department, those who provided funding (child co-author ).

# The role of author

## Honorary (guest) author [명예저자]

- Occurs when a person is listed as an author who has not provided any significant assistance to the study.
- It happens when a senior member or supervisor is listed on research undertaken in their department, even if he or she has not actually contributed to the study.
- Sometimes, honorary authorships are given in order to curry favor or enhance the credibility of the paper.
- **What's the problem?**
  - ✓ It takes some of the credit away from those who did the work, while giving credit and prestige to those who have done nothing.
  - ✓ Additionally, if there is a problem found in the research, an honorary author might be seen as culpable.



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# Authorship issues



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- The principle of authorship
- Number of authors and group author
- Authorship in the different area

# The principle of authorship: Who did what and how much

- ✓ A handshake isn't enough to seal the deal; researchers should keep author agreements in writing.



Bud Abbott and Lou Costello made disagreements about order in baseball the stuff of comedy legend.  
Credit: GETTY

## nature

---

Feature | Published: 26 September 2012

### Authorship: Who's on first?

Amber Dance

*Nature* **489**, 591–593(2012) | [Cite this article](#)

**3805** Accesses | **42** Citations | **244** Altmetric | [Metrics](#)

**When scientists collaborate on an experiment and a paper, it can be hard to decide who gets the credit and how much.**

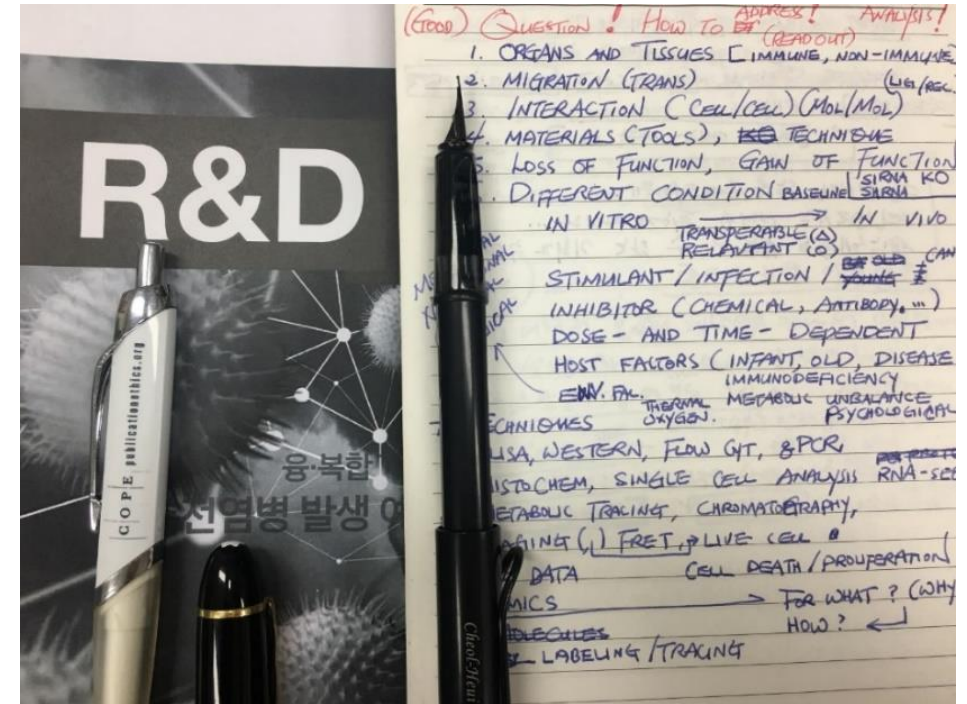
# The principle of authorship: Who did what and how much

## Equal authorship

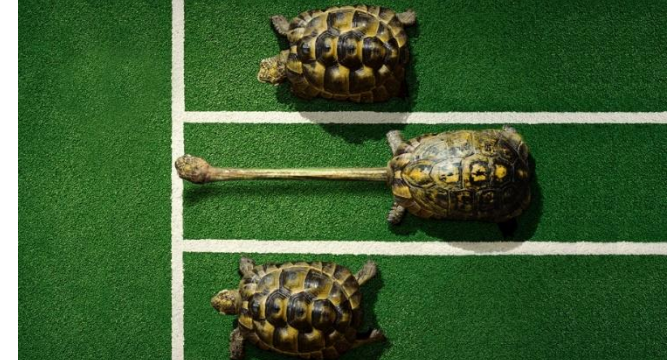
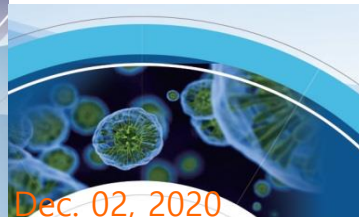
- No clear definition.
- Those who equally contributed to the study.
- Usually first and second authors, and/or the last two authors.
- Numbers share the equal authorship is increasing as collaboration (between different areas) increased.
- Some cases for the promotion or job; question on how to count.

# The principle of authorship: Who did what and how much

- ✓ Creativity / conceive [idea]
- ✓ Grant
- ✓ Design
  - IRB/IACUC
  - Statistics
- ✓ Performing experiments
  - Results
- ✓ Discussion
- ✓ Writing (draft, correction)
- ✓ Revision, rebuttal
- ✓ Agreement on publication







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- The principle of authorship
- **Number of authors and group author**
- Authorship in the different area

# Number of authors

- No regulations.
- Multi-authorship requires disclosures over contributions.
- Order is dependent on authors; their contributions are resolved at the start.
  - ✓ Types of order: descending order of contribution, alphabetical listing or random order.

# Number of authors

A physics paper with **5,154 authors** has, as far as anyone knows, broken the record for the largest number of contributors to a single research article. Only the first nine pages in the 33-page article, published on 14 May, 2015 in *Physical Review Letters*, describe the research itself including references. The other 24 pages list the authors and their institutions.

G. Aad,<sup>85,†</sup> B. Abbott,<sup>113,†</sup> J. Abdallah,<sup>151,†</sup> O. Abdinov,<sup>11,†</sup> R. Aben,<sup>107,†</sup> M. Abolins,<sup>90,†</sup> O. S. AbouZeid,<sup>158,†</sup>  
H. Abramowicz,<sup>153,†</sup> H. Abreu,<sup>152,†</sup> R. Abreu,<sup>30,†</sup> Y. Abulaiti,<sup>146a,146b,†</sup> B. S. Acharya,<sup>164a,164b,b,†</sup> L. Adamczyk,<sup>38a,†</sup>  
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J. A. Aguilar-Saavedra,<sup>126a,126f,†</sup> S. P. Ahlen,<sup>22,†</sup> F. Ahmadov,<sup>65,c,†</sup> G. Aielli,<sup>133a,133b,†</sup> H. Akerstedt,<sup>146a,146b,†</sup>  
T. P. A. Åkesson,<sup>81,†</sup> G. Akimoto,<sup>155,†</sup> A. V. Akimov,<sup>96,†</sup> G. L. Alberghi,<sup>20a,20b,†</sup> J. Albert,<sup>169,†</sup> S. Albrand,<sup>55,†</sup>  
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M. Alhroob,<sup>113,†</sup> G. Alimonti,<sup>91a,†</sup> L. Alio,<sup>85,†</sup> J. Alison,<sup>31,†</sup> S. P. Alkire,<sup>35,†</sup> B. M. M. Allbrooke,<sup>18,†</sup> P. P. Allport,<sup>74,†</sup>  
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H. Arnold,<sup>48,†</sup> M. Arratia,<sup>28,†</sup> O. Arslan,<sup>21,†</sup> A. Artamonov,<sup>97,†</sup> G. Artoni,<sup>23,†</sup> S. Asai,<sup>155,†</sup> N. Asbah,<sup>42,†</sup> A. Ashkenazi,<sup>153,†</sup>  
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G. Barone,<sup>49,†</sup> A. J. Barr,<sup>120,†</sup> F. Barreiro,<sup>82,†</sup> J.

Selected for a Viewpoint in *Physics*  
PRL 114, 191803 (2015) PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

week ending  
15 MAY 2015

Combined Measurement of the Higgs Boson Mass in  $pp$  Collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 7$  and 8 TeV  
with the ATLAS and CMS Experiments

G. Aad *et al.*\*

# Group author

J Med Internet Res. 2011 Oct-Dec; 13(4): e126.

Published online 2011 Dec 31. doi: 10.2196/jmir.1923: 10.2196/jmir.1923

## **CONSORT-EHEALTH: Improving and Standardizing Evaluation Reports of Interventions**


Monitoring Editor: Gunther Eysenbach

[Gunther Eysenbach](#), MD, MPH, FACMI<sup>1,2,3,4</sup> and CONSORT-EHEALTH Group<sup>4</sup>

# Group author

Brief Communication | Published: 23 April 2020

## **SARS-CoV-2 entry factors are highly expressed in nasal epithelial cells together with innate immune genes**

Waradon Sungnak , Ni Huang, Christophe Bécavin, Marijn Berg, Rachel Queen, Monika Litvinukova, Carlos Talavera-López, Henrike Maatz, Daniel Reichart, Fotios Sampaziotis, Kaylee B. Worlock, Masahiro Yoshida, Josephine L. Barnes & HCA Lung Biological Network

*Nature Medicine* **26**, 681–687(2020) | [Cite this article](#)

**150k** Accesses | **196** Citations | **2490** Altmetric | [Metrics](#)



# Group author

## Effect of Dexamethasone in Hospitalized Patients with COVID-19 – Preliminary Report

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX

RECOVERY Collaborative Group

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

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## Dexamethasone in Hospitalized Patients Report

The RECOVERY Collaborative Group

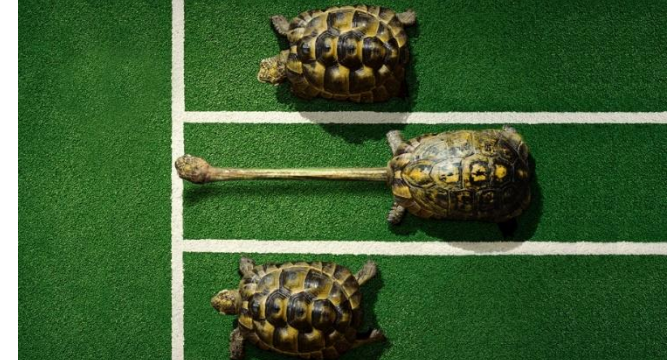
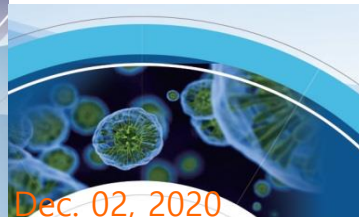
\* A complete list of collaborators in the RECOVERY trial is provided in the [Supplementary Appendix](#), available at NEJM.org.

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July 17, 2020

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2020 편집인 온라인 워크숍(2020-A02)

Dec. 02, 2020

Virtual Meeting (live streaming; Zoom)

# Authorship issues



- The role of author
  - ✓ The first, corresponding author
  - ✓ Ghost, gift, honorary
- The principle of authorship
- Number of authors and group author
- **Authorship in the different area**

# Authorship in the different area

## Authorship in the Natural Sciences

**PNAS:** "authorship should be limited to those who have contributed substantially to the work" and "authors are strongly encouraged to indicate their specific contributions"

**American Chemical Society:** authors are those who also "share responsibility and accountability for the results".

U.S. National Academies: "an author who is willing to take credit for a paper must also bear responsibility for its contents. Thus, unless a footnote or the text of the paper explicitly assigns responsibility for different parts of the paper to different authors, the authors whose names appear on a paper must share responsibility for all of it."

1. Editors of the Publications Division of the American Chemical Society. 2006. Ethical Guidelines to Publication of Chemical Research.
  2. Committee on Science, Engineering and Public Policy, National Academy of Sciences. 1995. On Being A Scientist: Responsible Conduct In Research. National Academies Press, Washington DC.
- Wikipedia

# Authorship in the different area

**Authorship** in **M**athematics, **T**heoretical computer science and **H**igh energy physics

**In mathematics**, the authors are usually listed in alphabetical order (this is the so-called Hardy-Littlewood Rule). This usage is described in the "Information Statements on the Culture of Research and Scholarship in Mathematics" section of the [American Mathematical Society website](#), specifically the 2004 statement: Joint Research and Its Publication.

In other branches of knowledge such as [economics, business, finance or particle physics](#), it is also usual to sort the authors alphabetically.

1. "Information Statements". Committee on the Profession. American Mathematical Society.
2. Waltman, L (2012). "An empirical analysis of the use of alphabetical authorship in scientific publishing". Journal of Informetrics. 4 (6): 700–711. arXiv:1206.4863.

Wikipedia

# Authorship in the different area

## Authorship in Sociology

The **American Sociological Association** includes the following in its Code of Ethics:

- (a) Sociologists take responsibility and credit, including authorship credit, only for work they have actually performed or to which they have contributed.
- (b) Sociologists ensure that principal authorship and other publication credits are based on the relative scientific or professional contributions of the individuals involved, regardless of their status. In claiming or determining the ordering of authorship, sociologists seek to reflect accurately the contributions of main participants in the research and writing process.
- (c) A student is usually listed as principal author on any multiple-authored publication that substantially derives from the student's dissertation or thesis.

Code of Ethics - American Sociological Association

[https://www.asanet.org/sites/default/files/code\\_of\\_ethics\\_aug\\_2017\\_2\\_1.pdf](https://www.asanet.org/sites/default/files/code_of_ethics_aug_2017_2_1.pdf)

# Authorship in the different area

## Authorship in Social sciences

American Psychological Association (APA): **similar guidelines as medicine** for authorship. Authorship is not limited to the writing of manuscripts, but must include those who have made substantial contributions to a study such as "formulating the problem or hypothesis, structuring the experimental design, organizing and conducting the statistical analysis, interpreting the results, or writing a major portion of the paper".

While the APA guidelines list many other forms of contributions to a study that do not constitute authorship, it does state that combinations of these and other tasks may justify authorship. Like medicine, the APA considers institutional position, such as Department Chair, insufficient for attributing authorship.

1. American Psychological Association. (2001). Publication manual of the American Psychological Association (5th ed.). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association. p. 350.

Wikipedia

# Authorship in the different area

## Authorship in Humanities

**Neither** the **Modern Languages Association** nor the **Chicago Manual of Style** define requirements for authorship (because usually humanities works are single-authored and the author **is responsible for the entire work**).

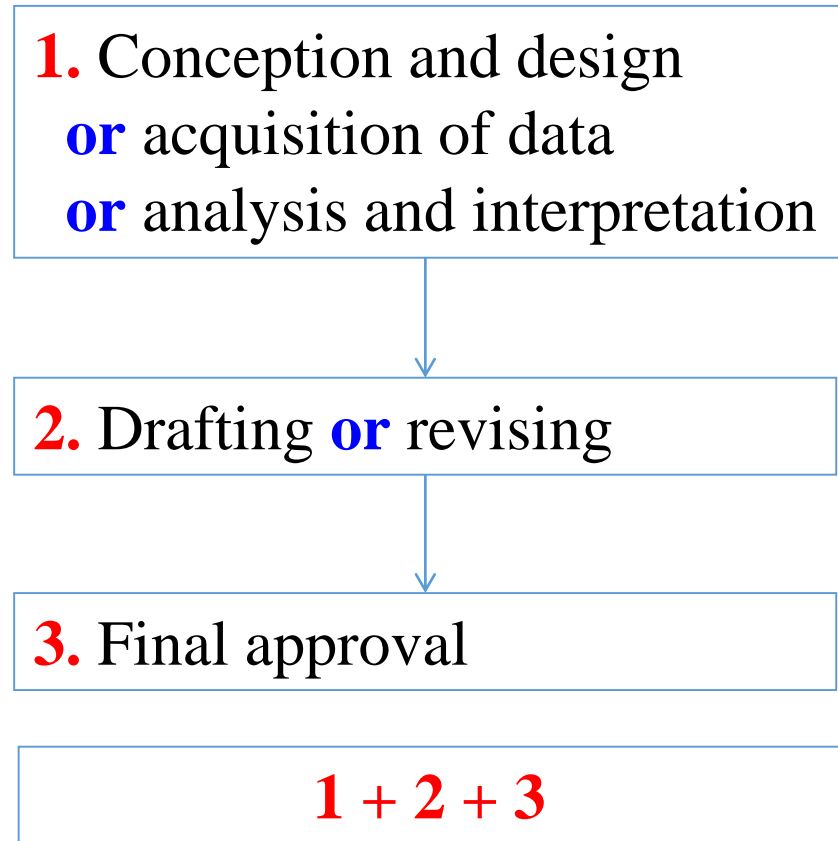
1. "Information Statements". Committee on the Profession. American Mathematical Society.
2. Waltman, L (2012). "An empirical analysis of the use of alphabetical authorship in scientific publishing". Journal of Informetrics. 4 (6): 700–711. arXiv:1206.4863.

Wikipedia



# Authorship in the different area

## Authorship in Medicine (ICMJE)



Minor modification from ICMJE recommendation

<http://www.icmje.org/recommendations/browse/roles-and-responsibilities/defining-the-role-of-authors-and-contributors.html>

THUS, many authors - especially those in the middle of the by-line - do not fulfill these authorship criteria.

Some medical journals have abandoned the strict notion of **author**, with the flexible notion of **contributor**.

Between about 1980-2010, average number of authors in medical papers increased, and perhaps tripled.

## Q: What if .. ..

- A. A person who designed a study (criterion 1) but not draft or revise the manuscript (criterion 2)
- B. A researcher or medical writer (who provided intellectual input) may fulfill criterion 1 or 2 or both, but not among those who approved the final version (criterion 3).

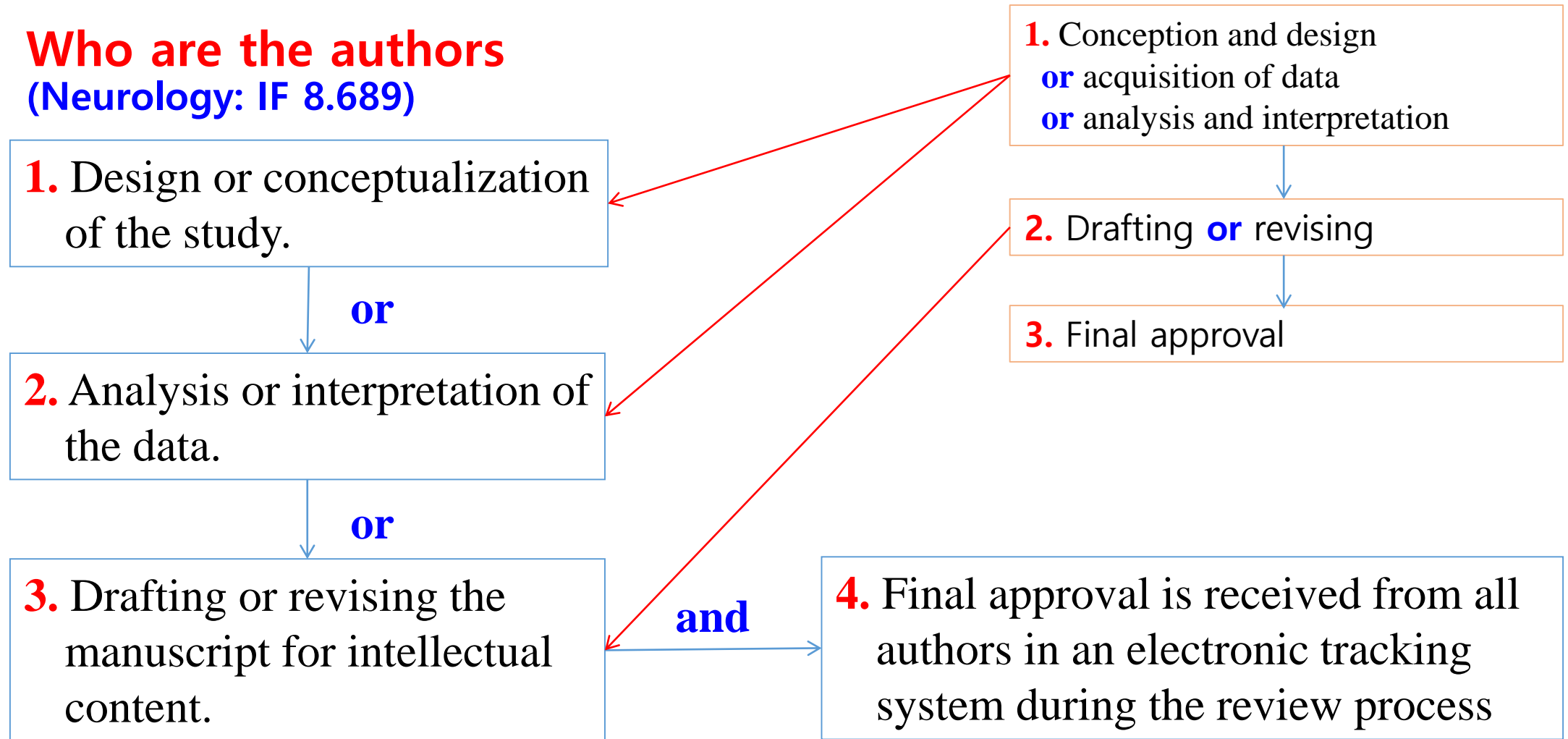
1. Sauermann et al. (2017). Authorship and contribution disclosures. *Science Advances*. 3 (11): e1700404.
2. Rennie et al. (1997). When authorship fails. A proposal to make contributors accountable. *JAMA* 278 (7): 579.
3. Tsao et al. (2009). Authorship in scholarly manuscripts: practical considerations for resident and early career physicians. *Academic Psychiatry*. 33 (1): 76–9.

# Authorship in the different area

## Authorship in Medicine

(ICMJE)

### Who are the authors (Neurology: IF 8.689)



# Authorship in the different area

(2018)

**Authorship** in **M**edicine

**Who are the authors**  
(Neurology: IF 8.689)

1. Design or conceptualization of the study

or

2. Analysis or interpretation of the data

or

3. Drafting or revising the manuscript for intellectual content

and

4. Final approval is received from all authors in an electronic tracking system during the review process

1. Design or conceptualization of the study

OR

2. Major role in the acquisition of data

OR

3. Analysis or interpretation of the data

OR

4. Drafting or revising the manuscript for intellectual content

AND

5. Final approval is received from all authors in an electronic tracking system during the review process

# Authorship in the different area

**Authorship** in **M**edicine

**It is not all black and white !**

Who is eligible to participate in a publication?

How do you choose potential authors?

Should the sponsor have any role in review/approval of the publication (even if not a co-author)?

Should authors ever receive payment for authorship?

Often we are facing the *[Gray Area]*

Individual journal criteria  
that may differ from ICMJE !

ICMJE authorship  
criteria

What is a  
**substantial** contribution?

What is a  
**drafting**?

What is a  
**revising**?

What defines an  
**approval**?

**How much is too much ?**



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# 결론



## 연구윤리의 시작 = 올바른 교육

구분	사회윤리규범		내부윤리규범	
진행과정	주제선정	연구수행	결과보고	성과활용

예방 > 치료

1. Experimental design (Statistics)
2. IACUC, IRB (consent form)
3. Research (Lab) note
4. 공동연구(저자 됨, 저자 순서)
5. Col

- ✓ Authorship
- ✓ Plagiarism(표절)
- ✓ 위조 / 변조
- ✓ Biased/selective report
- ✓ 중복게재(출판)
- ✓ Undeclared Col
- ✓ Reviewer misconduct
- ✓ Abuse of position
- ✓ Systematic manipulation



# Authorship: **take home message**

## Contribution statement

- Most journals have this section.
- Each and every author's contribution should be mentioned in detail.

**nature**research

### Author contribution statements

Nature Research journals encourage transparency by publishing author contribution statements. Authors are required to include a statement of responsibility in the manuscript, including review-type articles, that specifies the contribution of every author. The level of detail varies; some disciplines produce manuscripts that comprise discrete efforts readily articulated in detail, whereas other fields operate as group efforts at all stages. Author contribution statements are included in the published paper. This [Nature Editorial](#) describes the policy in more detail.

# Authorship: **take home message**

## Non-Author Contributors



- Those who only secure funding for research.
- Those who only [perform lab tests]/collect data.
- Those who only take general supervision of the [research] project.
- Those who only take general administrative support.
- Those who provide only writing assistance, technical editing, language editing, or proofreading.

# Authorship: take home message

## In need of .. ..

- Reliability (신뢰)
- Honesty (정직)
- Respect (존중)
- Accountability (책임)

## Consideration .. ..

Academic author(s) vs. Industry author(s)

In conjunction with the roles of academia  
and industry

Academic capitalism

Article, patent and others .. ..

## What to do .. ..

**No absolute rules !**

Design carefully (in advance).

Immediate action on (un)expected.

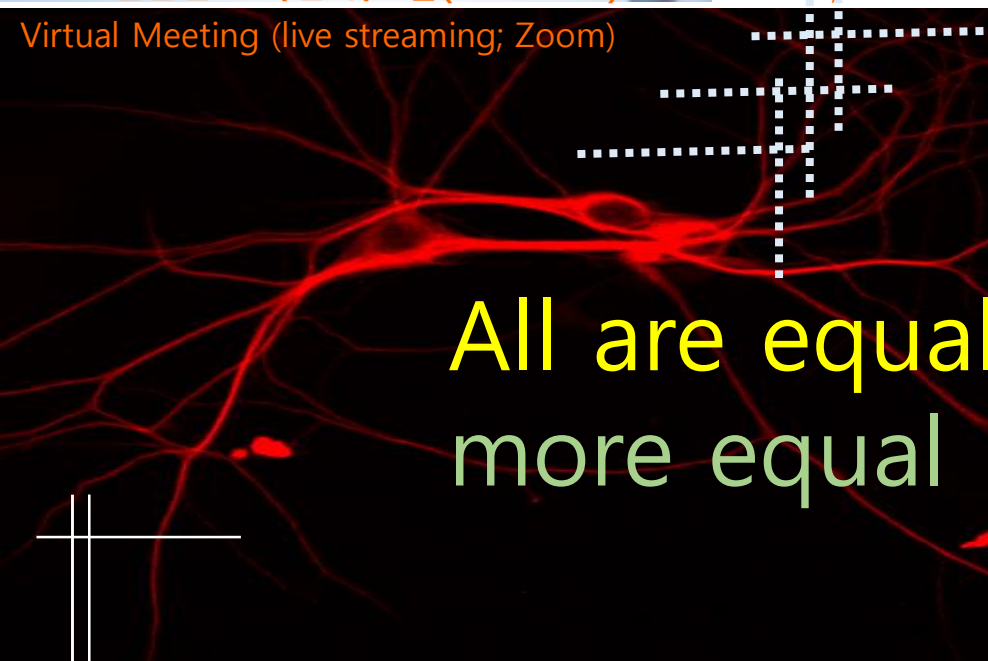
Talk/discuss/decide the authorship in an  
early possible time among authors and  
confirm later as well.



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All are equal; but some are  
more equal than others

# Authorship issue

감사합니다;  
윤철희, [cyun@snu.ac.kr](mailto:cyun@snu.ac.kr)



All are equal; but some are  
more equal than others

2020 편집인 온라인 워크숍(2020-A02)

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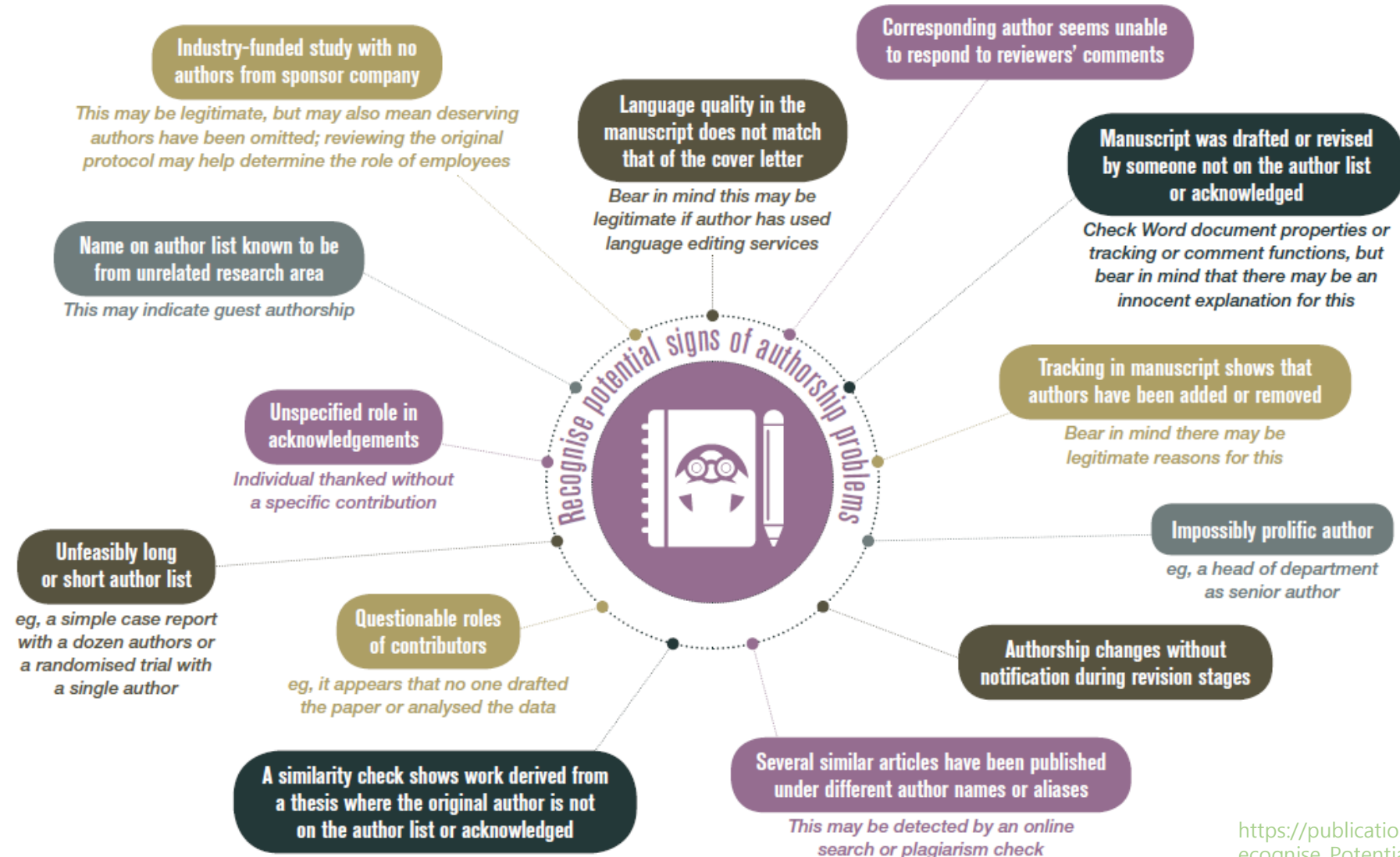
# Authorship issue: Supplementary





# How to recognize potential authorship problems

## Signs that Might Indicate Authorship Problems

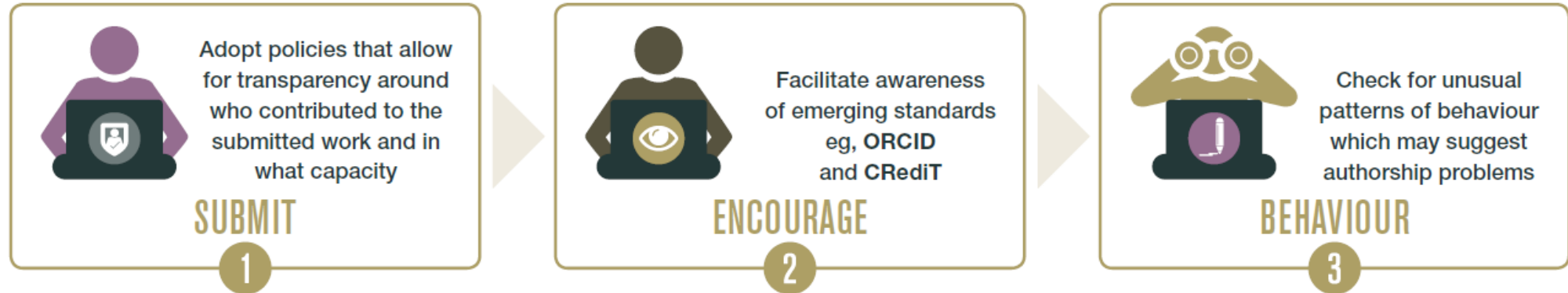


[https://publicationethics.org/files/Recognise\\_Potential\\_Authorship\\_Problems.pdf](https://publicationethics.org/files/Recognise_Potential_Authorship_Problems.pdf)



# How to recognize potential authorship problems

## Best Practice to Minimise Authorship Problems



# Ending Honorary Authorship

Philip Greenland<sup>1</sup>, Phil B. Fontanarosa<sup>2</sup>

+ See all authors and affiliations

Science 31 Aug 2012:  
Vol. 337, Issue 6098, pp. 1019  
DOI: 10.1126/science.1224988



Article

Info & Metrics

eLetters

PDF

Credit for scientific research contributions must be clearly and appropriately assigned at the time of publication. This task has become increasingly complicated because of the number of different laboratories and coauthors involved in many studies. The good news is that academic institutions, funders, and publishers are exploring new ways to clarify attribution,\* and many publishers now require disclosure of specific contributions for scientific authorship. As part of this effort, it is critical that the problem of honorary authorship be effectively addressed. According to a recent report, honorary authors were attached to 25% of research reports, 15% of review articles, and 11% of editorials published in six major medical journals in 2008.† It is time to end this practice.



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AT AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

## Authorship Dispute

Dear [AUTHOR 1]:

[AUTHOR 2] has contacted the editorial office with concerns about the authorship of the manuscript. [AUTHOR 2] has informed us of the dispute between you regarding the authorship of the manuscript (see enclosed correspondence). *It is our practice to encourage authors to resolve such disputes among themselves*, and we hope that you and [AUTHOR 2] are able to do that.

Pending resolution of this matter, *we are suspending* consideration of your paper. If you are unable to resolve the authorship dispute, *we will withdraw the manuscript from further consideration*. Please note that all authors must sign the required publication forms and any changes in authorship must be communicated to the editorial office in a letter signed by all authors.

If we are to reinstate consideration of your paper, *we require an acceptable response that is agreed on by all authors by [DATE]*. If the matter cannot be resolved satisfactorily, it could lead to our contacting officials at your institution. Therefore, we recommend you give this matter your close and immediate attention.

Sincerely,

# Some questions and answers

- Can merely data collection or statistical analysis, or professional writing justify authorship? Maybe some case where it is 'substantially' important.
- Should each author be familiar and able to defend entire scholarly work? Each and every author may be at least familiar (how much?).
- Should all co-authors be equally responsible for misinformation or ethical misconduct? Primarily corresponding author, but investigation is needed for the circumstances.
- Should editor be held responsible for inappropriate authorship? Maybe not, unless the editor is involved in a certain level of wrong doing (not neglect) on the case.
- A deceased author during the process of publication before consent: it is seemingly reasonable if the deceased author saw the final version of the manuscript. Then, ask his (or her) next of kin or executor to verify the conflict of interest (COI) statement to obtain a notarized statement, if that is required, if the editor is not comfortable taking an informal statement from the co-authors (from COPE discussion forum).

# Some questions and answers

- Can merely data collection or statistical analysis, or professional writing justify authorship? Maybe some case where it is 'substantially' important.
- Should each author be familiar and able to defend entire scholarly work? Each and every author may be at least familiar (how much?).
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- Should editor be held responsible for inappropriate authorship? Maybe not, unless the editor is involved in a certain level of wrong doing (not neglect) on the case.
- A deceased author during the process of publication before consent: it is seemingly reasonable if the deceased author saw the final version of the manuscript. Then, ask his (or her) next of kin or executor to verify the conflict of interest (COI) statement to obtain a notarized statement, if that is required, if the editor is not comfortable taking an informal statement from the co-authors (from COPE discussion forum).