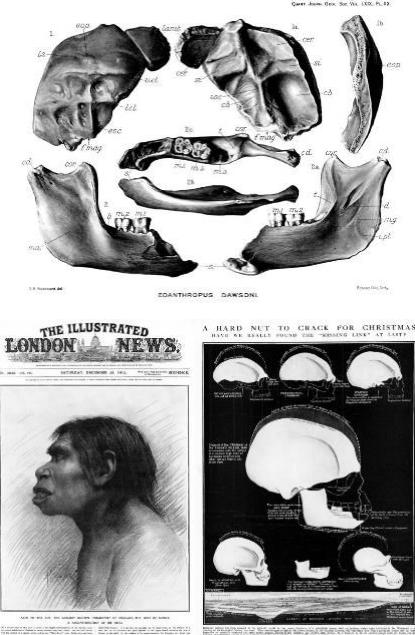






Portrait of the Piltdown skull being examined. John Cooke, 1915.
Geological Society of London

<https://sciencehistory.org/stories/magazine/the-problem-of-piltdown-man/>



A screenshot of a news article from The Guardian. The header includes links for 'Print subscriptions', 'Sign in', and 'Search'. Below the header, there's a call to action 'Support the Guardian' with a yellow button. The main navigation bar has categories: News, Opinion, Sport, Culture, Lifestyle, and More. Under the 'Science' section, there's a prominent headline: 'Dr Con Man: the rise and fall of a celebrity scientist who fooled almost everyone'. The article is by John Raskin and Carl Power, published on Fri 1 Sep 2017 10.00 BST. It features a photo of a smiling man in a white surgeon's coat. A caption below the photo states: 'Surgeon Paolo Macchiarini was hailed for turning the dream of regenerative medicine into a reality - until he was exposed as a con artist and false prophet'. The article also includes social media sharing options and a count of 483 shares.

<https://www.theguardian.com/science/2017/sep/01/paolo-macchiarini-scientist-surgeon-rise-and-fall>

nature

CAREER NEWS | 22 July 2021

8% of researchers in Dutch survey have falsified or fabricated data

Study of nearly 7,000 scientists also finds that more than half engage in 'questionable research practices'.

Dalmeet Singh Chawla



51% dos inquiridos admitiram estar frequentemente envolvidos em pelo menos uma das 11 "práticas de investigação questionáveis", por ex. plágio, a falsificação ou a fabricação de dados".

<https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-021-02035-2>
<https://osf.io/preprints/metaarxiv/vk9yt/>



RESEARCH

Great Science Frauds

Science is not known for drama, except when a researcher commits fraud

[f Share](#)[Save](#)[Read Later](#)**Scientists Gone Rogue**

By Alice Park Jan. 12, 2012

Dipak Das, 2008 – efeitos do resveratrol no coração

Woo Suk Hwang, 2004 - clonagem e produção de células estaminais embrionárias humanas

Andrew Wakefield, 1998 – vacinas como causa direta de autismo

Roger Poisson, 1994 – efeitos da radiação na recidiva do cancro da mama

Investigação jornalística deteta potencial fraude em artigos científicos do ministro da Saúde italiano

Il Manifesto detetou a duplicação de fotografias com uma frequência tão alta que faz duvidar que seja apenas negligéncia. Não se sabe quem é o responsável, mas o atual ministro liderava a equipa.



A intensa atividade científica, nomeadamente através da publicação de artigos científicos, de Orazio Schillaci, enquanto desempenha as funções de ministro da Saúde italiano e, anteriormente, como diretor da Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade de Tor Vergata e reitor da universidade, levaram o jornal italiano Il Manifesto a investigar a atividade científica do médico italiano. Pelo menos oito artigos publicados entre 2018 e 2022 apresentam imagens duplicadas.

5

A Ética e a Investigação Científica

Integridade Científica

Má conduta na investigação

Outras práticas de investigação eticamente questionáveis

"FFP"

Má Conduta pessoal

Má conduta na publicação

Ética na Investigação

Investigação com pessoas*

Investigação em animais

Má conduta na investigação

Má conduta na investigação

Adaptado com permissão de Ana Sofia Carvalho e Joana Araújo.

* Bem como amostras biológicas; dados pessoais; novos modelos (v.g. organoides, sintéticos...)

1. Integridade, modo de usar

7

A integridade como conceito

- n. "totalidade";
- adj. "completo", "perfeito", "intacto", "intacto";
 - ❖ sentido moral de "pureza", "inocência", "honestidade", "probidade".
 - ❖ firme adesão a valores.

A integridade como virtude

Um excelente traço de carácter (uma qualidade considerada moralmente boa ou desejável)

Uma profunda disposição para notar, esperar, valorizar, sentir, desejar, escolher, agir, e reagir de certas formas.

Hursthouse, Rosalind and Pettigrove, Glen, "Virtue Ethics", *The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy* (Winter 2018 Edition), Edward N. Zalta (ed.), URL = <<https://plato.stanford.edu/archives/win2018/entries/ethics-virtue/>>.

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VIRTUDES...

- ◊ **Intelectuais:** pensamento crítico, curiosidade, imaginação, perseverança, abertura a novas ideias...
- ◊ **Morais:** coragem, honestidade, generosidade, justiça...

Guy Widdershoven, Jan-Helge Solbakk. Virtues in Research Ethics. The Embassy of Good Science.
<https://www.embassy.science/theme/virtues-in-research-integrity>

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Que virtudes são essenciais para o *bom cientista*?

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A Integridade
como valor

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The Harvard Crimson
Dan Schrag, Top Harvard Climate Scientist, Faces Allegations of Bullying and Toxicity Spanning Two Decades

A nationally respected voice on climate science and policy, Harvard professor Daniel P. Schrag faced disciplinary measures in 2021 after students and staff raised concerns about his professional conduct. In interviews over the past year, more than two dozen people have said Schrag created a poor working environment for those around him over the past two decades.

<https://www.thecrimson.com/article/2023/4/28/harvard-climate-professor-schrag-faces-bullying-toxicity-allegations/>

Integridade na Investigação

Adesão ativa aos princípios éticos e às normas profissionais que são essenciais para uma prática responsável da atividade da investigação.

(ORI)

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Valores & Normas

- ❖ **Convicções ou ideais** importantes de uma pessoa numa comunidade, que servem de motivação para a ação.
- ❖ **Gerais**, referem-se a um ideal.
- ❖ **Os VALORES podem ser operacionalizados em normas.**
- ❖ **Regras orientadoras da ação** (Direito: permissões, ordens ou comandos e proibições).
- ❖ **Concretas, especificam o que deve ou não ser feito.**
- ❖ **As NORMAS são justificadas por valores subjacentes.**

Guy Widdershoven, Jan-Helge Solbakk. Virtues in Research Ethics. The Embassy of Good Science.
<https://www.embassy.science/theme/values-and-norms>

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*Os **valores** mostram o que as pessoas e as comunidades consideram importante; as **normas** dizem o que tem de ser feito para concretizar determinados valores.*

*Sem uma referência aos **valores subjacentes**, as regras carecem de motivação e justificação. Sem **normas operativas**, os valores carecem de especificação e de direção concreta.*

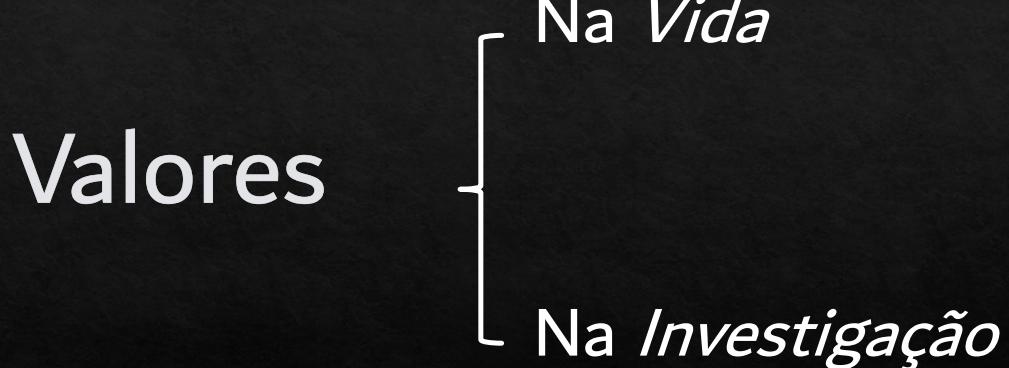
Guy Widdershoven, Jan-Helge Solbak. Virtues in Research Ethics. The Embassy of Good Science.

<https://www.embassy.science/theme/values-and-norms>

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"If it your theory disagrees with observation, it's wrong. That's all there is to it.

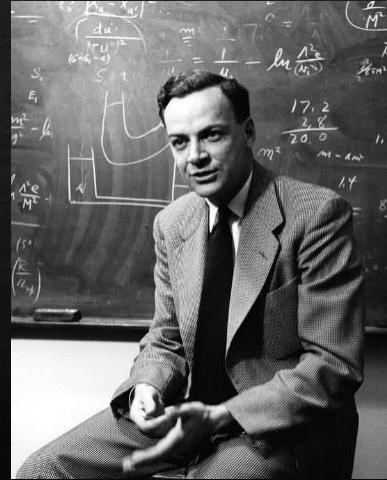
It doesn't matter how smart you are, how beautiful the theory, what your name is. It's wrong.

And THAT... is the key to science."

Richard Feynman, Cornell Un. 1964

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OKmimDq4cSU>

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Richard Feynman. Credit: Caltech Archives

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2. Falta(s) de integridade: a má conduta na investigação

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Má Conduta na
Investigação

FFP

Violações da Integridade na Investigação Científica

Fabricação: inventar resultados e registá-los como reais.

Falsificação: manipulação de materiais, equipamento ou processos de investigação ou alteração, omissão ou supressão injustificada de dados ou resultados.

Plágio: utilizar o trabalho e as ideias de outras pessoas sem dar o devido crédito à fonte original, violando os direitos do(s) autor(es) original(ais) aos seus resultados intelectuais.

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Outras condutas
eticamente censuráveis

Condutas
pessoais

Má conduta na
publicação

Manipulação da autoria, "publicação salame", autoplágio

Citar seletivamente para melhorar os próprios resultados

Permitir que os financiadores ponham em causa a independência da investigação

Expansão indevida da bibliografia

Atrasar ou dificultar de forma inadequada o trabalho de outros investigadores

Usar indevidamente a antiguidade / cargos para encorajar infrações

Encobrimento da má conduta de terceiros

Criar ou apoiar revistas que prejudicam a qualidade da investigação ("revistas predatórias")

...

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WHAT DRIVES PEOPLE TO COMMIT RESEARCH MISCONDUCT?

These quotes come from people who admitted to research misconduct in closed Office of Research Integrity cases. Research misconduct is never justified, but it is important to recognize potential drivers of misconduct to better understand how it might be prevented.

The infographic illustrates five drivers of research misconduct:

- POOR SUPERVISION:** "I WAS SCARED TO GO TO [MY PI]. HE USED TO SCREAM & YELL AT ME WHEN THINGS DID NOT WORK AS PLANNED."
- INADEQUATE TRAINING:** "AFTER TWO YEARS OF A POSTDOCTORAL FELLOWSHIP... I STILL DON'T KNOW HOW TO PROPERLY PUBLISH WESTERN BLOT DATA."
- COMPETITIVE PRESSURES:** "I FELT IT WAS NECESSARY TO GET A PAPER IN A HIGH-PROFILE JOURNAL IN ORDER TO GET A FACULTY POSITION."
- PERSONAL CIRCUMSTANCES:** "[I] HAD BEEN APPLYING FOR A GREEN CARD AND FELT PRESSURED TO MAKE A GOOD PAPER AND GET GOOD PUBLICATIONS."
- INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOLOGY:** "HALF OF ME WANTED TO MAKE [MY PI] PROUD. THE OTHER HALF WAS TERRIFIED OF FAILING... SO I FABRICATED A PIECE OF DATA."

OPEN ACCESS Freely available online



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Misconduct Policies, Academic Culture and Career Stage, Not Gender or Pressures to Publish, Affect Scientific IntegrityDanielle Fanelli*, Rodrigo Costas², Vincent Larivière³

¹ Meta-Research Innovation Center at Stanford (METRICS), 1070 Arastradero Road, Stanford University, Palo Alto, 94304, California, United States of America, ² Center for Science and Technology Studies, Leiden University, Wassenaarseweg 62a, 2333 AL Leiden, The Netherlands, ³ Ecole de bibliothéconomie et des sciences de l'information, Université du Québec à Montréal, CP 8050, Succ. Centre-Ville, Montréal, QC, H3C 3P8, Canada

* fanelli@stanford.edu**Abstract**

The honesty and integrity of scientists is widely believed to be threatened by pressures to publish, unsupportive research environments, and other structural, sociological and psychological factors. Belief in the importance of these factors has inspired major policy initiatives, but evidence to support them is either non-existent or derived from self-reports and other sources that have known limitations. We used a retrospective study design to verify whether risk factors for scientific misconduct could predict the occurrence of retractions, which are usually the consequence of research misconduct, or corrections, which are honest rectifications of minor mistakes. Bibliographic and personal information were collected on all co-authors of papers that have been retracted or corrected in 2010–2011 (N=611 and N=2226 papers, respectively) and authors of control papers matched by journal and issue (N=1181 and N=4285 papers, respectively), and were analysed with conditional logistic re-

Fanelli D, Costas R, Larivière V (2015) Misconduct Policies, Academic Culture and Career Stage, Not Gender or Pressures to Publish, Affect Scientific Integrity. *PLoS ONE* 10(6): e0127556. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0127556>

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**How Many Scientists Fabricate and Falsify Research? A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of Survey Data**

Danielle Fanelli*

INNOGEN and ISTI-Institute for the Study of Science, Technology & Innovation, The University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom

Abstract

The frequency with which scientists fabricate and falsify data, or commit other forms of scientific misconduct is a matter of controversy. Many surveys have asked scientists directly whether they have committed or know of a colleague who committed research misconduct, but their results appeared difficult to compare and synthesize. This is the first meta-analysis of these surveys. To standardize outcomes, the number of respondents who recalled at least one incident of misconduct was calculated for each question, and the analysis was limited to behaviours that distort scientific knowledge: fabrication, falsification, "cooking" of data, etc.. Survey questions on plagiarism and other forms of professional misconduct were excluded. The final sample consisted of 21 surveys that were included in the systematic review, and 18 in the meta-analysis. A pooled weighted average of 1.97% (N = 7, 95%CI: 0.86–4.45) of scientists admitted to have fabricated,

Research Integrity Among PhD Students at the Faculty of Medicine: A Comparison of Three Scandinavian Universities

Bjørn Homann¹, Lone Brandt Jensen², Mette Brandt Enoksen, more...

First Published: June 12, 2020 | Research Article | Find in PubMed | Check for updates

[https://doi.org/10.1177/1556284620929230](#)

Article information ▾

Abstract

This study investigates research integrity among PhD students in health sciences at three universities in Scandinavia (Stockholm, Oslo, Odense). A questionnaire with questions on knowledge, attitudes, experiences, and behavior was distributed to PhD students and obtained a response rate of 77.7%. About 10% of the respondents agreed that research misconduct strictly defined (such as fabrication, falsification, and plagiarism, FFP) is common in their area of research, while slightly more agreed that other forms of misconduct is common. A nonnegligible segment of the respondents was willing to fabricate, falsify, or omit contradicting data if they believe that they are right in their overall conclusions. Up to one third reported to have added one or more authors unmerited. Results showed a negative correlation between "good attitudes" and self-reported misconduct and a positive correlation between how frequent respondents thought that misconduct occurs and whether they reported misconduct themselves. This reveals that existing educational and research systems partly fail to foster research integrity.

META-ANALYSIS OF SURVEY DATA Fanelli, *PLOS-One* (2009)

Systematic review of 21 surveys on levels of misconduct over past 25 years (pooled weighted averages)

OWN BEHAVIOUR

1.97% admitted fabrication, falsification or data modification at least once

33.7% admitted other questionable research practices

WITNESSED IN COLLEAGUES

14.1% witnessed fabrication, falsification or data modification at least once

72% witnessed other questionable research practices

Article available in: Vol 15, Issue 4, 2020

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Scientific Dishonesty: A Survey of Doctoral Students at the Major Medical Faculties in Sweden.

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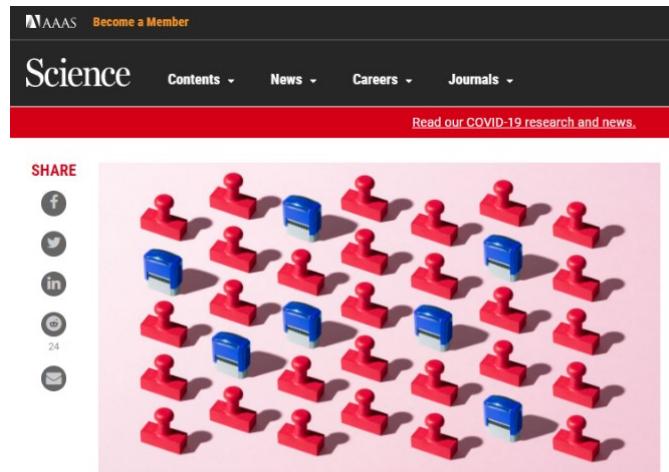
Consequências da má conduta na investigação

- ❖ **Para os investigadores** - danos na carreira e na reputação; perda de bolsas e subsídios; consequências penais...
- ❖ **Para os participantes na investigação** - danos para saúde/vida; custos para os sistemas de saúde.
- ❖ **Para as instituições e áreas de investigação** - danos colaterais para os colegas e a instituição, reputação e financiamento.
- ❖ **Para a sociedade** - aumento da desconfiança e desinteresse na ciência, com compromisso da sua credibilidade.

Maria Casado, Maria do Céu Patrão Neves, Itziar de Lecuona, Ana Sofia Carvalho, Joana Araújo. Declaration on research integrity in responsible research and innovation. Barcelona-Porto, 2016.

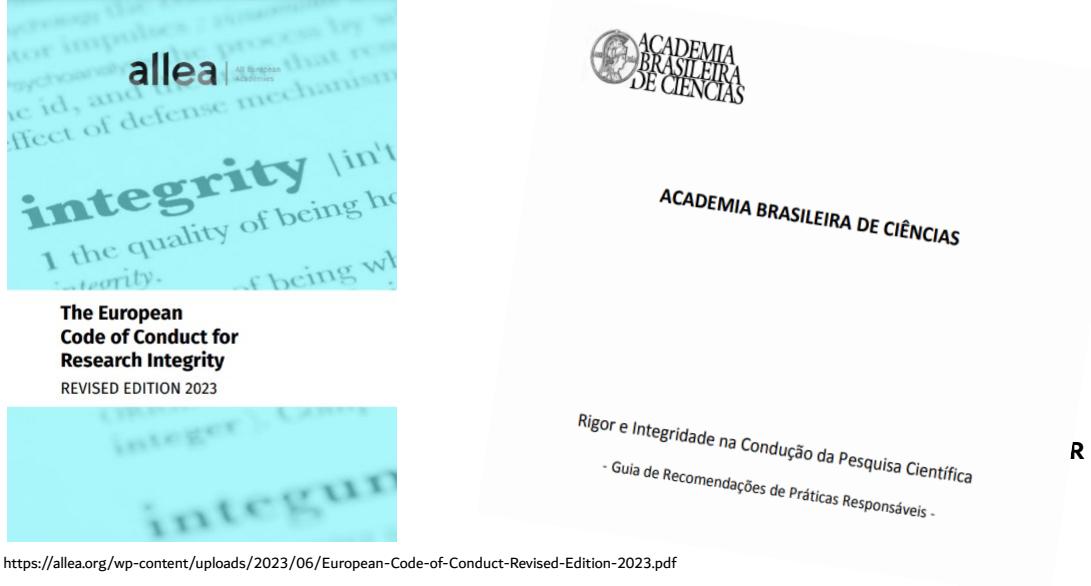
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The screenshot shows the top navigation bar of the Science magazine website, featuring the AAAS logo, a 'Become a Member' button, and links for 'Contents', 'News', 'Careers', and 'Journals'. A red banner at the top reads 'Read our COVID-19 research and news.' Below the header, there's a 'SHARE' button with icons for Facebook, Twitter, LinkedIn, and Email, followed by a count of '24'. To the right is a graphic of numerous small human-shaped tokens in red and blue, arranged in a grid-like pattern on a pink background. The tokens represent different European countries. Below the graphic, the text reads 'What is research misconduct? European countries can't agree' and 'By Cathleen O'Grady | Mar. 10, 2021, 12:55 PM'.

<https://www.science.org/content/article/what-research-misconduct-european-countries-can-t-agree>



1. ECoC: Princípios

Reliability

Fiabilidade para garantir a qualidade da investigação, o que se reflete na conceção, na metodologia, na análise e na utilização dos recursos.

Honesty

Honestidade no desenvolvimento, realização, revisão e elaboração de relatórios, bem como na comunicação da investigação de uma forma transparente, justa, completa e imparcial.

1. ECoC: Princípios

Respect

Respeito pelos colegas, pelos participantes da investigação, pela sociedade, pelos ecossistemas, pelo património cultural e pelo ambiente.

Accountability

Responsabilidade pela investigação, desde a ideia até à publicação, pela sua gestão e organização, pela formação, supervisão e orientação, bem como pelos seus impactos mais amplos.

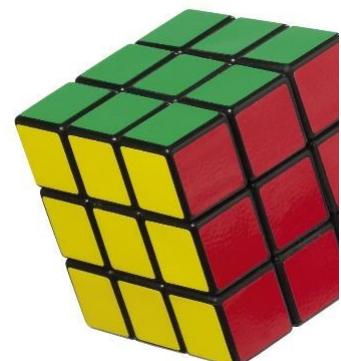
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2. Onde? O quê? Quem? Quando? Como?



Ambiente de investigação
Formação, supervisão e tutoria
Procedimentos de investigação
Salvaguardas



2. Onde? O quê? Quem? Quando? Como?

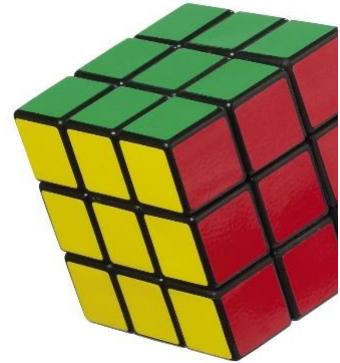


Práticas e gestão de dados

Trabalho colaborativo

Publicação e divulgação

Revisão, avaliação e edição



3. Lidar com a má conduta na ciência: princípios prodecionamentais

Integridade na investigação – confidencialidade, rapidez, objetividade, transparência; proteger os ‘whistleblowers’;

Justiça no procedimento

Direito ao contraditório; adequação da resposta/medidas; presunção de inocência.

3. Ameaças à integridade

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Ciência “Politizada”

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Science

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SHARE



Turkish scientist Bülent Şık has studied contamination in the Ergene River Basin in Turkey's Edirne province.
KENAN KAYA/ALAMY STOCK PHOTO

Turkish scientist gets 15-month sentence for publishing environmental study

By Kristen McTighe | Sep. 27, 2019, 6:00 PM

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Desinformação

allianceforscience.cornell.edu/blog/2020/10/what-drove-the-covid-misinformation-infodemic/ PA - SINAPSE... Imported from Chr... Gestor Educast - Ca... Search engine - RRI... Assembleia da Rep... Other bookmarks Recursos éticos sob... PA

The screenshot shows a blog post titled "What drove the COVID misinformation 'infodemic'?" by Joan Conrow, published on October 1, 2020. The post features a stylized illustration of three people wearing face masks against a yellow background with orange virus particles.

The screenshot shows a blog post titled "COVID-19 – The importance of research ethics and research integrity standards during the pandemic" by ENRIO. The post features a close-up image of the COVID-19 virus.

MUST-DO: ensure that research ethics and research integrity standards remain in rapidly developing research projects and publications to the COVID-19 pandemic, on a pan European level.

- Position of EUREC on the Responsibility of Research Ethics Committees during the COVID-19 Pandemic
- ENRIO Statement: Research integrity even more important for research during a pandemic
- ALLEA: How can European academies support fight against COVID-19

<http://www.enrio.eu/news-activities/covid-19-the-importance-of-research-ethics-and-research-integrity-standards-during-the-pandemic/>

"Researchers should communicate their work on social and other media responsibly, with professionalism and transparency."

Subjective or unfounded interpretations must be avoided and information must not be intentionally omitted. Eroding the integrity of research undermines the trust of our colleagues, the public and policymakers."

Ciência “Comercializada”

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Business

Pfizer had clues its blockbuster drug could prevent Alzheimer's. Why didn't it tell the world?



Pfizer's arthritis drug appeared to reduce the risk of getting Alzheimer's disease. The Washington Post's Chris Rowland explains why Pfizer did not pursue it. (Luis Velarde/The Washington Post)

The Washington Post,
By Christopher Rowland
June 4 2019

A team of researchers inside Pfizer made a startling find in 2015: The company's blockbuster rheumatoid arthritis therapy Enbrel, a powerful anti-inflammatory drug, appeared to reduce the risk of Alzheimer's disease by 64 percent.

(...)

Verifying that the drug would actually have that effect in people would require a costly clinical trial — and after several years of internal discussion, Pfizer opted against further investigation and chose not to make the data public.

(...)

Some outside scientists disagree with Pfizer's assessment (...) Rather, they say, it could hold important clues to combating the disease and slowing cognitive decline in its earliest stages.

As Enbrel's life cycle winds down, Pfizer has introduced a new rheumatoid arthritis drug, Xeljanz.

(...)

The [new] drug is on track to make Pfizer billions more each year for the foreseeable future.

https://www.washingtonpost.com/business/economy/pfizer-had-clues-its-blockbuster-drug-could-prevent-alzheimers-why-didnt-it-tell-the-world/2019/06/04/9092e08a-7a61-11e9-8bb7-0fc796cf2ec0_story.html

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Science [Contents](#) [News](#) [Careers](#) [Journals](#)

SHARE Disgraced researchers can still reap drug industry payouts

By Charles Piller | Oct. 1, 2020, 2:00 PM

This story was supported by the Science Fund for Investigative Reporting. Please help Science pursue ambitious journalism projects.

When the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) wields its ultimate penalty, disqualification, against clinical researchers who it determines have violated the law, falsified data, or committed grave errors or misconduct, they can no longer run human trials in the United States. But that doesn't always sever their financially rewarding relationships with big pharma.



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<https://www.sciencemag.org/news/2020/10/disgraced-researchers-can-still-reap-drug-industry-payouts>

STEFFYHAN SCHMITZ

Ciência apressada, ciência desleixada

DUB

| home | news and



Professor of Jurisprudence Ton Hol has steadily become an expert in the area of research integrity. Photo: DUB

'Sloppy science is often not intentional, but due to lack of knowledge'

IN DEPTH

Research integrity isn't at the forefront of everyone's minds yet, says UU professor of Jurisprudence Ton Hol, who was the main author of a report for a network of European universities on this subject. Universities should work on that. There's room for improvement of scientists' knowledge of methods of research and statistics. The requirements for integrity in research should become stricter, and the atmosphere at universities should become more open, to be able to discuss difficult issues in research.

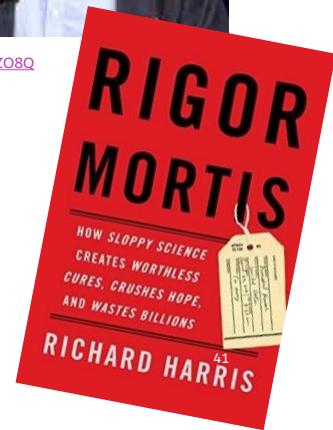
[Read in Dutch](#)
By Ries Agterberg
18/02/2020



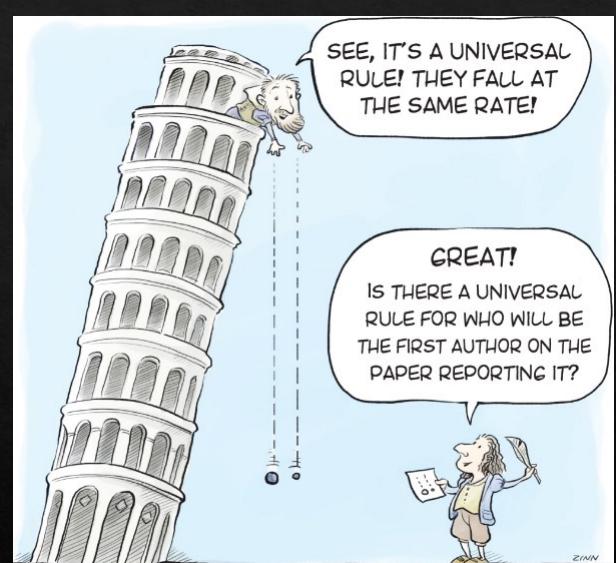
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LUGAAzjZO8Q>

Speedy Science,
Sloppy Science

The publication
“tsunami”



“Publicar ou
perecer”



SCIENCEINSIDER SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY

'Honorary authors' of scientific papers abound—but they probably shouldn't

Up to one-third of authors don't meet criteria for adding their name to a paper, study finds

28 SEP 2022 • 4:50 PM • BY JEFFREY BRAINARD



An unusual study examined contributions to papers by more than 600,000 scientists and whether they met publishing industry standards for authorship. CLEVA
SOLOVAY/STOCKPHOTO ADAPTED BY M. ATAR/SCIENCEINSIDER

É uma prática que faz com que alguns cientistas se arrepiem: O primeiro autor de um artigo presta homenagem a um chefe de departamento ou a um colega, listando-os entre os autores do manuscrito - embora a pessoa não tenha feito nenhuma contribuição intelectual para o artigo.

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nature

nature > news > article

NEWS | 23 September 2022

'Papermill alarm' software flags potentially fake papers

The text-analysis tool could be used to help detect bogus research submitted to journals.

Holly Else



The Papermill Alarm looks for similarities to text found in bogus papers. Credit: Raimund Koch/Getty

Um relatório sugere que 2% dos artigos submetidos às revistas provêm de "fábricas", um processo que "ameaça sobrecarregar os processos editoriais de um número significativo de revistas".

Poderão os algoritmos ajudar?

doi: <https://doi.org/10.1038/d41586-022-02997-x>

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Comment

THE 'REAPPRAISED' CHECKLIST FOR EVALUATION OF PUBLICATION INTEGRITY

Not all items will be applicable to every publication, and other questions might be relevant for individual categories.

R – Research governance

- Are the locations where the research took place specified, including source(s) of funding?
- Is a funding source reported?
- Has the study been registered?
- Are details such as dates and study methods in the publication consistent with those in the registration documents?

E – Ethics

- Is there evidence that the work has been approved by a specific, recognized committee?
- Are there any concerns about unethical practice?

A – Authorship

- Do all authors meet criteria for authorship?
- Do all contributions to the study meet criteria for authorship?
- Is the name of each author clearly legible?
- Is a signature of related papers consistent?
- Can co-authors attest to the reliability of the paper?

P – Plagiarism

- Is there evidence of copied text?
- Is there evidence of text recycling (cutting and pasting text between papers), including text that is inconsistent with the study?

R – Research conduct

- Is the recruitment of participants plausibile within the stated time frame?
- Is the number of participants plausible considering the epidemiology of the disease in the area of the study location?
- Is the number of participants recruited and followed up with consistent with the recruitment?
- Is the number of participants withdrawn compatible with the disease, age and timeline?
- Is the interval between study initiation and recruitment plausible?
- Could this study plausibly be completed as described?

A – Analyses and methods

- Are the study methods plausible, at the location specified?
- Was the correct analysis based on design and reporting?
- Is there evidence of poor methodology, including:
 - Missing data
 - Inappropriate data handling

I – Image manipulation

- Is there evidence of manipulation or duplication of images?

S – Statistics and data

- Are any data impossible?
- Are subgroup means incompatible with those for the overall group?
- Is the reported summary data compatible with the reported range?
- Are all primary outcome data identical across study groups?
- Are there any discrepancies between data reported in tables and figures?
- Are statistical test results compatible with reported data?
- Are any date ranges feasible?
- Are the frequencies of outcomes excessively similar or different between randomised groups?
- Are any of the outcome data unexpected outliers?
- Are the frequencies of the outcomes unusually low or high compared to the expected range for sex, age or disease?
- Are there any discrepancies between the values for mean, median and absolute change?
- Are there any discrepancies between reported rate and participant inclusion criteria?
- Are the variances in biological variables surprisingly similar or lower than?

C – Errors

- Are correct units reported?
- Are numbers of participants correct and consistent throughout the publication?
- Are calculations of proportions and percentages correct?
- Are results internally consistent?
- Are results of statistical testing internally consistent and plausible?
- Are other data errors present?
- Are there typographical errors?

D – Data duplication and reporting

- Have the data been published elsewhere?
- Is any duplicate reporting acknowledged or explained?
- How many sites were included in the report?
- Are multiple datasets reported in different publications?
- Are relevant references consistent between publications?
- Is there evidence of duplication of figures?

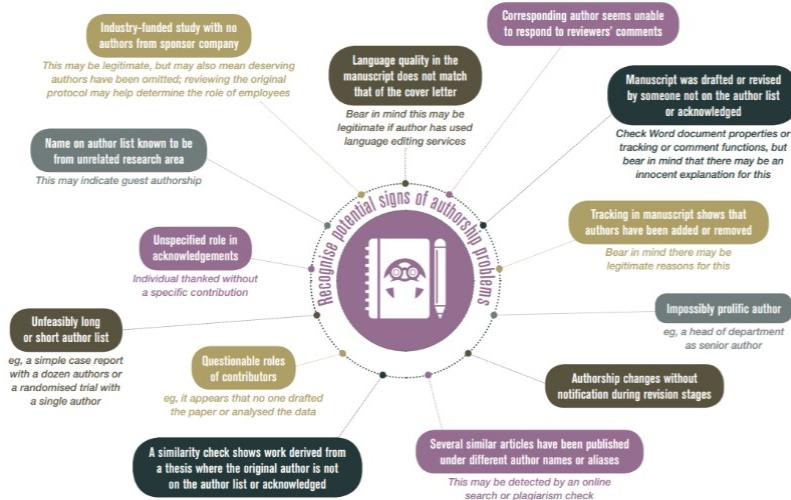
<http://resource-cms.springernature.com/springer-cms/rest/v1/content/17589730/data/v1>

03/10/2023 46

HOW TO RECOGNISE POTENTIAL AUTHORSHIP PROBLEMS

C O P E

Signs that Might Indicate Authorship Problems



cintia.aguas@gmail.com

PUBLICATIONS

COPE (Committee on Publication Ethics)

References:

- COPE Discussion Document on Best Practice for Issues Around Theses Publishing. <https://bit.ly/2d2h0ju>
- COPE Webinar: Common Authorship Issues Faced by COPE Members. <https://bit.ly/2mEmaRg>
- eLearning module on Authorship (Members only). <https://bit.ly/2BWJ8B>
- Promoting Awareness of Good Authorship Practice. Siu-wai Leung. <https://bit.ly/2G9TfX>
- A Systematic Review of Research on the Meaning, Ethics and Practices of Authorship Across Scholarly Disciplines. Ana Marušić et al <https://bit.ly/2oqQbp>
- Publication Practices in Multidisciplinary Teams: A Closer Look at Authorship Assignment and Ranking. Drs Zubin Master and Bryn Williams-Jones <https://bit.ly/2mKQyL>
- Transparency in Authors' Contributions and Responsibilities to Promote Integrity in Scientific Publication. PNAS, Marcia J McNutt et al <https://bit.ly/2xyFQ01>
- Ghost Authorship in Industry-initiated Randomised Trials. Peter C. Gotsche et al <https://bit.ly/2SVGjBT>
- Authors, Ghosts, Damned Lies, and Statisticians. Elizabeth Wager <http://bit.ly/2E3zaQ6>

Version 1: November 2018
© 2018 Committee on Publication Ethics (CC-BY-NC-ND 4.0)

The CRediT Taxonomy: from authorship to contributorship

The screenshot shows the CRediT website interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links like 'Home', 'About', 'Using CRediT', 'Training Materials', and 'Contact'. Below the navigation is a search bar. The main content area features a large red circular logo with 'CRT' in white, followed by the text 'Contributor Roles Taxonomy'. To the right of the logo, it says 'Home | Implementing CRediT'. Below this, the word 'CRediT' is prominently displayed in a large, bold, black font. Underneath 'CRediT', a section titled '14 Contributor Roles' is visible, with a list of roles: Conceptualization, Methodology, Software, Validation, Formal analysis, Investigation, Resources, Data curation, Writing – original draft, Writing – review and editing, Visualization, Supervision, Project administration, and Funding acquisition. Each role has a brief definition below it.

TABLE 1 Contributor Roles Taxonomy (CRediT).

Term	Definition
Conceptualization	Ideas; formulation or evolution of overarching research goals and aims
Methodology	Development or design of methodology; creation of models
Software	Programming, software development; designing computer programs; implementation of the computer code and supporting algorithms; testing of existing code components
Validation	Verification, whether as a part of the activity or separate, of the overall replication/ reproducibility of results/experiments and other research outputs
Formal analysis	Application of statistical, mathematical, computational, or other formal techniques to analyse or synthesize study data
Investigation	Conducting a research and investigation process, specifically performing the experiments, or data/evidence collection
Resources	Provision of study materials, reagents, materials, patients, laboratory samples, animals, instrumentation, computing resources, or other analysis tools
Data curation	Management activities to annotate (produce metadata), scrub data and maintain research data (including software code, where it is necessary for interpreting the data itself) for initial use and later re-use
Writing – original draft	Preparation, creation and/or presentation of the published work, specifically writing the initial draft (including substantive translation)
Writing – review and editing	Preparation, creation and/or presentation of the published work from the original research group, specifically critical review, commentary or revision – including pre- or post-publication stages
Visualization	Preparation, creation and/or presentation of the published work, specifically visualization/data presentation
Supervision	Oversight and leadership responsibility for the research activity planning and execution, including mentorship external to the core team
Project administration	Management and coordination responsibility for the research activity planning and execution
Funding acquisition	Acquisition of the financial support for the research leading to this publication

Alves, L.; O’Connell, Alison; Kiermer, Veronique (2019). How can we ensure visibility and diversity in research contributions? How the Contributor Role Taxonomy (CRediT) is helping the shift from authorship to contributorship. *Learned Publishing*, 32(1), 71–74. doi:10.1002/leap.1210

Nota aos autores...

Normas de comunicação: apresentar uma descrição exata do trabalho e dos resultados, com detalhes e referências suficientes para permitir que outros reproduzam o trabalho.

Acesso e retenção de dados: garantir a acessibilidade dos dados (proteção da confidencialidade, dados proprietários...)

Originalidade e plágio: evitar o auto-plágio, a publicação em salame...

Apresentação/publicação múltipla, duplicada, redundante ou simultânea

Autoria do manuscrito: ser capaz de assumir publicamente a responsabilidade pelo conteúdo em vez de "Agradecimentos".

Evitar a autoria convidada, por oferta ou fantasma

Nota aos Autores (2)...

Divulgação e conflitos de interesse: financeiros, profissionais, pessoais...

Reconhecimento das fontes: citação correcta

Riscos e sujeitos humanos ou animais: ética da investigação; bem-estar dos animais; direitos dos participantes

Revisão por pares: colaborar atempadamente

Erros fundamentais em trabalhos publicados: notificar, corrigir ou retratar prontamente

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03/10/2023

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o elefante na sala

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03/10/2023

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INNOVATIONS IN EDUCATION AND TEACHING INTERNATIONAL
https://doi.org/10.1080/14703297.2023.2190148

EDSCOOP

Chatting and che of ChatGPT
Debby R. E. Cotton  I
*SCION Research Group, DREC -
Marine Sciences, University of I

ABSTRACT
The use of artificial intelligence in the education field, ChatGPT is including increased student visibility. However, it is also raising ethical and plagiarism concerns. This paper discusses the potential risks and benefits of ChatGPT, considers the difficulties of dishonesty, and suggests strategies to ensure ethical and responsible use. It includes developing policies and support, and using various methods. The paper concludes that present both opportunities and challenges to effectively address these concerns and approach the use of these technologies.

Discussio
As the alert was written, our references. Our Language Models (LLMs) such as ChatGPT have become more sophisticated than those of Transformer et al., (2022), who recently explored the extent to which GPT-3 could be used to write aspects of an academic paper on its own, with minimal human input.

An academic journal article exploring how to ensure academic integrity in the age of ChatGPT was largely written by the generative artificial intelligence tool. The purpose is to highlight how sophisticated Large Language Models (LLMs) such as ChatGPT have become; an approach similar to that of Transformer et al., (2022), who recently explored the extent to which GPT-3 could be used to write aspects of an academic paper on its own, with minimal human input.

P. 6



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European research integrity code updated to reflect advances in artificial intelligence

27 Jun 2023 | News
AI could be used to falsify data. It could also check the quality of journal papers. New guidance says AI has potential benefits, but maintaining integrity of research requires scientists and institutions to be transparent about its use. By Thomas Brent



A new version of the European Code of Conduct for Research Integrity has been published that includes guidance on artificial intelligence (AI), navigating EU data protection laws and how to approach changes to research impact assessments.

<https://sciencebusiness.net/news/AI/european-research-integrity-code-updated-reflect-advances-artificial-intelligence>

<https://edscoop.com/chatgpt-writes-research-paper-academic-integrity-ai>

Como podem os humanos usar a inteligência artificial respeitando a integridade na ciência?

Tempo de reflexão e elaboração da pergunta: 30 segundos



Tempo de geração de resposta completa: 40 segundos

Ilustração: Sisi & Seb

-  Usar a inteligência artificial (IA) de forma ética e respeitando a integridade na ciência é de extrema importância para garantir resultados confiáveis e evitar implicações negativas. Aqui estão algumas diretrizes para os humanos utilizarem a IA nesse contexto:
1. Transparência e responsabilidade: Ao aplicar IA na ciência, é essencial ser transparente sobre as técnicas utilizadas, incluindo o conjunto de dados e os algoritmos empregados. Os pesquisadores devem ser responsáveis pelas decisões tomadas durante todo o processo.
 2. Qualidade dos dados: A qualidade dos dados é fundamental para evitar viéses e garantir a integridade científica. É importante utilizar conjuntos de dados confiáveis, representativos e com quantidade suficiente de informações relevantes para a análise.
 3. Interpretabilidade dos modelos: Ao utilizar IA em pesquisas científicas, é importante escolher modelos que sejam interpretáveis. Modelos black-box que são difíceis de entender e explicar, podem comprometer a integridade científica. Priorizar modelos que possam ser interpretados ajudará a compreender como as decisões são tomadas.
 4. Validez e replicabilidade: Os pesquisadores devem garantir a validade e a replicabilidade dos resultados obtidos por meio da IA. Isso pode ser alcançado por meio de boas práticas científicas, como a utilização de métodos estatísticos adequados, realização de testes de validação cruzada e disponibilização do código-fonte para outros pesquisadores revisarem e reproduzirem os resultados.
 5. Ética no uso de dados: Respeitar a privacidade e a confidencialidade dos dados é essencial. Ao utilizar IA, os pesquisadores devem garantir que os dados sejam anonimizados e utilizados somente para os fins declarados, em conformidade com as regulamentações de proteção de dados.
 6. Revisão por pares: A revisão por pares desempenha um papel crucial na garantia da integridade científica. Os pesquisadores devem submeter suas descobertas a revisão por especialistas no campo antes de publicá-las. Isso ajuda a identificar possíveis falhas, erros ou viéses.
 7. Divulgação transparente de resultados: Ao relatar resultados obtidos com IA, é importante ser transparente e detalhado na descrição dos métodos, limitações e conclusões do estudo. Isso ajuda outros pesquisadores a avaliarem e interpretarem os resultados de forma adequada.

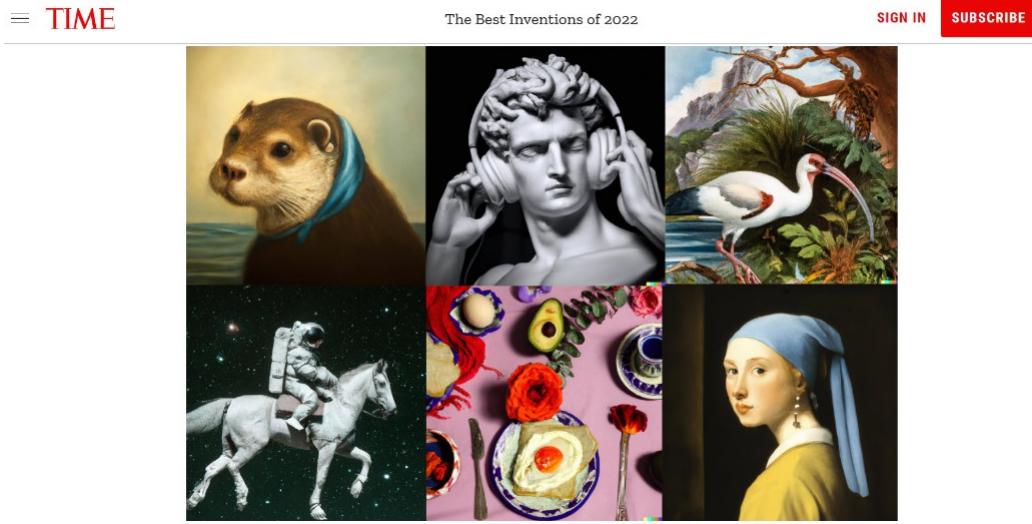


Imagen: Open AI para o artigo “Artificial Imagination”. Jared Lindzon. Times 10.11.2022. <https://time.com/collection/best-inventions-2022/6225486/dall-e-2/>

4. Todos temos um papel a desempenhar: o investigador como “ativista”

nature

NEWS | 28 September 2021

Publishers unite to tackle images in research papers

Eight major publishers have issued joint guidelines for how to deal with suspicious images or data.

Holly Else



New guidelines list three categories of image manipulation, ranging those that have been altered with an intent to mislead. Credit: Get

Some of the world's largest publishers have come together to tackle the growing problem of image manipulation in scientific papers. They have developed a three-tier classification system that editors can use to flag suspicious content, and detailed, step-by-step instructions on how to deal with doctored images.

<https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-021-02810-7>

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BEALL'S LIST OF POTENTIAL PREDATORY JOURNALS AND PUBLISHERS

PUBLISHERS STANDALONE JOURNALS VANITY PRESS CONTACT OTHER

Search for publishers (name or URL)

Potential predatory scholarly open-access publishers

Instructions: first, find the journal's publisher – it is usually written at the bottom of the journal's webpage or in the 'About' section. Then simply enter the publisher's name or its URL in the search box above. If the journal does not have a publisher use the Standalone Journals list.

All journals published by a predatory publisher are potentially predatory unless stated otherwise.

Original list

GO TO UPDATE

This is an archived version of the Beall's list – a list of potential predatory publishers created by a librarian Jeffrey Beall. We will only update links and add notes to this list.

- 1088 Email Press
- 2425 Publishers

1/5

Useful pages

List of journals falsely claiming to be indexed by DOAJ

DOAJ: Journals added and removed

Nonrecommended medical periodicals

Retraction Watch

Flaky Academic Journals Blog

List of scholarly publishing strings

Conferences

<https://beallslisit.net/#update>

56

<http://resource-cms.springernature.com/springer-cms/rest/v1/content/17589730/data/v1>

TheScientist

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Home / Archive / November 2020 / Critic At Large
Opinion: Using Pokémon to Detect Scientific Misinformation

Predatory journals are especially dangerous during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Megan Sheleni

Nov 1, 2020

On March 18, 2020, the *American Journal of Biomedical Science & Research* published my paper claiming that eating a bat-like Pokémon sparked the spread of COVID-19. This paper, “*Cyber City COVID-19 outbreak linked to Zubat consumption*,” blames a fictional creature for an outbreak in a fictional city, cites fictional references (including one from author Bruce Wayne in *Gotham Forensics Quarterly* on using bats to fight crime), and is co-written by fictional authors such as Pokémon’s Nurse Joy and House, MD. Nonetheless, four days after submission, editor Catherine Nichols was “cheerful to inform” me via email that it had “received positive review comments” and was accepted for publication.

It’s not the only fake paper on Pokémon I’ve had published or accepted for publication, covering creatures from Pikachu to Porygon. Some would argue that editors cannot recognize Pokémon names, but lines in the text such as “*journal publishing this paper does not practice peer review and must therefore be predatory*” or “*this invited*

ABOVE: SONJA FINCK

They appear legitimate, but practice no peer review, no editing, not even a reality check.

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Retraction Watch

Tracking retractions as a window into the scientific process

PAGES

How you can support Retraction Watch

Meet the Retraction Watch staff

About Adam Marcus

About Ivan Oransky

Privacy policy

Retraction Watch Database User Guide

Retraction Watch Database User Guide Appendix A: Fields

Retraction Watch Database User Guide Appendix B: Reasons

Retraction Watch Database User Guide Appendix C: Article Types

The Center For Scientific Integrity

Nature paper on ocean warming retracted

via Wikipedia

Nature is retracting a 2018 paper which found that the oceans are warming much faster than predicted by previous models of climate change.

The article, “Quantification of ocean heat uptake from changes in atmospheric O₂ and CO₂ composition,” appeared at last October but quickly drew the attention of an influential critic who said the analysis was flawed.

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<https://retractionwatch.com/the-retraction-watch-leaderboard/top-10-most-highly-cited-retracted-papers/>
<http://retractiondatabase.org/RetractionSearch.aspx?AspxAutoDetectCookieSupport=1>


PUBPEER
 The online Journal club

<https://pubpeer.com/>
**Pressure from
the scientific
community...**

DOI, PMID, arXiv ID, keyword, a

Home / Publications

RETRACTED: Hydroxychloroquine or chloroquine with or without a macrolide for treatment of COVID-19: a multinational registry analysis

The Lancet (2020) - 33 Comments

doi: 10.1016/s0140-6736(20)31180-6 issn: 0140-6736 pubmed: 32450107 issn: 1474-547X

Mandeep R Mehra, Sapan S Desai, Frank Ruschitzka, Amit N Patel

Department of Biomedical Engineering, University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT, USA; HCA Research

Reviewed on Science Media Centre

Selected by on May 22nd, 2020

#8 Labourdonnaisia Calophyloides commented 4 months ago

There is no mention of any minimal duration of treatment in the inclusion criteria.

If a patient in deteriorating condition is given a pill before right before being intubated, then he is included and the ventilation may falsely be accounted as an outcome of the treatment.

cintia.aguas@gmail.com

[report](#) [permalink](#) [Reply](#)

#7 Habenaria Heyneana commented 4 months ago

Can author double check the Africa data? The Cox model (Supplementary Table S4d) showed a **incredible hazard ratio** for hydroxychloroquine (HR = 4.39, CI 2.98-6.48). This doesn't make a lot of sense.

d) Cox proportional hazards model for in-hospital mortality: Africa

Variable	Hazard Ratio	95% CI (Low)	95% CI (High)
Age (Years)	1.015	1.009	1.021
BMI (Kg/m ²)	1.051	1.035	1.067
Female	1.016	0.836	1.234
Coronary artery disease	0.981	0.773	1.245
Congestive heart failure	1.985	1.262	3.123
History of arrhythmia	2.029	1.314	3.132
Diabetes mellitus	0.769	0.588	1.005
Hypertension	1.239	0.907	1.525
Hyperlipidemia	1.196	0.976	1.465
COPD	1.075	0.700	1.650
Current smoker	1.112	0.838	1.477
Immunocompromised	1.110	0.588	2.092
ACE inhibitor	0.468	0.271	0.809
Statins	0.827	0.563	1.216
Angiotensin receptor blocker	0.734	0.470	1.147
Chloroquine alone	1.422	0.914	2.211
Hydroxychloroquine alone	4.394	2.981	6.477
CQ + macrolide	1.619	1.158	2.265
HQ + macrolide	1.621	1.137	2.310
qSOFa < 1	0.828	0.658	1.042
SPO ₂ < 94%	1.791	1.409	2.276

<https://pubpeer.com/publications/71DA593B9943638F1ADE6F80696914>

THE LANCET

COMMENT | ONLINE FIRST

Learning from a retraction

The Editors of the Lancet Group

Published: September 17, 2020 • DOI: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(20\)31958-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(20)31958-9) • Check for updates

References Article Info Linked Articles

The publication and subsequent retraction^{1, 2} in June, 2020, of the Article Hydroxychloroquine or chloroquine with or without a macrolide for treatment of COVID-19: a multinational registry analysis, based on an alleged dataset associated with Surgisphere, prompted us to examine *The Lancet's* peer-review processes to identify ways of further reducing risks of research and publication misconduct. As a result of this review, with immediate effect, we have made changes to the declarations we seek from authors, the data sharing statements we require for published research papers, and the peer-review process for similar papers based on large datasets or real-world data.

Changes to the signed declarations by authors in the author statements form will require that more than one author has directly accessed and verified the data reported in the manuscript. We will require that the authors who have accessed and verified underlying data are named in the contributors' statement. For research Articles that are the result of an academic and commercial partnership, one of the authors named as having accessed and verified data must be from the academic team. In addition, all authors will be asked to sign the author statements form to confirm they had full access to the data reported in their Article, and accept responsibility for submitting the Article for publication.





E. PETERSEN/SCIENCE

https://www.sciencemag.org/news/2020/09/covid-19-data-scandal-prompts-tweaks-elite-journal-s-review-process?utm_campaign=news_daily_2020-09-18&utm_id=677761823&utm_cid=3486589

COVID-19 data scandal prompts tweaks to elite journal's review process

By Kelly Servick | Sep. 18, 2020, 2:40 PM

FiveThirtyEight

Politics Sports Science Podcasts Video



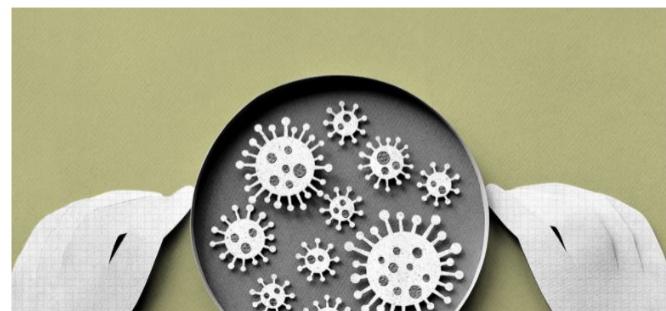
JUL. 8, 2021, AT 6:00 AM

How Science Moved Beyond Peer Review During The Pandemic

And what scientists learned they still needed it for.

By Maggie Koerth

Filed under COVID-19



<https://www.biorxiv.org/about-biorxiv>
<https://rxivist.org/>

"Preprint," or "prepress," servers have been around for decades, but during the COVID-19 pandemic, they took on a new notoriety and level of importance."

"bioRxiv and medRxiv, hosted 25 percent of all COVID-19-related scientific research published during the pandemic's first 10 months — more than 10,000 papers"

(only 78 preprints were uploaded to bioRxiv during the entire 2015-16 Zika epidemic).

61

Plataformas e projetos em ética e integridade científica

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63

The Embassy of Good Science is a platform for research integrity and ethics. It features a yellow header with the title "Your platform for research integrity and ethics". Below the header, there's a section titled "What's here for me?" with four main categories: "Dive into a relevant theme", "Work with our resources", "Connect with the research community", and "Develop knowledge through training". To the right, there's a "Resources" section with three categories: "Guidelines", "Cases", and "Experts & Committees". Each category has a sub-section with a list of resources. At the bottom, there's a "Research misconduct" section with a definition and a "What is this about?" section.

the embassy of good science

Your platform for research integrity and ethics

What's here for me?

The Embassy offers help to anyone seeking support in handling day-to-day research practices and dilemmas.

Dive into a relevant theme
cintia.aguas@gmail.com

Work with our resources

Connect with the research community

Develop knowledge through training

Resources

Materials that help you in your everyday research practice to do Good Science.

Guidelines
52 resources

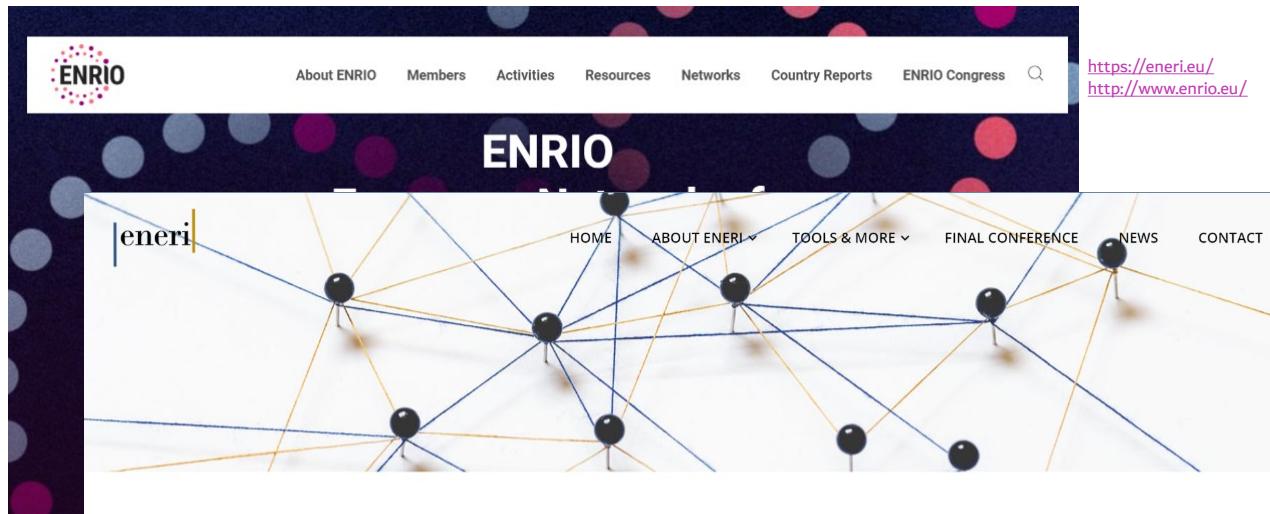
Cases
45 resources

Experts & Committees
66 resources

Research misconduct

What is this about?

What is research misconduct? Which practices are considered 'misconduct' and which might be labelled a less serious 'misbehavior' or 'questionable research practice'? For some, misconduct is synonymous with 'FFF': Fabrication, Falsification and Plagiarism (1) whereas others consider a failure to meet ethical, legal and professional obligations, and even a failure to properly deal with misconduct allegations, to qualify as misconduct (2). There is ongoing debate among academics how to precisely define research misconduct (3,4,5).



ENERI – A NETWORK OF NETWORKS

The “European Network of Research Ethics and Research Integrity” (ENERI) is a project that aims to improve the exchange between experts in the fields of research ethics and research integrity. To this end the ENERI e-Community is established as a permanent platform that enables better communication and cooperation. As well for practical guidance recommendations and tools for researchers, research ethics committees and research integrity offices are developed, in particular the RI Handbook, the RE&RI manual and the decision tree. On top of that online training options are available in the ENERI classroom.

The screenshot shows the SOPs4RI website. At the top is a navigation bar with links for HOME, THE PROJECT, TOOLBOX, MEET OUR TEAM, NEWS, and CONTACT US, along with social media icons. The main heading is "Your solutions to promote Research Integrity". Below it is a red box containing text about the toolbox's evolution. A large text block discusses the SOPs4RI project's purpose and funding. At the bottom is a box for the "SOPs4RI consortium" featuring logos of partner institutions.

BETTER RESEARCH: THREE AREAS, NINE TOPICS, MANY ACTIONS		
Area	Topic	Action*
Support	Research environment	Ensure fair assessment procedures and prevent hypercompetition and excessive publication pressure.
	Supervision and mentoring	Create clear guidelines for PhD supervision (such as on meeting frequency); set up skills training and mentoring.
	Integrity training	Establish training and confidential counselling for all researchers.
Organization	Ethics structures	Establish review procedures that accommodate different types of research and disciplines.
	Integrity breaches	Formalize procedures that protect both whistle-blowers and those accused of misconduct.
	Data practices and management	Provide training, incentives and infrastructure to curate and share data according to FAIR principles.
Communication	Research collaboration	Establish sound rules for transparent working with industry and international partners.
	Declaration of interests	State conflicts (financial and personal) in research, review and other professional activities.
	Publication and communication	Respect guidelines for authorship and ensure openness and clarity in public engagement.



<https://lindauguidelines.org/>

Path2Integrity Home The Project Research Integrity News Events Login



#Path2Integrity fosters formal and informal learning towards reliable research results.

About the project

With the European research landscape rapidly changing, nowadays, it is becoming increasingly essential to emphasise the virtue of research integrity and to start handling new scientific techniques in a comprehensible way.

Research integrity is a constituent of more innovation, growth and high-quality jobs. It leads to more efficient, appropriate, useful and reliable scientific evidence for policy-makers and entrepreneurs, where decisions based on research results lead to a better future.

Aims

Path2Integrity will support formal and informal learning methods and will contribute to establishing a culture of research integrity by pursuing the following aims:

-  Establish excellent learning paths with research integrity role-models and rotary role-playing by developing and disseminating a Path2Integrity handbook of instruction;
-  Achieve wide-spread implementation of excellent learning paths, by using existing and successful educational practices as a foundation and international collaborations across four continents, along with robust assessment methods;
-  Raise awareness of scientific facts about research integrity and role-models in educational organisations through a widespread Path2Integrity campaign;
-  Create units for learning research integrity that address everyone either directly or indirectly involved in research, including secondary school students, undergraduates, graduates, and young researchers.

<https://www.path2integrity.eu/>



Young Scientists

Code of Ethics



<https://widgets.weforum.org/coe/#code>

The Code The Principles Endorse Our Stories Who we are f G+ in

The Principles

-  Engage with the public
-  Pursue the truth
-  Minimize harm
-  Engage with decision-makers
-  Support diversity
-  Be a mentor
-  Be accountable

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The screenshot shows the homepage of the DORA (Declaration on Research Assessment) website. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for "About", "Communities", "Meetings", "Grants", and "Contact". Below the navigation is a header bar with links for "The Declaration", "Signers", "Project TARA", "News and Resources", and social media icons for Twitter and Facebook. To the right of the header is a button labeled "Sign DORA" and a search icon. The main title "Declaração de São Francisco sobre Avaliação da Pesquisa" is prominently displayed in the center. Below the title, three key points are listed in Portuguese:

- a necessidade de eliminar o uso de métricas baseadas em periódicos, como o fator de impacto, nas considerações de financiamento, nomeação e promoção;**
- a necessidade de avaliar a pesquisa por seus próprios méritos, em vez de depender dos méritos do periódico no qual ele foi publicada; e**
- a necessidade de investir as oportunidades oferecidas pela publicação online (ex, tornar mais flexíveis os limites desnecessários de palavras, figuras e referências em artigos).**

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The screenshot shows the search interface of the FAIRsharing.org website. The URL in the address bar is "fairsharing.org/search?recordType=journal". The page has a dark blue background with a network-like graphic. At the top, there's a search bar with the placeholder "search through all content" and a "SEARCH" button. Below the search bar is a navigation menu with tabs: "STANDARDS", "DATABASES", "POLICIES", "COLLECTIONS" (which is currently selected), "ORGANISATIONS", "ADD CONTENT", and "S". A sidebar on the left contains links for "EUROPA - SINAPSE...", "Imported from Chr...", "Gestor Educast - Ca...", "Search engine - RRI...", "Assembleia da Rep...", "Other bookmarks", "Recursos éticos sob...", and "PAHO/WH". The main content area features a large "Search" button and the text "Search the FAIRsharing records using advanced filtering". Below this, there are search filters: "Search through current results.", "SEARCH" button, "Clear All" button, and a dropdown for "Record Type: journal". There are also buttons for "MATCH ALL TERMS", "MATCH ANY TERM", and "MAINTAINED", "NOT MAINTAINED". At the bottom, there are navigation arrows, page numbers (1, 2, 3, >), and the text "Displaying 1 to 30 of 89.".

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<https://fairsharing.org/search?recordType=journal>

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CONFERÊNCIAS ANTERIORES
DOCUMENTOS DE AÇÃO
<https://www.wcri.org/>

Singapore Statement
2010

Montreal Statement
2013

Amsterdam Agenda
2017

Hong Kong Principles
2019

Cape Town Statement
2022

On being a Scientist

A movie to help reflect on Scientific Integrity



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[Centre for Innovation - Leiden University](#)

On Being a Scientist is a fiction film(series), about science and what it is like to be a scientist. It also raises a lot of questions which may not have clear-cut answers; what science should be and the moral dilemma's anyone will encounter when working in science.

This video by Leiden University is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommerical-ShareAlike 3.0 Netherlands and is available for download
[- On Being a Scientist \(all episodes\) - YouTube](#)

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Dilemma Game
Professionalism and Integrity
in Research

Erasmus University Rotterdam
Make it happen.



Un. Rotterdam
“Dilemma Game” app:
• [iOS](#)
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NEWS Q&A | 08 June 2022 | Clarification [08 June 2022](#)

This app helps researchers explore ethical dilemmas

The creators of a game featuring research-integrity puzzles hope to open up discussions among scientists.

Holly Elise



Many of the Dilemma Game scenarios are based on questions submitted by users. Credit: Mathieu van Kooten/Erasmus University

Europa



EUREC
<http://www.eurecnet.org/>



ALLEA
<http://www.allea.org>



Science Europe
<http://www.academicsintegrityworkinggroup.research-integrity.eu>



ENOHE
<http://www.enohe.net>



PRINTTEGRER
<http://printeger.eu>



SATORI
<http://satoriproject.eu>



ENAI
<http://www.academiciintegrity.eu/enai/>



WCRIF
<https://wcrif.org/>



IRAPPA
<https://irappa.org/en/>

Portugal: www.cnecv.pt



Conselho
Nacional de
Ética para as
Ciências da Vida

[Integridade na Investigação Científica – Recomendação CNECV, 2018](#)

[Vancouver Guidelines \(updated May 2022\)](#)

[The European Code of Conduct for Research Integrity 2023, revised\)](#)

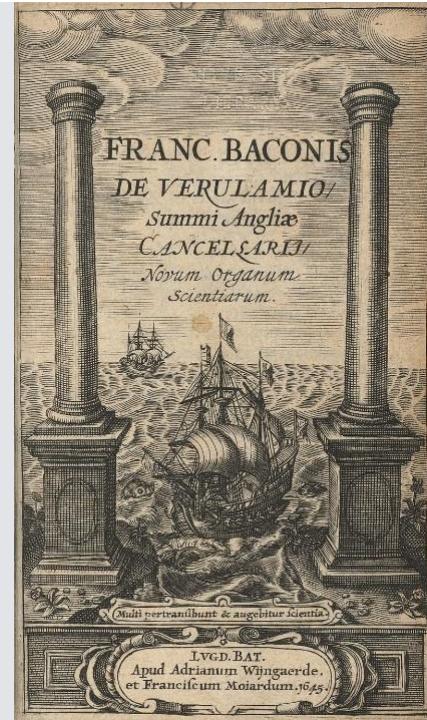
[Singapore Statement on Research Integrity \(2010\)](#)

[Montreal Statement on Research Integrity in Cross-Boundary Research Collaborations \(2013\)](#)

“O intelecto humano não é luz pura, mas recebe a influência da vontade e dos afetos (...) Pois o homem inclina-se a ter por verdade o que prefere.

Assim, rejeita as dificuldades, levado pela impaciência da investigação; a sobriedade, porque estreita a esperança; as leis profundas da natureza, por superstição; a luz da experiência, por arrogância e orgulho (...”

Francis Bacon, *Novum Organon* (1620) – adaptação para português pela conferencista, a partir da tradução inglesa do original em latim na versão publicada por Carl Sagan: *The Fine Art of Baloney Detection*. Chapter 12 in Sagan, C. (1997). *The demon-haunted world: science as a candle in the dark*. 1st Ballantine Books ed.



Em vez de uma ciência totalmente conduzida por IA, é mais provável que vejamos uma integração cada vez maior da IA como uma ferramenta poderosa que auxilia os cientistas em suas pesquisas.

No entanto, a expertise e a intuição humana continuarão sendo essenciais para impulsionar a pesquisa científica e tomar decisões informadas.

Por ChatGPT, à “conversa” no dia 2 de julho de 2023

INTEGRITY AND ETHICS IN RESEARCH - CHERRY ON TOP OR PART OF THE MIXTURE?



Muito obrigada.

Apresentação criada por Cíntia Águas a título individual. As opiniões da autora não responsabilizam a sua afiliação profissional.

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