In this next module, we're going to discuss authorship.,My main advice on authorship is to think about the authorship before you write the paper, especially if you are the person drafting the paper.,Think about who is going to get authorship.,Think about what the order will be.,Run that by people, and establish that early on in the process, so that everybody's on the same page, so that nobody feels slighted later on.,There are two questions that you have to answer with authorship.,1st of all, who gets authorship?,Who are you going to include as an author on your paper?,The main criterion here is that if you are an author listed on the paper, than you are taking public responsibility for its content.,That's a high bar. It means that if later the paper is found to have a problem, ,if it's found to have fraud, if it's retracted, you are responsible, you are liable for those transgressions, and that is going to reflect badly on you.,So if you are not the primary author of the paper, before you accept co authorship, ask yourself the question as to whether you want to take that level of responsibility.,Do you really understand the ins and out of the paper well enough?,And if you're the one writing the paper and trying to decide on authors, keep in mind that most people don't want to be included on your paper unless they have been fully involved, E.G.,sometimes I give students or colleagues little help on statistics or editing or something, and then they might come back to me and say, do you want to be an author on the paper?,And I don't want to be an author on that paper because I haven't been sufficiently involved with its content to feel that I can take public responsibility.,I think junior people feel this obligation to include every senior person that they've ever talked to about the article.,But keep in mind that most people don't want to be on your paper unless they can take public responsibility for its content.,So they're not going to be offended if you don't offer them authorship. You can always put them in the acknowledgment section, as I'll talk about in a minute.,And then of course, there's the issue of order.,What order will the authors appear in?,In general, of course, order implies the author's relative contributions.,The 1st author is usually the person who wrote up the draft of the paper.,Might have been the person who collected all the data, often a graduate student or a junior person.,And the last position is usually the senior author, the head of the lab or research team, or the senior person who oversaw the research.,That's a position of stature as well.,Sometimes you'll have dual 1st authors, ,if maybe two graduate students worked on it together, equally in between the 1st and last positions, you should put everyone else in their order of their contributions.,If it's not clear if the rest of the authors contributed equally, without much differentiation, you could consider putting them in alphabetical order, or even reverse alphabetical order.,And sometimes you get these large working groups.,Now, with lots and lots of people, international collaborations, those large working groups can be cited as a group, because they often comprise hundreds of authors.,As I mentioned, papers have an acknowledgments section.,That's where you're going to cite any funding sources.,So if you're a graduate student who is on a certain fellowship, make sure you cite your funding source there.,If it was a grant funded study, you're gonna mention the grant there.,This is also a good place to acknowledge people who you don't feel merit authorship, ,and who probably don't want to be authors on the paper, but maybe they gave you some materials, or they offered some statistical consulting or some other advice.,It's a way to acknowledge those people without making them take on the role of author.,I also want to mention the ethical issues of ghost authorship and guessed authorship.,This is a hot button issue, particularly in the medical literature.,It's been written about in The New York Times, and it's had some pretty profound influence on the medical literature. It's important that you're aware of these practices.,Obviously, they are to be avoided when it comes to authorship.,A ghost author is a professional writer who usually a company hires to draft a manuscript.,At the end of the day, the writer is not listed as an author on the manuscript, though they may have written the whole paper, hence the term ghost authorship.,Now, there's nothing wrong with professional writers being involved in the writings process.,Scientists can certainly use the help of writers, but it's the lack of transparency that's suspect here.,The ghost writer is likely a paid gun for the drug company, but this is completely hidden.,The related type of,authorship is guest authorship,,or sometimes called honorary authorship. This is when a company does a study, analyzes the data, draws their conclusions, drafts the paper.,Then they call or email an academic researcher at a prestigious university and invite them to be an author, often the 1st author on the paper.,That academic researcher certainly can't take public responsibility for the study,,but they're often willing to lend their name,, because drug company studies are often large, high quality clinical trials that get published in great journals, and this goes on the academics resume.,The drug company, meanwhile, gets to bolster their paper's credibility by leading researchers to believe that an outside, independent, unbiased expert was a driving force in the study.,Obviously, this is misleading, if, in fact, the academic was only minimally involved and is simply lending their name and their institutions name to the paper.,It's unclear how common these types of unethical authorship practices are in the literature, and journals have now cracked down on this, so hopefully the prevalence is decreasing.,But a study in the British Medical Journal in 2011 that surveyed top medical journals found evidence of honorary, or guest authorship in 17.6% of papers and evidence of ghost authorship in 7.6% of papers.,So at least in 2011, this practice was fairly pervasive. If you're interested in learning more about this,, the medical community learned a lot about this practice ,because of litigation surrounding the drug byox Merk was being sued over the drug viox which was found to increase the risk of heart attacks.,Because of the court trials, internal company documents entered the public domain.,And there's a fascinating article in jama from 2008 where some researchers systematically reviewed 250 court documents related to published clinical trial and published review papers.,What they found was pretty shocking.,The researchers reviewed emails and other documents related to 20 four clinical trial papers that Merk was involved with.,Here's what they dug up straight from the result section.,Documents were found describing Merk employees working either independently ,or in collaboration with medical publishing companies to prepare manuscripts and subsequently recruiting external, academically affiliated investigators to be authors.,Recruited authors were frequently placed in the 1st and 2nd positions of the authorship list.,The use of guest or honorary authorship was an accepted practice.,Edmer apparen'tly. They also looked at 72 review papers that the company was involved in publishing.,They found documents were found describing Merk marketing employees, ,developing plans for manuscripts, contracting with medical publishing companies to ghost write manuscripts and recruiting external, academically affiliated investigators to be authors.,Recruited authors were commonly the sole author on the manuscript and offered on a area for their participation.,Only half of the review articles even disclosed that Merck had sponsored those papers.,That's quite insidious, and you can see that this could have a profound impact on the medical literature.,Merck could actually put this whole set of opinions, and perspectives out in the medical literature without having this stamp of coming from an academic institution when it really came from the drug company marketing people. You can see why this has been such a hot issue.,And just to give you an idea, this is an actual internal company email that was made public during the court trial.,It shows you how blatant this practice is.,The company writes to the potential guest author.,I would like to invite you to be an author on the abstract and manuscript for this study.,We are currently preparing both for submission before the end of this year.,Could you please let me know if you would be interested in authorship on both the abstract and manuscript one of the two planned publications or none?,In making your decision, you may want to take into consideration that the results of this study were negative at 1st glance.,Basically, the company is giving out authorship like a gift, ,and they're allowing the researcher to choose whether or not they want to accept this gift based on how the study results happen to come out.,Clearly, the offer being invited here has no basis for taking public responsibility for the content of these articles.,Obviously, this researcher was not heavily involved in the analysis, because it else is already done, or the writing of the paper, it's already being drafted.,This is a clear case of guest authorship, and the trial turned up many emails like this that made it obvious as to what was going on again.,It's a fascinating topic. It's been widely written about.,I'm giving you some references,here if you'd like to read more,about these unethical authorship practices. There's some interesting articles in The New York Times that are are worth your time,

在下一个模块中，我们将讨论作者身份。关于作者身份，我的主要建议是在写论文之前先考虑一下作者身份。特别是，如果你是起草论文的人。想想谁将获得作者身份。想想顺序会是什么样子。由人们来运行它，并在流程的早期就确定这一点，这样每个人都能达成共识。这样以后就不会有人感到被轻描淡写。关于作者身份，你必须回答两个问题。首先，谁获得作者身份？你打算在论文中加入谁作为作者？这里的主要标准是，如果你是论文中列出的作者，那么你就是在为其内容承担公共责任。这是一个很高的门槛。这意味着，如果稍后发现论文有问题。如果发现它存在欺诈行为，是否被撤回。你有责任。您应对这些违法行为负责。那将对你产生不利影响。因此，如果你不是这篇论文的主要作者，那么除了共同作者身份之外，在你之前，先问问自己一个问题，即你是否想承担这样的责任。你真的足够了解报纸的来龙去脉吗？而且，如果你是撰写论文并试图决定作者的人，请记住，除非他们充分参与，否则大多数人不希望被收录在你的论文中。例如，有时我会给学生或同事一些关于统计、编辑之类的帮助。然后他们可能会回过头来找我说，你想成为报纸的作者吗？而且我不想成为那篇论文的作者，因为我对论文内容的参与还不够，以至于觉得自己可以承担公共责任。我认为年轻人有义务将他们曾经与之交谈过这篇文章的每位资深人士都包括在内。但是请记住，除非他们能够为报纸的内容承担公共责任，否则大多数人不想出现在你的报纸上。因此，如果你不向他们提供作者身份，他们就不会被冒犯。你可以随时把它们放在致谢部分，因为我稍后再谈。当然，还有秩序问题，作者按什么顺序出现？当然，总的来说，顺序意味着作者的相对贡献。第一作者通常是撰写论文草稿的人，可能是收集所有数据的人，通常是研究生或大三学生。最后一个职位通常是资深作者、实验室或研究团队负责人或监督研究的资深人士。这也是一个地位很高的职位。有时候你会有双第一作者，如果可能有两个研究生平等地一起创作。在第一个和最后一个位置之间，你应该按其他人的贡献顺序排列。如果不清楚其他作者的贡献是否相等，没有太大的区别，你可以考虑将他们按字母顺序甚至反向字母顺序排列。有时候，你现在会有这些庞大的工作组，里面有很多人，有国际合作关系。这些大型工作组可以列为一个小组，因为它们通常由数百名作者组成。正如我所提到的，论文有一个致谢部分。这就是你要引用任何资金来源的地方。因此，如果你是一名获得某项奖学金的研究生，请务必在那里引用你的资金来源。如果这是一项补助金资助的研究，你将在那里提及补助金。这也是表彰那些你认为不值得作者身份、可能不想成为论文作者的好去处，但也许他们给了你一些材料，或者他们提供了一些统计咨询或其他建议。这是一种在不让他们扮演作家角色的情况下承认这些人的方式。我还想提一下幽灵作者和客座作者身份的伦理问题。这是一个热点，尤其是在医学文献中。它曾在《纽约时报》上写过，它对医学文献产生了相当深远的影响。了解这些做法很重要。显然，在作者身份方面，应避免使用它们。幽灵作者是专业作家，通常由公司雇用他来起草手稿。归根结底，尽管作者可能写了整篇论文，但他们没有被列为手稿的作者。因此，这个词是“幽灵作者身份”。现在，专业作家参与写作过程没有错。科学家当然可以利用作家的帮助，但这里怀疑的是缺乏透明度。幽灵作家很可能是这家制药公司的付费枪支，但这是完全隐藏的。相关的作者身份是客座作者身份，有时也称为名誉作者身份。这是公司进行研究，分析数据，得出结论，起草论文，然后致电或发送电子邮件给著名大学的学术研究人员，邀请他们成为作者，通常是论文的第一作者。那位学术研究人员当然不能为这项研究承担公共责任。但是他们通常愿意借自己的名字，因为制药公司的研究通常是大型的高质量临床试验，发表在优秀的期刊上，而这在学术界的简历中也是如此。同时，这家制药公司通过引导研究人员相信外部独立公正的专家是这项研究的推动力，从而提高了论文的可信度。显然，如果事实上该学者的参与程度很低，只是在将自己的名字和机构名称借给论文，那么这是误导性的。目前尚不清楚这些不道德的作者身份做法在文献中有多普遍。期刊现在已经严厉打击了这个问题，所以希望患病率会降低。但是，2011年《英国医学杂志》上的一项调查顶级医学期刊的研究发现，有17.6％的论文中有荣誉或客座作者的证据。7.6％的论文中有幽灵作者的证据。因此，至少在2011年，这种做法相当普遍。如果你有兴趣进一步了解这一点，那么由于围绕Vioxx药物的诉讼，医学界学到了很多关于这种做法的知识。默克因Vioxx药物被起诉，该药物被发现会增加心脏病发作的风险。由于法庭审判，公司内部文件进入了公共领域。JAMA上还有一篇引人入胜的文章，其中一些研究人员系统地审查了250份与已发表的临床试验和已发表的评论论文相关的法庭文件。他们发现的东西非常令人震惊。研究人员审查了与默克参与的24篇临床试验论文相关的电子邮件和其他文件。以下是他们直接从结果部分挖掘出来的内容。发现的文件描述了默克员工独立工作或与医学出版公司合作准备手稿，随后招募了外部学术附属研究人员作为作者。被招募的作者经常被排在作者名单的第一和第二位。显然，使用客座或荣誉作者身份是默克公认的做法。他们还查看了该公司参与出版的72篇评论论文。他们发现，发现了描述默克营销员工制定手稿计划、与医学出版公司签订代笔手稿的合同，以及招募外部与学术相关的调查人员成为作者。被招募的作者通常是手稿的唯一作者，他们会为他们的参与提供酬金。只有一半的评论文章甚至透露默克赞助了这些论文。这非常阴险，你可以看到这可能会对医学文献产生深远的影响。默克实际上可以在医学文献中提出整套观点和观点，它带有来自学术机构的印记，而实际上它来自制药公司的营销人员。你可以明白为什么这是一个如此热门的问题。为了给你一个想法，这是一封真正的公司内部电子邮件，是在法庭审判期间公开的。它向你展示了这种做法是多么公然。该公司写信给潜在的客座作者，我想邀请你成为本研究摘要和手稿的作者。我们目前正在为这两份文件做好准备，以便在今年年底之前提交。你能否告诉我，你是否对摘要和手稿的作者身份感兴趣，对两份计划出版物中的一本感兴趣，还是什么都不感兴趣？在做出决定时，你可能需要考虑到这项研究的结果乍一看是负面的。基本上，该公司像赠送礼物一样授予作者身份。他们允许研究人员根据研究结果的结果来选择是否要接受这份礼物。显然，受邀来这里的作者没有理由对这些文章的内容承担公共责任。显然，这位研究人员并没有大量参与分析，因为分析已经完成，或者论文的撰写已经在起草中。这是一个明显的访客作者身份。审判中发现了许多这样的电子邮件，这些电子邮件清楚地表明了正在发生的事情。再说一遍，这是一个引人入胜的话题，已被广泛报道。如果你想阅读更多关于这些不道德的作者身份的做法，我在这里给你一些参考资料。《纽约时报》上有一些有趣的文章值得你花时间阅读。