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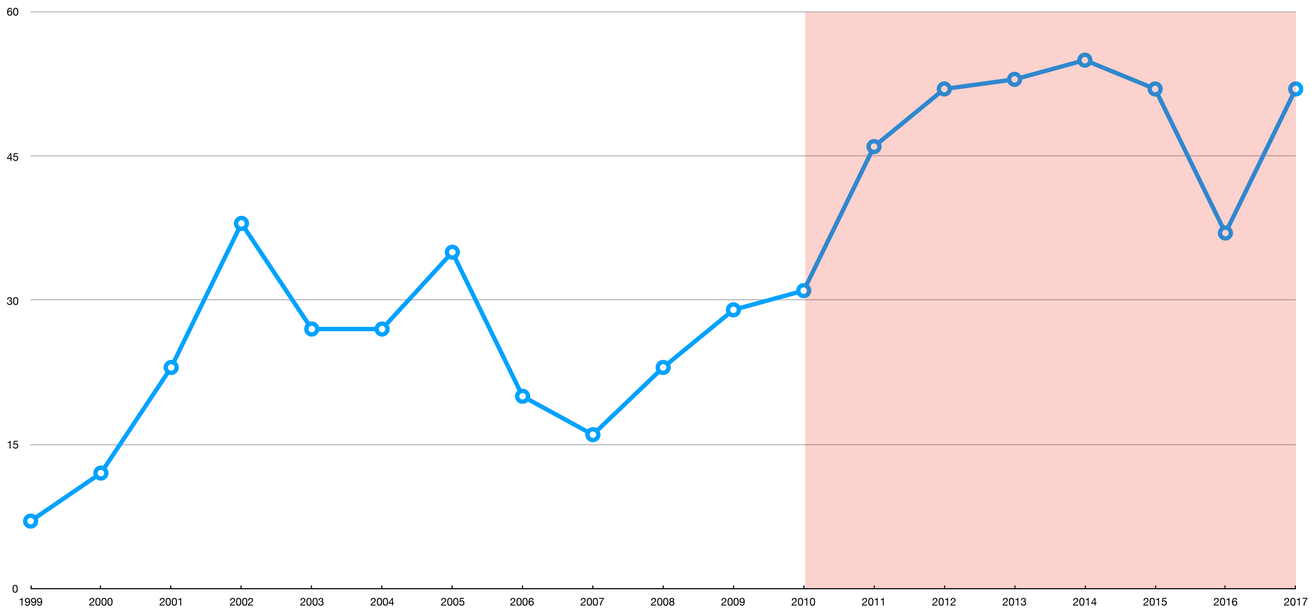
Example from the hard-science domain (Medicine)

Title: "Ileal-lymphoid-nodular Hyperplasia, Non-specific Colitis, and Pervasive Developmental Disorder in Children"
DOI: 10.1016/S0140-6736(97)11096-0
Citations number in COCI: --
Publication date: 1999
Retraction date: 03/06/2004, 02/06/2010 (%m/%d/%Y)
Retraction reasons: +Falsification/Fabrication of Data+Investigation by Company/Institution+Investigation by Third Party+Lack of Approval from Company/Institution+Lack of IRB/IACUC Approval+Manipulation of Results+Upgrade/Update of Prior Notice



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Date	DOI	Source	Title	Abstract	Section
2011	10.2478/v10011-011-0004-8	doi.org	SCIENCE AT THE CROSSROADS: FACT OR FICTION?	Modern Academic Science is largely based on the formulation of hypotheses that are then confirmed through observations and experiments. There is little scope for curiosity that played an important role in early Science. Results carrying negative implications are not easy to publish, and hypotheses have a tendency to take on the mantra of religious beliefs. Academic Science is facing on many fronts pressures that hardly existed in the past. Financial rewards apart from salary can be very high, in the form of fees for consultants, expert legal witnesses, patent development, and even the establishment of private companies. Commercial funding forms a significant percentage of the Total Research Budgets in Science and Medicine, but this often leads to loss of control over research protocols and freedom to communicate the results. Media attention confers fame and prestige that is assiduously sought out by some individual scientists, often supported by University resources, and Press Conferences prior to or synchronous with actual publication. Scientists have long been employed full-time by Government Departments, but research contracts are being increasingly offered by the latter to academic staff on a part-time basis. These pressures and opportunities, together with the priority given to research by most University Tenure and Promotion Committees, are tending to diminish the appetite of scientists for other important responsibilities such as teaching and administration. In a few decades, University scientists have moved from the »Ivory Tower« to the High Street, and many are serving more than one master. The above scenario may bring increased remuneration and the pursuit of research that would be too expensive without these external sources, but adverse consequences have also occurred. They may lead to the complicity of scientists, through no fault of their own, in the introduction of drugs and supplements that: a) fail to deliver the benefits claimed; b) increase the risk of some unrelated illness; c) possess dangerous side effects not known or reported at the time of introduction. Examples include hormone replacement therapy and antioxidant vitamins (A and E) to protect against Coronary Heart Disease; dietary fibre to prevent colon cancer; and arguably calcium supplements to treat osteoporosis. On occasions, academic scientists have served as fronts for the publication by the manufacturers of falsified reports minimizing the risk of serious drug side-effects to ensure Regulatory Approval, as occurred with Vioxx in the treatment of arthritis, and Seroquel for schizophrenia and bipolar depression. Individual fraud or misconduct is more frequent than suspected, because most incidents are without major impact and are suppressed by Universities and Funding Agencies. Major scandals are rare, but may have serious repercussions for the general public and bring science into disrepute. Recent examples include: the Cold Fusion controversy (Low Energy Nuclear Reaction); the linkage by Andrew Wakefield of autism with Rubella vaccination; the infamous creation of stem cells by somatic cell nuclear transfer falsely reported by Hwang Woo-Suk. Fraud by commercial companies is subject to the full force of the law, but Science is treated as a self-regulating profession, and as such the punishments handed out are relatively trivial. In essence, Science prior to 1950, except in North America, proceeded along a highway that segre- gated the traffic into Commercial, Government and Aca- demic streams, and passed through inspiring landscapes and green pastures. It later came to a crossroads from which the alternative road led to the Marketplace, and on which segregation into the above three streams was not enforced. It has now become the main thoroughfare for Science world-wide, but there are reasons to believe that this has increased the incidence of dangerous driving and traffic accidents in the form of conflicts of interest, unethical behaviour, misconduct and even fraud. It may be too late to return to the crossroads and continue along the original highway, but there could be considerable merit in restoring the original segregation between the three streams of Science and in developing, as well as enforcing, a stricter code of behaviour, for which some elements are proposed.	
2011	10.12968/pnur.2011.22.2.78				
2011	10.1051/mbcb/2011004	doi.org	"And the light was": role of the EBM?	None	None
2011	10.1590/s0034-89102011000100020	doi.org	Surveillance of adverse effects following vaccination and safety of immunization programs	The aim of the review was to analyze conceptual and operational aspects of systems for surveillance of adverse events following immunization. Articles available in electronic format were included, published between 1985 and 2009, selected from the PubMed/Medline databases using the key words “adverse events following vaccine surveillance”, “post-marketing surveillance”, “safety vaccine” and “Phase IV clinical trials”.Articles focusing on specific adverse events were excluded.The major aspects underlying the Public Health importance of adverse events following vaccination, the instruments aimed at ensuring vaccine safety, and the purpose, attributes, types, data interpretation issues, limitations, and further challenges in adverse events following immunization were describe, as well as strategies to improve sensitivity.The review was concluded by discussing the challenges to be faced in coming years with respect to ensuring the safety and reliability of vaccination programs.	“RELEVANCE OF AEFIS TO PUBLIC HEALTH”;Middle Section
2011	10.3109/1547691x.2010.538749	doi.org	Theoretical aspects of autism: biomarkers—a review	Autism is dramatically increasing in incidence and is now considered an epidemic. There are no objective means to diagnose the disorder. Diagnosis is made subjectively, based on the perceived behavior of the subject. This review presents an approach toward development of an objective measure of autism. Covering the literature from 1943 to the present in the PubMed and Ovid Medline databases, this review summarizes evidence of hormones, metabo- lites, amino acids, and other biomarkers present in significantly different quantities in autistic subjects compared to age- and sex-matched controls. These differences can be measured in the gastrointestinal, immunologic, neu- rologic, and toxicologic systems of the body, with some biomarkers showing ubiquitous application. In addition, there are unifying concepts, i.e., increased vulnerability to oxidative stress, immune glutamatergic dysfunction, and pineal gland malfunction. The variances of the biomarkers from the norm present the opportunity to create biomarker arrays that when properly developed and analyzed could result in an objective diagnosis with a rank- ing of the severity of autism for each subject. The contribution of each biomarker to the overall diagnosis could be calculated, thus providing a profile pattern unique to the individual. This profile could consequently provide information for therapeutic interventions on an individual basis.	“Neuropathologies in autism”;Middle Section
2012	10.4045/tidsskr.10.1132	doi.org	A Woman in her 40s with rashes and stains on the oral mucosa	None	“Discussion”;Final section;;
2012	10.1007/978-0-230-36907-8_3				
2012	10.1057/9781137023001_3	Other	Commodifying Autism: The Cultural Contexts of ‘Disability’ in the Academy	None	“Autism as thing: Becoming commodity through abstraction”;Middle Section
2012	10.1080/15228932.2011.588526	Other	Peer-Reviewed Forensic Consultation: Safeguarding Expert Testimony and Protecting the Uninformed Court	Criticisms of the ethical and professional shortcomings of forensic consultation and expert testimony have long been the burden of forensic science. The very necessity of forensic science expertise—providing specialized knowledge to the courts where judges and juries lack such training—has enabled unscientific or Machiavellian expert testimony to contaminate or derail justice. Accountability is lacking within forensic science consultation and especially in the mental health disciplines. Advances of recent years demonstrate different ways forensic science consultation incorporates peer review. Peer-reviewed forensic science is an important methodological solution for ineffective and unethical forensic science assessment, promoting integrity, quality, and confidence in justice.	“DIFFERENT APPROACHES TO PEER-REVIEW AND PEER-REVIEWED FORENSIC CONSULTATION”;Middle Section;; “DIFFERENT APPROACHES TO PEER-REVIEW AND PEER-REVIEWED FORENSIC CONSULTATION”;Middle Section
2012	10.4137/jcnsd.s9058	doi.org	Triggers for Autism: Genetic and Environmental Factors	This report reviews the research on the factors that cause autism. In several studies, these factors have been verified by reproducing them in autistic animal models. Clinical research has demonstrated that genetic and environmental factors play a major role in the development of autism. However, most cases are idiopathic, and no single factor can explain the trends in the pathology and prevalence of autism. At the time of this writing, autism is viewed more as a multi-factorial disorder. However, the existence of an unknown factor that may be common in all autistic cases cannot be ruled out. It is hoped that future biological studies of autism will help construct a new theory that can interpret the pathology of autism in a coherent manner. To achieve this, large-scale epidemiological research is essential.	“Study of Environmental Factors in Autism”;Middle Section;;
2013	10.7774/cevr.2013.2.1.4	Other	Vaccines today, vaccines tomorrow: a perspective	Vaccines are considered as one of the major contributions of the 20th century and one of the most cost effective public health interventions. The International Vaccine Institute has as a mission to discover, develop and deliver new and improved vaccines against infectious diseases that affects developing nations. If Louis Pasteur is known across the globe, vaccin- ologists like Maurice Hilleman, Jonas Salk and Charles Mérieux are known among experts only despite their contribution to global health. Thanks to a vaccine, smallpox has been eradi- cated, polio has nearly disappeared, Haemophilus influenzae B, measles and more recently meningitis A are controlled in many countries. While a malaria vaccine is undergoing phase 3, International Vaccine Institute, in collaboration with an Indian manufacturer has brought an oral inactivated cholera vaccine to pre-qualification. The field of vaccinology has undergone major changes thanks to philanthropists such as Bill and Melinda Gates, initiatives like the Decade of Vaccines and public private partnerships. Current researches on vaccines have more challenging targets like the dengue viruses, malaria, human immunodeficiency virus, the respiratory syncytial virus and nosocomial diseases. Exciting research is taking place on new adjuvants, nanoparticles, virus like particles and new route of administration. An overcrowded infant immunization program, anti-vaccine groups, immunizing a growing number of elderlies and delivering vaccines to difficult places are among challenges faced by vaccinologists and global health experts.	
2013	10.12968/bjom.2013.21.1.16				
2013	10.12968/johv.2013.1.1.8				
2013	10.1080/10428232.2013.740406	Other	Deconstructing Disability and Neurodiversity: Controversial Issues for Autism and Implications for Social Work	Disability is a socially constructed concept that can be viewed from either a medical or a social perspective. Autism, a developmental disability, can be viewed from the medical model of disability or through a new perspective brought forth by the autistic community and aligning with the social model termed neurodiversity. Using the medical model and a lens of neurodiversity, we can decon- struct the controversial issues surrounding autism and provide insights for social workers and other professionals working with the community of the disabled.	“SCIENTIFIC AND MEDICAL CONSTRUCTIONS OF AUTISM”;Middle Section;;
2013	10.1007/s10309-012-0296-9	doi.org	Improving vaccination status in epileptic patients	In the absence of compulsory vaccination, children in Germany are vaccinated worse than in other countries. Again and again reported on measles epidemics, such. In April 2008 in Germany. In 2011, nearly 1,600 measles diseases were reported to the Robert Koch Institute (RKI). The aim of the presented study was to uncover implants in epileptics ill children and to evaluate the vaccination behavior of their parents and the parents of the healthy population. The data are based on the recommendations of the Standing Vaccination Commission (STI-KO).	“Discussion”;Middle Section;;
2014	10.1002/meet.2014.14505101102	Other	The Jenny McCarthy Conundrum: Public Libraries, Popular Culture, and Health Misinformation	Throughout the United States, public libraries are important resources for all types of information and serve a variety of information needs. One of these areas is health information provision; in fact, public libraries were widely identified as institutions providing support for patrons with questions on the Affordable Care Act. Yet, not all public libraries are equipped to provide this type of support. Moreover, there seems to be an inherent tension between collecting popular literature that may provide dangerous misinformation with regard to health and access to high quality, authoritative resources. Collection development tools and policies aren’t standardized across libraries, and often staff are not trained to provide health information. Researchers visited randomly selected public libraries in three eastern U.S. states and posing as a patron asked: do vaccines cause autism. Public library staff referred to print materials to answer the question in half of all visits; 69% of the time, the print resource did not provide a credible answer. The sometimes conflicting roles of popular literature provider and authoritative health information provider have implications for library practice, public health and provision of high quality health information in communities throughout the nation.	None
2014	10.3414/me14-05-0004	Other	Citation Analysis in Health Care Sciences	Background: Citations of scientific papers in health care have become a subject of interest, as in any scientific sector. However, such a metric, while useful in a simple way, can become subject to too much credibility, and therefore to advanced analyses which are not soundly grounded even if methodologically valid. Objectives: The objective was to contextualise citation indices in health care science, juxtaposed with a parallel analytic paper. Methods: The literature was reviewed and set against the objectives of metrics of literature and of researchers. Results: The strengths and weaknesses of citation indices in the health sector were identified, with practical examples of perverse effects, and compared with the core objectives of health care development. Conclusions: Citation indices in health care science have a value, but this is limited to giving a broad overview. Other measures of effectiveness, including impact on education, on health care development, and on stimulation of applied developments, are needed rather than spuriously scientific advanced analyses of citation counts.	“The Citation Index Weakness”;Middle Section;;
2014	10.1111/jnc.12644	Other	Submitting a manuscript for peer review-integrity, integrity, integrity	Publication of a flawed manuscript has significant consequences for the progress of science. When this proves to be intentional, science is brought into disrepute and this puts even more pressure on the shrinking resources that society is prepared to invest in research. All scientific journals, including the Journal of Neurochemistry, have witnessed a marked increase in the number of corrections and retractions of published articles over the last 10 years, and uncovered a depressingly large number of fabrications among submitted manuscripts. The increase in number of ‘spoiled’ manuscripts reflects not only the improved methods that journals employ to detect plagiarism in its many forms but also suggests a measurable change in the behavior of authors. The increased policing of submissions by reviewers, editors, and publishers expends time and money. The sanctions imposed by journal editors on authors found guilty of malpractice are transparent and severe.	None
2014	10.1007/s40474-013-0002-2	doi.org	Environmental Factors in the Onset of Autism Spectrum Disorder	Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is a heterogeneous clinical condition whose prevalence has grown considerably during the last decade. Genetic factors are thought to underpin the disorder, but common genetic variants and epigenetic mechanisms have been increasingly called into question for the majority of ASD cases. Growing prenatal exposure to new environmental toxicants has been shown to potentially affect brain development, leading to altered cognitive, social, attentive, behavioral, and motor performance. Both epidemiological evidence and mechanistic studies assessing oxidative stress, neuroinflammation, epigenetic alterations, and impaired signal transduction, all observed following neurotoxicant exposure, indeed lend biological plausibility to Gene x Environment interactions, whereby environmental toxicants interacting additively or synergistically with genetic liability, can push prenatal neurodevelopmental processes over the threshold for postnatal ASD expression. Research on environmental contributions to ASD and on specific Gene x Environment interaction models ultimately aims at defining targeted preventive strategies.	“The Submerged Iceberg: Environmental Factors Potentially Involved in ASD”;Middle Section;;

2014	10.1080/10410236.2013.831685		The “Trust” Heuristic: Arguments from Authority in Public Health	The work of public health depends on a relationship of trust between health workers and members of the public. This relationship is one in which the public must trust the advice of health experts, even if that advice is not always readily understood or judged to be agreeable. However, it will be argued in this article that the pact of trust between public health workers and members of the public has been steadily eroded over many years. The reasons for this erosion are examined as are attempts to characterize the concept of trust in empirical studies. The discussion then considers how a so-called informal fallacy, known as the “argument from authority,” might contribute to attempts to understand the trust relationship between the public and health experts. Specifically, this argument enables the lay person to bridge gaps in knowledge and arrive at judgements about public health problems by attending to certain logical and epistemic features of expertise. The extent to which lay people are able to discern these features is considered by examining the results of a study of public health reasoning in 879 members of the public.	“CONCLUDING REMARKS”; Conclusions;;
2015	10.1590/s0034-8910.2015049005149	doi.org	Decision-making on childhood vaccination by highly educated parents	OBJECTIVE: To analyze the sociocultural aspects involved in the decision-making process of vaccination in upper-class and highly educated families. METHODS: A qualitative approach based on in-depth interviews with 15 couples from the city of Sao Paulo, Southeastern Brazil, falling into three categories: vaccinators, late or selective vaccinators, and nonvaccinators. The interpretation of produced empirical material was performed through content analysis. RESULTS: The study showed diverse and particular aspects surrounding the three groups' decisions whether to vaccinate their children. The vaccinators' decision to vaccinate their children was spontaneous and raised no questions. Most late or selective vaccinators experienced a wide range of situations that were instrumental in the decision to delay or not apply certain vaccines. The nonvaccinator's decision-making process expressed a broader context of both criticism of hegemonic obstetric practices in Brazil and access to information transmitted via social networks and the internet. The data showed that the problematization of vaccines (culminating in the decision to not vaccinate their children) occurred in the context of humanized birth, was protagonized by women and was greatly influenced by health information from the internet. CONCLUSIONS: Sociocultural aspects of the singular Brazilian context and the contemporary society were involved in the decision-making on children's vaccination. Understanding this process can provide a real basis for a deeper reflection on health and immunization practices in Brazil in light of the new contexts and challenges of the world today.	Introduction;; “Discussion”
2015	10.3889/mmej.2015.50002	researchgate.net	Affair and Fraud of Andrew Jeremy Wakefield for Autism	Andrew Jeremy Wakefield is a former researcher known for his scientific research paper published in 1998 in which he claimed that there is an association between the combined vaccine for measles, mumps and rubella and the occurrence of autism and bowel disease. The published paper was controversial and led to huge publicity in the UK. Four years after the publication of the paper, other researchers have failed to replicate the findings of Wakefield and confirm his hypothesis. In 2004 the newspaper Sunday Times and the journalist Brian Deer investigated his work, and in 2010, the five-member Court of the Chief Medical Council found that the suspicions for fraud are grounded, including four cases of dishonesty and twelve cases concerning abuse of children with disabilities in the development. During the following years new charges were added to these initial charges. Researches aimed at proving fraud is still ongoing and still revealing new evidences against Wakefield.	Introduction
2015	10.1111/jpc.12796	doi.org	Fifty years of immunisation in Australia (1964–2014): The increasing opportunity to prevent diseases	Medicine has seen dramatic changes in the last 50 years, and vaccinology is no different. Australia has made a significant contribution to world knowledge on vaccine-preventable diseases. Certain deadly diseases have disappeared or become rare in Australia following successful introduction of vaccines. As diseases become rarer, public knowledge about the diseases and their serious consequences has decreased, and concerns about potential vaccine side effects have increased. To maintain confidence in immunisations, sharing of detailed information about the vaccines and the diseases we are trying to prevent is integral to the continued success of our public health programme. Modern quality immunisation programmes need to communicate complex information to immunisation providers and also to the general community. Improving immunisation coverage rates and eliminating the gap in coverage and timeliness between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and non-Indigenous people has become a high priority.	“Immunisation Safety and Adverse Events”;Middle Section;;
2015	10.1097/aia.0000000000000065	Other	Introduction: Unfamiliar Ethical Issues	None	None
2015	10.1007/978-3-319-15949-2_16	Other	Ethics in Research and Publication	Medical research and publication serve to promote the scientific integrity and efficacy of the medical profession. The ethical principles of beneficence and nonmaleficence demand that physicians strive to advance medical knowledge so as to improve patient's lives and avoid harmful or ineffective patient care. The objective of medical research is to seek scientific truths and support these ethical principles. The integrity of clinical investigation involves the just and honest conduct of experimentation, the honest analysis and reporting of data, and then, the fair peer review and publication of these investigations. Research and the publication of research executed dishonestly divert the search for factuality and defile the medical literature. Within the last two decades, several clinical researchers from various specialties whose publications profoundly influenced the practice of anesthesiology were guilty of extensive research fraud and misconduct, and therein, adversely affected the safe practice of anesthesiology.	“Researcher-Author Fraudulent Behavior and Misconduct”;Middle Section;;
2016	10.1007/978-3-319-30925-5_9	Other	Fad, Pseudoscientific, and Controversial Interventions	Mere tolerance of untested, disproven, and pseudoscientific interventions has too often created significant setbacks, immeasurable difficulties, and countless obstacles for children with autism and their families. The professions associated with autism have been plagued by subscription to and application of dubious interventions. New fads arise and dissipate with astonishing speed while disproven methods like facilitated communication regain popularity and unproven interventions like sensory integration proliferate widely. Previous chapters in this text outline various models derived from the scientific process in ways that reflect increasing emphasis on evidence-based practices for improving outcomes of children with autism and their families. However, delimiting these models, the associated methods and strategies, and the underlying theoretical constructs from which they are derived is insufficient for deterring adoption of unproven and disproven interventions. Accordingly, this chapter represents an attempt to contribute to the discussions about why autism continues to be fertile ground for pseudoscientific and fad interventions while also educating readers about conditions that sustain discredited and unproven practices. We overview some fundamental philosophical tenets of science and contrast them with tactics used by snake oil peddlers and charlatans. We then shift to provide an overview of historical and contemporary of examples of fad, pseudoscientific, and controversial interventions to illustrate the absence of evidence, fallacious logic, and otherwise irrational beliefs associated with them.	“The Rise in Popularity of Fad, Pseudoscientific, and Controversial Treatment”;Middle Section;;
2016	10.1007/978-3-319-18096-0_60	Other	Autism and Genetics	Autism had initially been considered to be caused by environmental influ- ences, but it is now known that there is a strong genetic influence on the development of autism. In addition, autism is genetically heterogeneous, and may occur as a component manifestation of a genetic syndrome or occur as an isolated trait. However, the genetic evaluation of an individual is still limited by the availability of certain tests, although as technology proceeds, the approach to testing is expected to change. This chapter reviews currently recommended approaches to testing, and some specula- tion on what will likely be available in the future.	Introduction
2016	10.1007/978-3-319-28326-5_2	Other	Epidemiology and Public Health Intelligence	Abstract This chapter provides an introduction to epidemiology. It covers the key epidemiological concepts such as bias and confounding, as well as providing an overview of the nature, history and types of epidemiology. The main epidemiologi- cal study designs are described, including case series, ecological, cross-sectional, case–control, cohort, randomised controlled trial and systematic review. The advan- tages and disadvantages of each are summarised, and some of the ethical issues in doing research are considered. The ‘hierarchy of evidence’ framework is contrasted with an approach which recognises the most appropriate study design to answer different questions about population health. This chapter will examine the role of epidemiology in public health intelligence and develop students' or learners' knowl- edge and skills to carry out thorough, rigorous and meaningful research and inves- tigation relevant to public health.	Case Series; Case of study;;
2016	10.7599/hmr.2016.36.1.27	doi.org	Psychosocial Treatments for Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder	Given the situation where various psychosocial treatments for autism spectrum disorder (ASD) are proposed and body of treatment outcome studies for ASD are accumulated, this study purported to review psychosocial treatments for children with ASD that currently receive empirical supports. To address these purposes, the study focused on the three types of psychosocial treatments frequently observed in ASD literature (behavioral interventions, social-communication skills interventions, and parent training interventions), and reviewed research findings pertaining to each of these interventions. Toward the end, clinically useful findings were emphasized, important clinical and research issues were discussed, and directions for future treatment outcome studies were provided.	Introduction
2016	10.1007/978-3-662-49504-9_23	Other	Risk communication on the Internet	This chapter presents Internet-based risk communication from a psychological perspective. It explores how three attributes of the Internet (reach, speed, and cost-effectiveness) can impact and be harnessed for risk communication. In addition, possibilities are shown how the principles of effective risk communication can be implemented and enriched by the internet. Subsequently, challenges and their possible solutions are discussed.	“Challenges of Risk Communication on the Internet”; Final section;;
2017	10.1007/978-3-319-31143-2_47-1	Other	Cobalamin, Microbiota and Epigenetics	Functional cobalamin (B12) status and assessment are inextricably intertwined with the human microbiome. Small bowel bacterial overgrowth can both cause and result from gastritis and alter dietary cobalamin absorption. Some bacterial species may produce human-inaccessible cobalamin corrinoids and may create competition for human-accessible cobalamin. Increased human-inaccessible corrinoids from bacterial production may raise the total corrinoid level assessed by the serum total cobalamin, limiting diagnostic utility and masking a deficiency of human-accessible cobalamin. Anaerobic bacteria may reverse the propionic to succinic acid pathway, converting methylmalonic acid back to propionic acid to release CO_2; this could raise propionic acid and lower methylmalonic acid levels, limiting its diagnostic utility. Cobalamin deficiency limits enzymatic conversion of homocysteine to methionine and increases homocysteine levels. Increased homocysteine can be reduced by diversion into the transsulfuration pathway, limiting the diagnostic power of this metabolite. Finally, in the delicate balance between folate and cobalamin which regulates DNA synthesis, excess synthetic folate from public health policies can combine with bacterial folate production to mask the macrocytic anemia of cobalamin deficiency. Small bowel bacterial overgrowth can increase propionic acid production and reduce cobalamin bioavailability. Both propionic acid administration and cobal- amin deficiency can alter brain fatty acid levels and brain function and cause autistic symptomology. Essential fatty acid ratios can modify gut bacterial species which can, in turn, modify fatty acid composition and inflammation. Omega-3 supplementation can reverse many of the symptoms of propionic acid neurotox- icity. Cobalamin supplementation can raise omega-3 fatty acid levels in the brain and can improve autism symptomology. Therefore, there are strong epigenetic interrelationships among cobalamin and its enzymatic activity, propionic acid, essential fatty acids, folate, and the human bacterial microbiome.	“Cobalamin and PPA in Autism: Interrelationships with MMA and the Microbiome”;Middle Section;;
2017	10.1097/lgt.0000000000000262	Other	Gynecologists' Knowledge, Attitudes, and Intentions Toward Human Papillomavirus Vaccination in Serbia	Objectives: The aims of this study were to estimate the level of knowl- edge, attitudes, and intentions about human papillomavirus (HPV) infec- tion and HPV vaccine among gynecologists and to explore predictors of gynecologists' intention to recommend the HPV vaccine. Method: This research was conducted between April and June 2014 among all gynecologists working at women's health departments in all pri- mary health centers in Belgrade, the capital of Serbia, using a specially designed questionnaire. Results: The response rate was 88.2%. The knowledge of gynecologists was estimated as average. The most frequently reported obstacles to HPV vaccination was the financial concern (59.8%). More than two thirds of the gynecologists were willing to recommend the vaccine (68.4%). The fac- tors associated with the gynecologists' intention to recommend the vaccine included their positive attitudes toward boys' vaccination (odds ratio [OR], 8.96; 95% confidence interval [CI], 2.85–28.16), negative attitudes toward frequent changes the recommendations (OR, 0.31; 95% CI, 0.10–0.93), and beliefs that the vaccine application would decrease condom usage (OR, 0.31; 95% CI, 0.06–0.68). Conclusions: The findings provide an important insight into the current point of view of the gynecologists, which confirms that the better the knowledge of HPV and vaccine, the higher the likelihood of recommending it.	“Discussion”;Final section;;
2017	10.1007/978-3-319-59952-6_9	Other	Measles–Mumps–Rubella Vaccine	None	“Measles–Mumps–Rubella Vaccine”;Middle section;;
2017	10.3934/publichealth.2017.2.127	doi.org	The Role of the WI-38 Cell Strain in Saving Lives and Reducing Morbidity	The modern success story of vaccinations involves a historical chain of events that transformed the discovery that vaccines worked, to administering them to the population. We estimate the number of lives saved and morbidity reduction associated with the discovery of the first human cell strain used for the production of licensed human virus vaccines, known as WI-38. The diseases studied include poliomyelitis, measles, mumps, rubella, varicella (chicken pox), herpes zoster, adenovirus, rabies and Hepatitis A. The number of preventable cases and deaths in the U.S. and across the globe was assessed by holding prevalence rates and disease-specific death rates constant from 1960–2015. Results indicate that the total number of cases of poliomyelitis, measles, mumps, rubella, varicella, adenovirus, rabies and hepatitis A averted or treated with WI-38 related vaccines was 198 million in the U.S. and 4.5 billion globally (720 million in Africa; 387 million in Latin America and the Caribbean; 2.7 billion in Asia; and 455 million in Europe). The total number of deaths averted from these same diseases was approximately 450,000 in the U.S., and 10.3 million globally (1.6 million in Africa; 886 thousand in Latin America and the Caribbean; 6.2 million in Asia; and 1.0 million in Europe).	“Discussion”;Final section;;
2017	10.1097/nmc.0000000000000337	Other	Global Immunizations: Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Worldwide	Background: Immunizations are one of the most important health interventions of the 20th century, yet people in many areas of the world do not receive adequate immunizations. Approximately 3 million people worldwide die every year from vaccine-preventable diseases; about half of these deaths are young children and infants. Global travel is more common; diseases that were once localized now can be found in communities around the world. Problem: Multiple barriers to immunizations have been identified. Healthcare access, cost, and perceptions of safety and trust in healthcare are factors that have depressed global immunization rates. Interventions: Several global organizations have focused on addressing these barriers as part of their efforts to increase immunization rates. The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, The World Health Organization, and the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund each have a part of their organization that is concentrated on immunizations. Clinical Implications: Maternal child nurses worldwide can assist in increasing immunization rates. Nurses can participate in outreach programs to ease the burden of patients and families in accessing immunizations. Nurses can work with local and global organizations to make immunizations more affordable. Nurses can improve trust and knowledge about immunizations in their local communities. Nurses are a powerful influence in the struggle to increase immunization rates, which is a vital aspect of global health promotion and disease prevention.	“Trust and Perception of Safety”;Middle Section;;

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Citations to retracted article	Citing reasons	Notes
2. The next incident, The Linkage of Autism with Rubella Vaccination, was exclusively of British origin although the regrettable repercussions have been world-wide. A gastroenterologist called Andrew Wakefield took 12 blood samples from children attending his son's birthday party, paying each of them 5 pounds, and proceeded to write a paper that was published by the Lancet in 1998 claiming that many cases of autism were caused by Mumps/ Measles/Rubella vaccines **(42)**. He spent much of his time subsequently appearing as an expert witness in a series of cases where parents with autistic children sued the manufacturers of the vaccines.;;	cites as evidence; discusses; describes;;	
Throughout this period, many reputable investigators failed to confirm the linkage in large populations, and other evidence against it accumu- lated. The true nature of Wakefield's data became known (43). It took the Lancet 12 years to publish a retraction **(42)**, followed by retraction of a second related paper by another journal (44). The British Medical Council barred Wakefield from medical practice (45), but by then he had moved to an Ame- rican University that supported his work.	retracts;	
Let's take two examples to illustrate this situation. In 1998, Wakefield et al. published in the Lancet an article suggesting that measles, mumps, and rubella vaccine (MMR) may be related to lymphoid hyperplasia, colitis, and of autism **[14]**. This article had an important impact and was widely distributed by those who systematically suspect vaccines to be the cause of many ailments.	cites as evidence; discusses; describes;;	This article is in French language; This article is an Editorial with no sections in it.
In the 1970's, the wide publicity given to AEFIs associated with the pertussis component of the whole-cell DPT vaccine triggered a decrease in coverage of this vaccine and the reappearance of diseases prevented by this vaccine in countries like Japan and Sweden. A similar situation occurred following a study by English researchers**103** reporting an association between the measles vaccine and autism, which has failed to be confirmed by subsequent studies. This report led to a decrease in measles vaccine coverage and the reap- pearance of measles in England.	cites as evidence; discusses; describes;;	The original article is in Portuguese, an English version is also provided.
In addition, immu- nohistochemical studies showed a much higher lysozyme content in the Paneth cells of autistic subjects (Horvath and Perman, 2002). Previously, other investigators demonstrated a pattern of colitis and ileal-lymphoid-nodular hyperplasia in children with autism **(Wakefield et al., 1998).** Porphyrins, derivatives of the heme synthesis pathway and measures of xenobiotic exposures, have been documented to be found at increased levels in the urine of autistic patients (Geier and Geier, 2006a; Nataf et al., 2006).	cites as evidence; describes;;	
At this time, the debate about the possible link between MMR vaccines and autism created considerable vaccine skepticism in a number of countries, including Norway. The hypothesis of correlation was promoted in an article by Andrew **Wakefield in the journal The Lancet (10)**. A number of subsequent studies strongly argue against such a connection.	describes; discusses;;	The original article is Norwegian language. The values reported here are translated through: https:// translate.google.com/
		Can't find the article
Indeed the shift to describe autism as a 'spectrum disorder', the variance in interpretations of diagnostic criteria of AS, and the absence of consensus among practitioners in clinical practice on 'patterns of symptoms being referred to as AS, High-Functioning Autism and Autism Spectrum [condition]' (Molloy and Vasil, 2002: 661) point to the slipperiness of autism as a category, even within the medical paradigm. Similarly, explanations of the causes of autism are many and varied, rang- ing from blaming 'refrigerator mothers' to mercury in childhood vaccines (Bettleheim, 1967; **Wakefield et al., 1998**). There have also been claims of diagnostic 'trendiness' where the identification of autism is thought to be on the rise because it is seen as a fashionable label which carries with it access to resources (Baker, 2006).	describes; cites as evidence;	
Those publications who do not employ blind peer review have abandoned it for this and other reasons, including the need to increase accountability to both the reviewers and editors (Godlee, 2002). The recent controversy about the MMR vaccine and its link to autism, with the prestigious journal Lancet (**Wakefield, Murch, & Anthony, 1998**) retracting a published article 12 years after it had successfully passed peer review (Deer, 2011a), demonstrates blind peer review to be far from foolproof in its ability to provide an imprimatur of scientific legitimacy. One of the study's authors, Andrew Wakefield, had accepted large sums of money to conduct the false research at the outset, planning to assist in a lawsuit against the vaccination company down the line (Deer, 2011a).;; Only one, however, had the illness. Similarly, the participants had all been afforded the description of "previously normal," when five participants had preexisting conditions (**Wakefield et al., 1998**; Deer, 2011b). The Lancet article, which sparked a 13.1% decline in the MMR vac- cination, culminated in May 2010, with two of the authors, Wakefield and Walker-Smith, removed from the medical record by the General Medical Council after a 217-day inquiry for serious professional misconduct.	describes; retracts; discusses;; discusses;;	
Of these environmental factors, MMR vaccine has drawn particular attention since the study conducted by Wakefield et al. They postulated that the MMR vaccine may be a causative factor in the devel- opment of autism spectrum disorder.**62** Since this ini- tial publication, immunization remains controversial for some parents and the uptake of the MMR vaccine has fallen in some countries, despite much discussion regarding the safety of MMR, a lack of evidence for an association between MMR and autism, and the risks of insufficient protection against wild measles virus infection.63	describes; discusses;;	
Several publications and campaigns have recently had a very negative impact on vaccine programs. One of the most dramatic consequences has been the resurgence of measles in Europe following a drop in measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccination coverage due to a fabricated perception of a link between MMR and autism **[19]**. An aging population requires preventions such as influen za, pneumococcal, shingles, and regular booster.	describes; discusses;;	
This theory has since been disproven; however, the concept that autism is caused by some outside environmental factor is still being debated. The most recent environmental toxin implicated in an autism diagnosis is the measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccination (Furlano et al., 2001; **Wakefield et al., 1998**). Wakefield's British medical license has since been stripped, and his 1998 study has been retracted by the Lancet due to biased research practices, which some media outlets have called fraudulent, namely a business venture with the father of one of his research subjects in which he stood to earn $43 million by monopolizing on a "vaccine scare.	describes; retracts;	
Astonishingly, the subject of vaccination in patients with epilepsy has received little attention in the literature so far (Figure 6). A 1998 study by **Wakefield et al. [30],** which suggested links between a syndrome observed by the authors in 12 autistic patients, autistic enterocolitis, and MMR combination vaccination, caused a stir in the British population. In 2004, Deer revealed that Wakefield, his co-authors and a reviewer of the journal in which the paper was published, had received substantial third-party funding from a law firm on behalf of several parents of autistic children Correlations between the disease and the MMR vaccine. to sue the vaccine manufacturers [2, 16].	describes; discusses;;	The original article is written in German. The values reported here are translated through: https:// translate.google.com/
CITATION IN A CHART	describes;	
But a quick dive into issues in child health and paediatrics severely challenges the hypothesis. For instance, in 1998 Wakefield and colleagues published in the Lancet a now infamous paper claiming a link between measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) vaccination and autism **[3]**. That paper, now disproved and withdrawn, has received over 100 PubMed citations in the subsequent 16 years.	describes; retracts; derides;;	
Selective reporting and manipulation of data in pre-clinical (www.aptuit.com/aptuit60/images/MHRAStatement.pdf) and clinical trials (www.pharmatimes.com) could easily lead to the release of dangerous products and did result in the closure of a research facility. Infamously, altered medical histories of trials' patients in the UK led to a flawed publication questioning the safety of measles/mumps/rubella vaccination **(Wakefield et al. 1998).** The reasons for plagiarizing text are simple, but what motivates individuals to fabricate data?	cites as evidence; cites as bad behaviour evidence/example;;	This article is an Editorial with no paragraphs in it
In the late 1990s, the MMR (measles mumps and rubella) vaccine and thimerosal, an ethyl mercury preservative, began to be regarded as potential causal factors for ASD. Public concern rose following Andrew Wakefield's paper, which connected MMR and autism **[106],** and the almost coincidental recommendation to remove thimerosal-containing vaccines from the market, made in 1999 by the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP), jointly with Public Health Services. Huge research efforts have been made to clarify whether the suggested causal link is scientifically valid.	describes; discusses;;	

For example, if the purpose of public health communication is to warn of possible health risks associated with the use of the oral contraceptive pill, "the public" in this case consists of women of child-bearing age who are using, or plan to use, this form of contraception. 2. 2These concerns were raised by Andrew Wakefield and colleagues in an article that appeared in The Lancet **(Wakefield et al., 1998)**. These investigators examined a consecutive series of 12 children with chronic enterocolitis and pervasive developmental disorder.	describes;	
The spread of antivaccine movements via social networks, internet, and media as well as the greater visibility of certain vaccines' adverse effects has affected vaccine acceptance, particularly in some developed countries.24 The modern antivaccine movement reemerged in England in 1998 following a paper published by **Wakefield et al, 23** which reported a link between administration of the measles-mumps-rubella (MMR) vaccine, and autism and colitis/bowel disease. The publication of this article generated a flurry of media attention and hype, culmi- nating in an immediate decrease in vaccine coverage, and consequently, new measles outbreaks in many coun- tries.3;; In contrast, the weight of information regarding vaccines and the vari- ation between the full acceptance position of vaccinators and the questioning position of nonvaccinators are consis- tent with the findings reported in international studies.4,14,19 Our findings showed little correlation between the deci- sion-making in not vaccinate and fear of autism and its possible relation to the vaccine MMR, as reported in European literature3,4,9,14,15,18,19,24 on the theme that has as highlight the impact of **Wakefield's study.23** However, significant findings are shared with the international liter- ature such as, between selective and nonvaccinators, the great influence of pediatricians who follow a nonbiomed- ical orientation and the search for other sources of infor- mation beyond that conveyed by the pediatrician.	describes; discusses;; discusses;;	The original article is in Portuguese, an English version is also provided.
In eight cases, vaccines for measles, mumps and rubella and smallpox in one case have been reported as possible triggers. The published paper immediately became controversial, which led to widespread publicity in the UK and prompted the creation of a special committee of the British Medical Research Council as early as next month **[3].** Following this study in Japan, a study was conducted that did not show a link between the triple vaccine and children with autism as well as children receiving individual vaccines [4].	describes; discusses;;	The original article is Macedonian language. The values reported here are translated through: https://translate.google.com/
This brand-specific increased rate of a known vaccine adverse event reinforces the need for surveillance and timely safety monitoring systems.18 In 2010, the Lancet retracted the 1998 Wakefield paper that postulated an association between MMR vaccine, bowel disease and 'pervasive development disorder', otherwise known as autistic spectrum disorder**.19** A direct causal link between MMR vaccine and autism has been disproved, but the controversy lingers affecting MMR immunisation rates.	describes; retracts; discusses;;	
More insidiously, however, are the frequent small stories, inadequately reported, that blossom into web sites and "truth." Perhaps the most dangerous has been the antivaccine movement spawned from a single report that the measles, mumps, and rubella vaccine was linked to autism spectrum disorder**.7** The report was later found to be fraudulent,8 but the sensationalism of the report brought widespread publicity.	describes; retracts; discusses;;	This article is an Editorial with no paragraphs in it
Misbehavior in research has been exposed in all specialties. Historically, perhaps the most potentially harmful to society may be the now discredited false claim published in 1998 linking regressive autism and measles-mumps-rubella (MMR) vaccinations **[10]**. The subsequent MMR vaccine scare later was determined to be based on a deliberate fraud.	describes; retracts; discusses; derides;;	
The prevailing theory that perpetu- ates CT as a treatment for ASD is connected to the mercury compound thimerosal, a vaccination preservative. The theory posits ASD etiology associated with thimero- sal toxicity as a result of vaccination regimens (Bernard, Enayati, Redwood, Roger, & Binstock, 2001; Crisponi et al., 2015; **Wakefield et al., 1998**). This linkage has never been thoroughly investigated and never substantiated (CDC, 2014), with sev- eral high profile and rigorous investigations refuting the linkage between thimerosal- containing vaccinations and ASD diagnosis (Madsen et al., 2003; Price et al., 2010).	describes; discusses;;	
It is believed that from this lat- ter observation a theory that autism was attribut- able to parenting by aloof mothers (which were later termed "refrigerator mothers") took hold, and persisted into the 1970s until alternative theo- ries suggesting that autism was biologically deter- mined gained acceptance [2]. Then in 1998, **Wakefield et al. [3]** published a paper suggesting that MMR vaccinations were responsible for the development of autism. Several studies ultimately debunked this theory and a review by Gerber and Offit [4] described the various studies in this group.	describes;	
This enabled a rapid response to prevent the drug being given to more pregnant women. The second example is more infamous—that is the case series that suggested a link between the MMR vaccination and autism **(Wakefield et al. 1998)**. The case series was based on only 12 children.	describes; derides;	
Genetic influence has been suggested as inherent in this disorder [15]. Moreover, biological abnormalities including abnormality in cerebellum development [16], increas-ed white matter [17], lower levels of neuropeptide oxytosin [18], structural abnormalities in limbic system, brain stem nuclei, and amygdala [17, 19, 20], reduced activity in the brain's temporal and frontal lobes when performing language and motor tasks [21], and MMR vaccine (vaccine for measles, mumps, and rubella) **[22]** have been proposed to play a role in the development of ASD. A recent position regarding etiology of ASD holds that ASD is a complex condition that does not appear to have a single cause [23, 24].	describes; cites as evidence;	
An alleged vaccination side effect, which has been discussed for several years despite lack of evidence on the Internet, is the development of autism disease as a result of a mumps-measles-rubella vaccine. Although this alleged side effect was published in the Lancet, a scientific journals journal, in 1998 **(Wakefield et al., 1998),** it was withdrawn in 2010 due to faulty elements (The Lancet Retraction 2010). Nevertheless, the controversy continues on the Internet and social media (Figure 23.1a).	describes; retracts;	The original article is in German.The values reported here are translated through: https://translate.google.com/
One study of 58 children with autism found unexpectedly lower stool PPA than among controls (Adams et al. 2011a), while stool PPA was significantly elevated among a group of 23 children with autism compared to controls (Wang et al. 2012). In a retracted Lancet study **(Wakefield et al. 1998),** urinary MMA levels were elevated among 8 children with autism and GI symptomology. By contrast, no significant elevations in plasma MMA were found among a group of 55 children with ASD; however, there were also no indications of significant GI symptomology or SIBO among this group (Adams et al. 2011b).	describes; retracts; discusses;	
Additionally, a strong anti-vaccination movement plays a significant role in parents' fear of vaccination. This concern is not supported by the current scientific knowledge and is mainly based on sporadically lost confidence in the safety of some other traditionally used vaccines, such as MMR vaccine.**11**–13 Moreover, when introducing new vaccine such as the HPV vaccine, it often reinforces existing concerns, dilemmas, and "spillover effect," which is manifested in a general lack of support for vaccines in the society.14	describes;	
No cases of viral meningitis have been reported after MMR vaccines currently used in Europe. In 1998, **Wakefield et al.** published a paper in The Lancet reporting that MMR vaccination, but not the single measles vaccine, was associated with autism. The paper was later retracted by The Lancet.	cites as evidence; retracts;;	It is a book chapter, no abstract has been reported.
In the case of Edward Jenner's work on a vaccine for smallpox, he was first attacked and ridiculed for his ideas and, of course, later vindicated. The modern rise of the anti-vaccine movement accelerated with a manuscript published in 1998 claiming that the MMR vaccine caused developmental disorders in children **[23].** Even though that article was retracted by the journal that published it [24], evidence suggests that a significant and dangerously high percentage of the U.S. population either delays or refuses vaccinations for their children within the first 24 months of life [25].	cites as related; cites as an effect; cites as a bad effect; retracts;;	
Cultural myths and beliefs of locals in Nigeria create barriers to immunizations (Babalola, 2011). Mistrust and erroneous ideas about immunization in Europe and North America have been compounded by the falsified and eventually retracted study linking the measles, mumps, rubella vaccine to autism (**Wakefield et al., 1998**; WHO, 2003). Fear of side effects of immunizations is also a barrier linked to trust.	cites as evidence; cites as bad behaviour evidence/example;; retracts;;	