

Ethical Considerations

What we will cover:

- 1. Before agreeing to review
- 2. Research ethics
- 3. Publication ethics





1. Before Agreeing to Review







- 1. Unintentional biases
- 2. Conflicts of interest
- 3. Expertise
- 4. Confidentiality
- 5. Fairness
- 6. Timeliness

- Unintentional favouritism
- Gender, Race, Geography, Institutions
- Methods of topics of study
- Follow a structured process









- 1. Unintentional biases
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- Avoid reviewing collaborators and colleagues
- Avoid reviewing competing papers









- 1. Unintentional biases
- 2. Conflicts of interest
- 3. Expertise
- 4. Confidentiality
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- 6. Timeliness

- You do not have to be expert at everything
- Be confident about your knowledge
- Be honest about your abilities



"Overall the results are clear and well written. I am unable to comment on the Kaplan Meier curve plot as this is beyond the scope of my statistical knowledge."











- 1. Unintentional biases
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- Don't disclose sensitive information
- Don't enable plagiarism
- Do consult colleagues for specific advice
- Do obtain permission for co-reviews









- 1. Unintentional biases
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- Be honest and critical
- Be polite and constructive









- 1. Unintentional biases
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- Be realistic about your time
- Discuss an extension if necessary
- Help speed up science!
- Be sure to submit on time





2. Research Ethics

- 1. Data sharing
- 2. Transparent funding
- 3. Subject treatment

- Data-sharing
- Funding transparency
- Treatment of human and animal subjects



- 1. Data sharing
- 2. Transparent funding
- 3. Subject treatment

- Does the journal require open data?
- Is it provided?









- 1. Data sharing
- 2. Transparent funding
- 3. Subject treatment

- Look for a funding statement
- Look for a conflict of interest statement
- Could they have influenced the paper?



- 1. Data sharing
- 2. Transparent funding
- 3. Subject treatment

- Did the review board approve the study?
- Did participants provide consent?
- Are live-animal experiments necessary?
- Were field study permits obtained?





3. Publishing Ethics

- 1. Plagiarism
- 2. Data fabrication
- 3. Image manipulation

- Does the passage look familiar?
- Perform a web search
- Author's own work cannot be copied
- Short passages must be quoted



"Probiotics are live microorganisms that, when administered in adequate amounts, confer a health benefit on the host"





- 1. Plagiarism
- 2. Data fabrication
- 3. Image manipulation

- Acceptable reuse:
 - o Short descriptions of methods
 - o Cell line reporting
 - o Analysis tool description



- 1. Plagiarism
- 2. Data fabrication
- 3. Image manipulation

- Figures must be fully cited
- Permission may be required



- 1. Plagiarism
- 2. Data manipulation
- 3. Image manipulation

- Fabrication is the invention of data
- Falsification is the alteration of real data

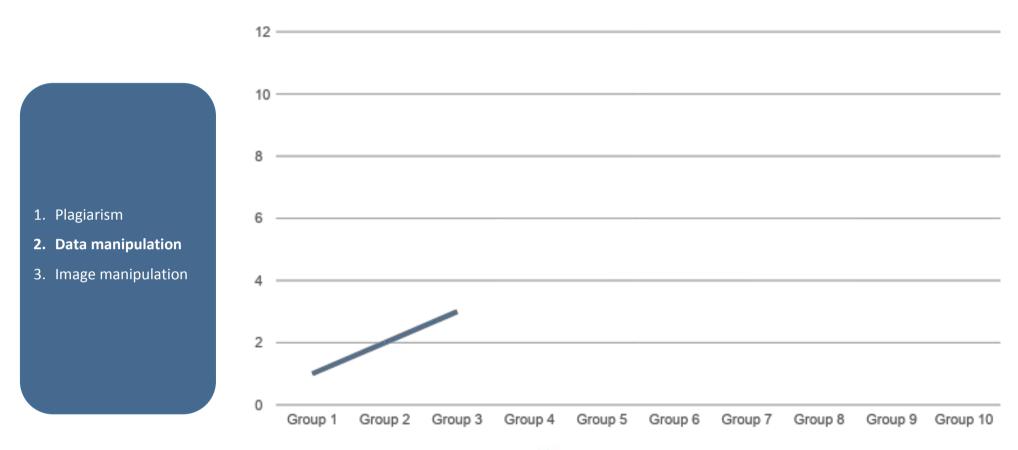


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2. Data manipulation3. Image manipulation	4										
1. Plagiarism	6										
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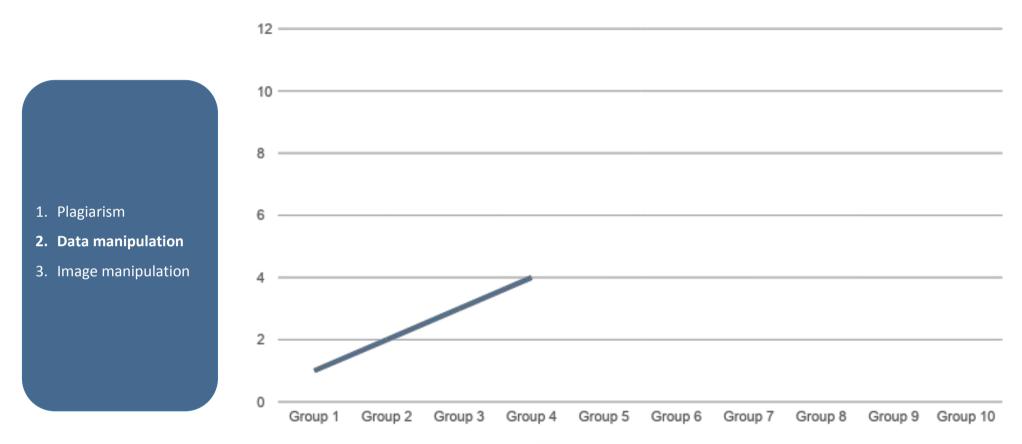


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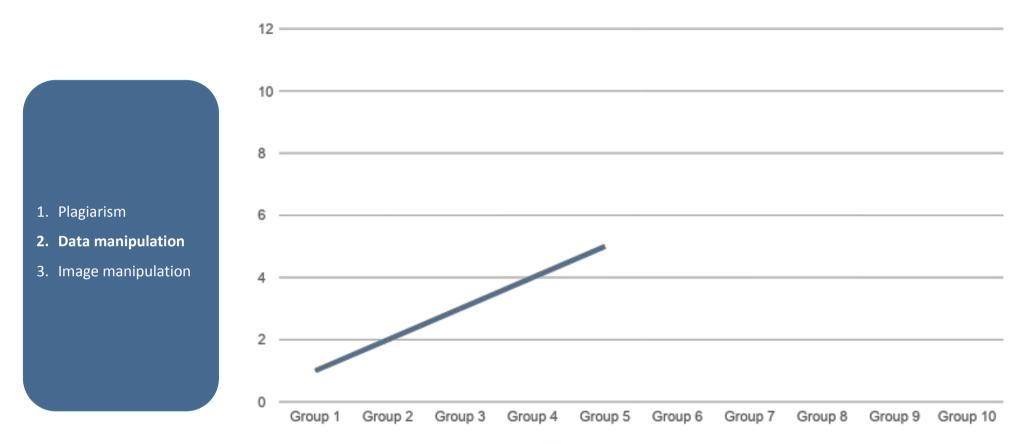




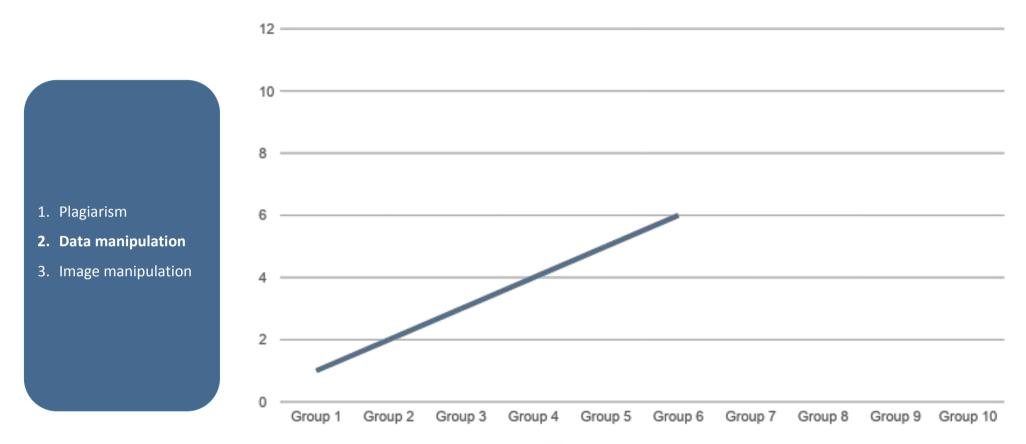






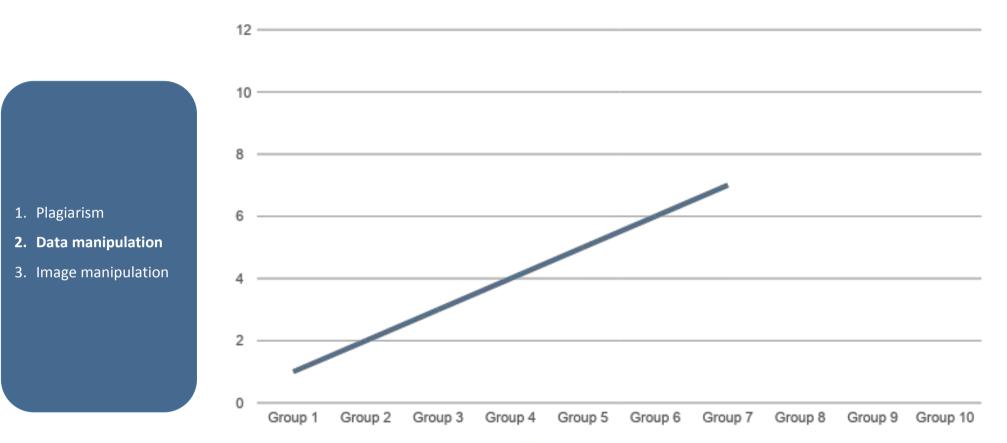






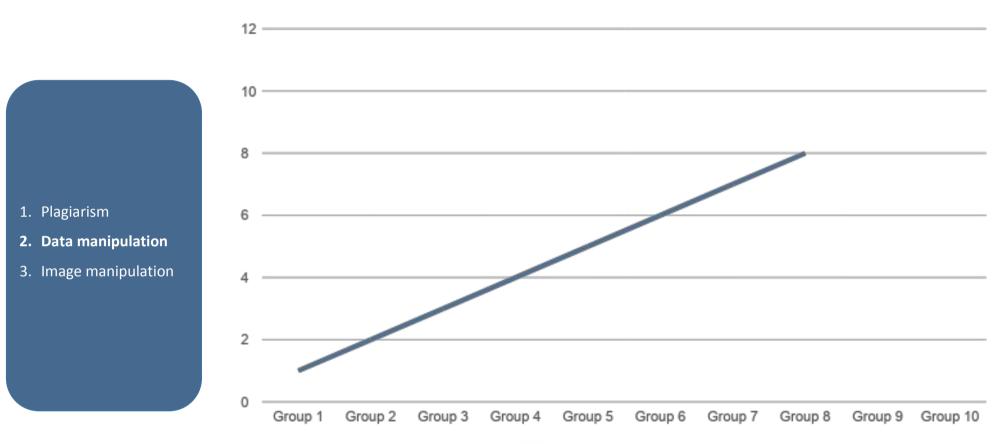




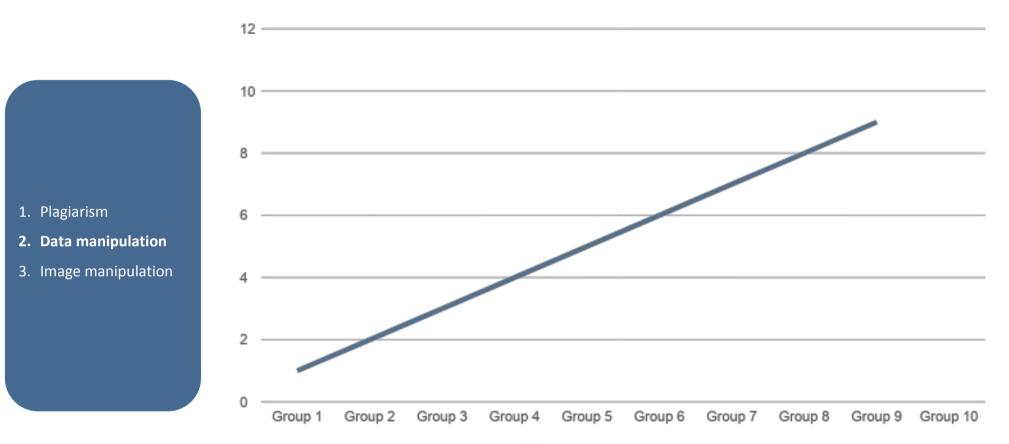




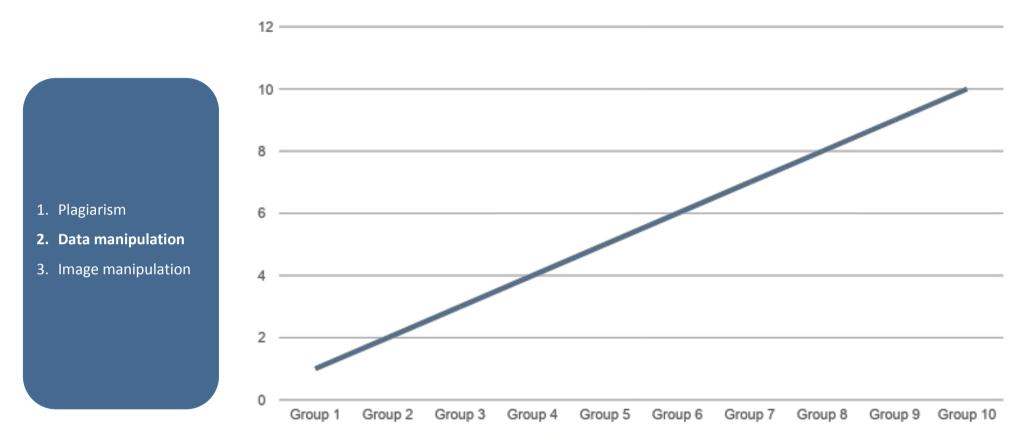










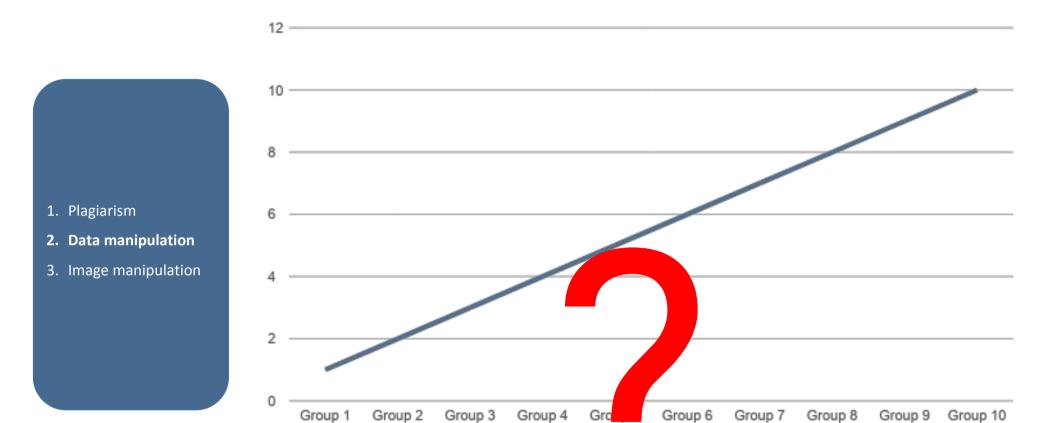




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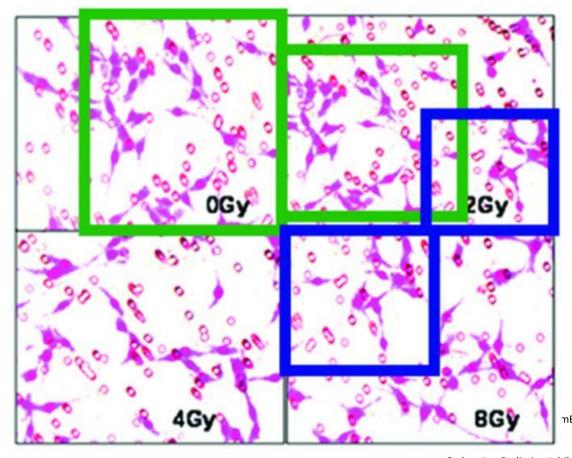
- Specific details must not be altered
- Adjustments must be to the whole image
- Ask the Editor for the original image



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- Alterations are acceptable but must not:
 - Obscure
 - Eliminate
 - Misrepresent





Bik EM, Casadevall A, Fang FC. (2016) The prevalence of inappropriate image duplication in biomedical research publications. nBio 7(3):e00809-16. http://mbio.asm.org/content/7/3/e00809-16

adapted from Liu Y et.al. (2014)

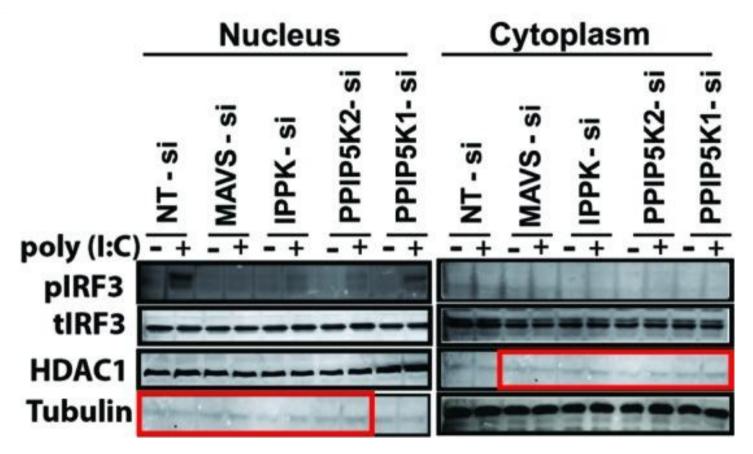
Carbon Ion Radiation Inhibits Glioma and Endothelial Cell Migration Induced by Secreted VEGF PLoS ONE 9(6): e98448 https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0098448

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adapted from Pullor NK et.al. (2014).

Human genome-wide RNAi screen identifies an essential role for inositol pyrophosphates in type-I interferon responsé.

PLoS Pathogens 10(2): e1003981. https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.ppat.1003981

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What to do if you suspect misconduct

- Be sure there is a serious problem
- Do not include 'accusations' in a review
- Inform the journal Editor
- Visit the COPE and RetractionWatch websites





www.publicationethics.org



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www.retractionwatch.com





4. Summary

Summary

- To be aware of unconscious biases
- To declare conflicts of interest
- Maintain confidentiality
- Submit to agreed deadlines
- Types of ethical misconduct and how to spot them
- How to report misconduct
- How to stay informed

