



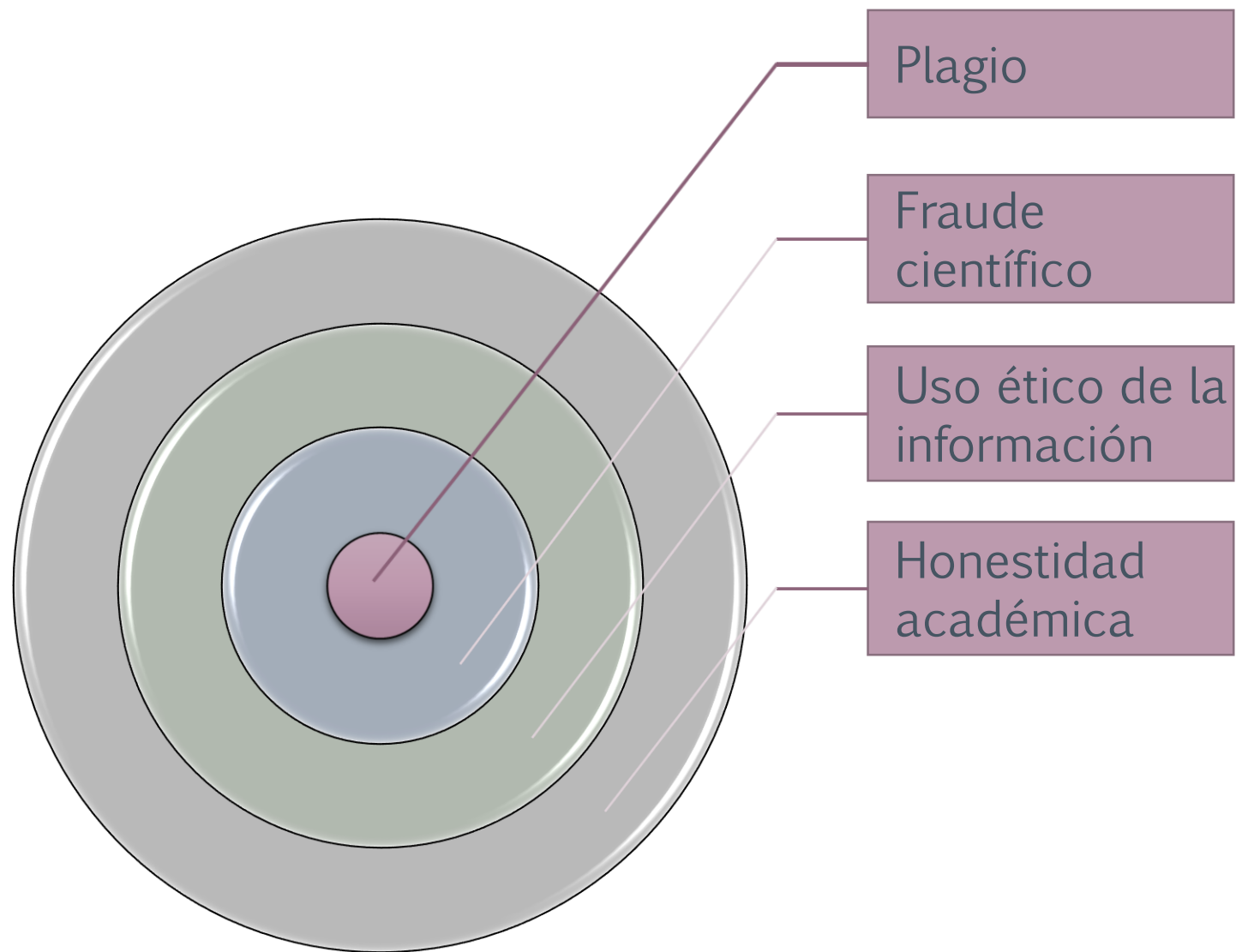
Ética de la publicación científica

Taller organizado por el Centro para la Excelencia Académica (CEA)

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Temas a tratar

- › Los conceptos de ética e integridad académica, ética en la disseminación de la investigación
- › Los organismos y documentos institucionales relevantes
- › Instancias y disposiciones internacionales y de organizaciones profesionales
- › Los participantes en los proceso de publicación
- › Las responsabilidades de los autores, editores, evaluadores, sponsors
- › Buenas y malas practicas en la publicación científica
- › Ejemplos y casos importantes



¿Por qué es importante hablar sobre el tema?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Hsb9LUmKL3w>

“La publicación científica es la práctica más extendida para compartir los resultados de la investigación.”

(Delgado López- Cózar, E., 2001)

Sin embargo, una publicación en una revista científica puede no asegurar que lo difundido proceda de investigaciones solventes, autores responsables, evaluadores competentes y editores imparciales... La existencia de un código ético manifiesta la concienciación, asegura la prevención del fraude científico y orienta sobre el procedimiento en casos de mala praxis.”

(Tur-Viñes, V., Fonseca-Mora, M.C. & Gutiérrez-San-Miguel, B., 2012)

Universidad de x x Universidad de x x Traductor de x x Etica editorial x Resources for x White Paper o x

blog.scielo.org/es/2014/09/10/etica-editorial-buenas-y-malas-practicas-cientificas/

Aplicaciones Sistema de Bibli... REFERENCIA VI... Portal de Servic... Save to Mendel...
Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE).

FAPESP presentó en el evento el "Código de Buenas Prácticas Científicas", cuyo principio fundamental es definir que todo investigador debe ejercer su profesión de la manera más apropiada para que resulte en la mejor contribución para el avance de la ciencia. El manual consolida el consenso de que la comunidad científica y sus instituciones deben auto-regularse y establecer sus propios códigos de conducta, basados en una estrategia de tres pilares: (a) educación; (b) prevención; (c) investigación de malas prácticas y sanciones justas. Para lograr estos objetivos, las instituciones deben promover regularmente actividades educativas sobre los valores y competencias pertinentes a la ética de la investigación.

El manual de FAPESP define (p. 15) que se considera actividad científica toda actividad enfocada directamente con la concepción y realización de investigaciones científicas originales, la comunicación de sus resultados, la interacción entre los investigadores y las instituciones, y la orientación o supervisión de los procesos de formación de investigadores. Esta definición se aplica a las ciencias exactas, naturales y humanas, así como a las disciplinas tecnológicas asociadas.

La mala práctica científica puede adoptar muchas formas. Entre las que se destacaron en el evento podemos mencionar: falsificación de datos, manipulación de resultados, plagio (de texto, de ideas, de resultados), *ghostwriting*, publicaciones duplicadas (salami), conflicto de intereses, manipulación de autores, etc.

Como base para el Código de Buenas Prácticas Científicas se tomaron como modelos los códigos de conducta y manuales de procedimiento adoptados por las agencias internacionales de financiación, mencionando entre otras a la *National Science Foundation*, los *National Institutes of Health*, de Estados Unidos, el código de conducta de los *Research Council, UK*, del Reino Unido, y el código de conducta de la *European Science Foundation*.

El documento de FAPESP no trata de las cuestiones relativas a la honestidad personal ni a la gestión de recursos financieros, ni las acciones relacionadas con la bioética como ser la preservación de la biodiversidad, la preservación del medio ambiente y la salud pública. El objetivo principal del Código de Buenas Prácticas Científicas es establecer directrices para las actividades científicas como se detallan los capítulos 3 al 6.

El capítulo 3 del código de FAPESP analiza en detalle la aplicación de los valores fundamentales y las diferentes dimensiones de la actividad científica, dando atención a temas como:

- La concepción, propuesta y realización de la investigación (originalidad y relevancia);
- La comunicación de los resultados (plagio, autoría, *salami*);

sin ella

La Elsevier que usted conoce no es la única Elsevier

Gestión online de manuscritos es un criterio de indexación obligatorio de SciELO

Comentarios recientes

SciELO on La revisión por pares como objeto de estudio

SciELO on Revisión por pares: mala con ella, peor sin ella

SciELO on La revisión por pares como objeto de estudio

SciELO on Revisión por pares: mala con ella, peor sin ella

SciELO on Inequidad de género en ciencia varía entre disciplinas

Archivo

April 2015

March 2015

February 2015

January 2015

December 2014

November 2014

October 2014

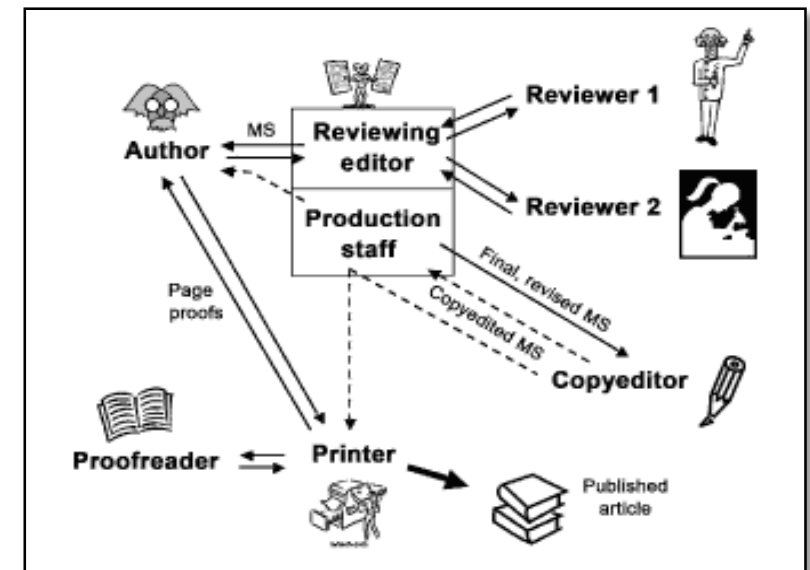
September 2014

August 2014

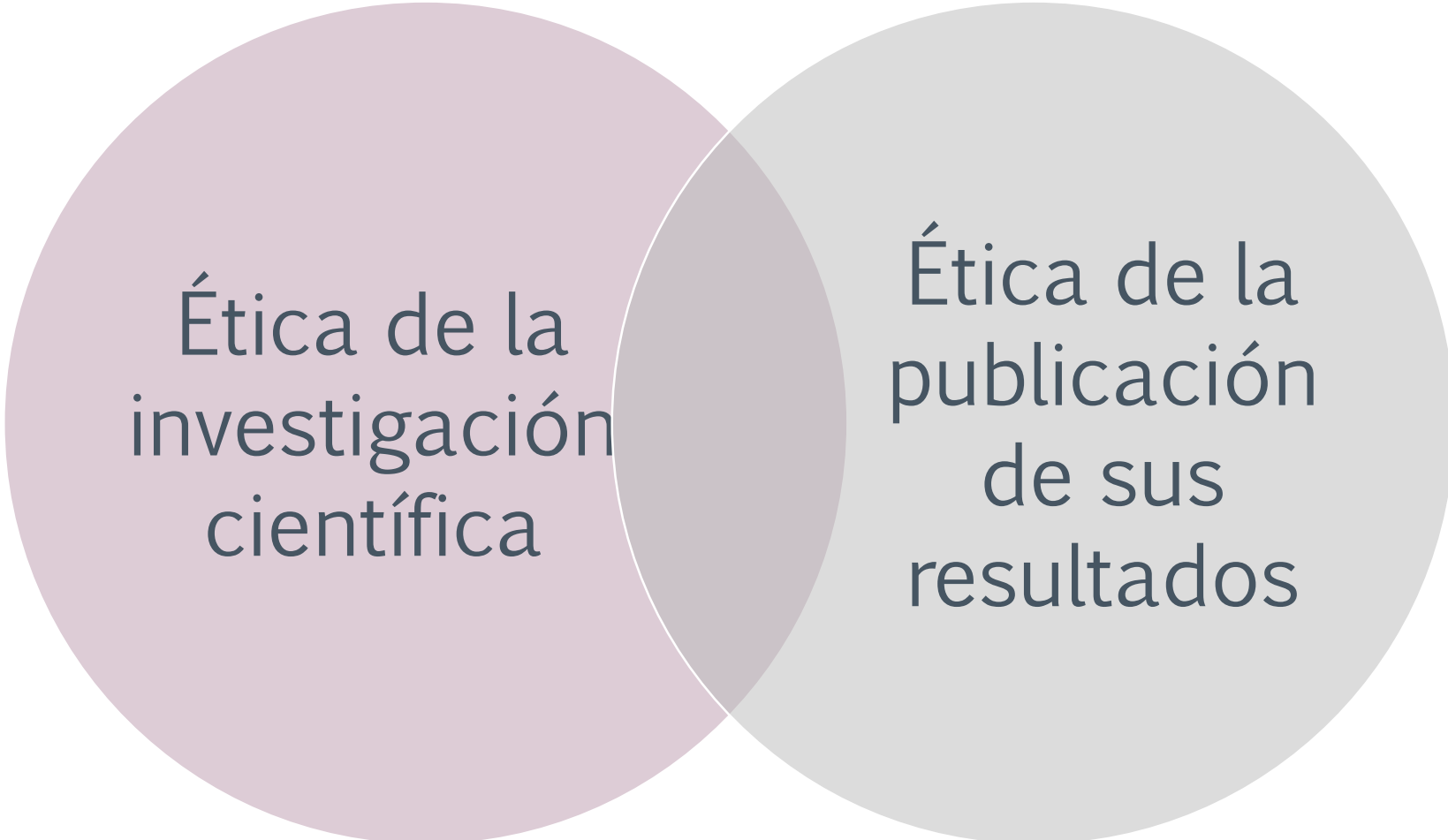
<http://blog.scielo.org/es/2014/09/10/etica-editorial-buenas-y-malas-practicas-cientificas/>

Los participantes en el proceso de publicación

- › Los autores
- › Los editores
- › Los pares evaluadores (árbitros)
- › Los sponsors
- › Los publicadores
- › Los lectores



https://www.nii.ac.jp/sparc/en/publications/newsletter/7/img/7_toku2_ph1.gif



Ética de la
investigación
científica

Ética de la
publicación
de sus
resultados

Integridad de la investigación

“Según el *National Research Council of the National Academies*, la integridad en la investigación puede definirse como una serie de buenas prácticas que incluyen:

- › Honestidad intelectual para proponer, ejecutar y presentar los resultados de una investigación.
- › Detallar con precisión las contribuciones de los autores a las propuestas de investigación y/o sus resultados.
- › Ser justo en la revisión de artículos científicos (proceso de revisión por pares o *peer review*).
- › Favorecer la integración entre las distintas comunidades científicas y el intercambio de recursos.

Integridad de la investigación...

- › Transparencia en los conflictos de interés.
- › Protección de las personas que intervienen en las investigaciones.
- › En la investigación animal, proporcionar el cuidado adecuado de los animales con los que se lleva a cabo los estudios.
- › El cumplimiento de las responsabilidades mutuas entre los investigadores y los participantes de una investigación.”

(Avanzas, P., Bayes-Genis, A., Pérez de Isla, L., Sanchis, J. & Heras, M., 2011)

Ética en la publicación científica en la UPR y en el Recinto de Río Piedras

- › Organismos responsables
- › Disposiciones y documentos institucionales

Política Institucional sobre Derechos de Autor: Certificación 93-140

Política Institucional sobre Patentes, Invenciones y su Comercialización (2003)

Los organismos y documentos internacionales relacionados

- › [International Ethical Principles for Scholarly Publication](#)
- › Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE)
- › Council of Science Editors (CSE)
- › International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE)
- › World Association of Medical Editors (WAME)
- › Comité de Ética del Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC), etc.

Las buenas prácticas en la publicación académica

- › Council of Science Editors (CSE)
(<http://www.councilscienceeditors.org/>)
- › Committee on Publication Ethics (CORE) Code of Conduct Guidelines
(www.publicationethics.org)
- › Directory of Open Access Journal Principles of Transparency and Best Practice in Scholarly Publishing (<https://doaj.org/bestpractice>)
- › Resources for Research Ethics Education (<http://research-ethics.net/topics/publication/>)
- › ICMJE (<http://www.icmje.org/>)
- › National Institute for Health (NIH)
(https://oir.nih.gov/sites/default/files/uploads/sourcebook/documents/ethical_conduct/guidelines-conduct_research-6_11_07.pdf)
- › Publication Ethics and Publication Malpractice Statement (editorial De Gruyter)

» SCIENCE OF PSYCHOLOGY

- Research Funding
- Research Tools & Methods
- Responsible Conduct of Research
 - Collaborative Science
 - Conflicts of Interests and Commitments
 - Data Acquisition, Management, Sharing and Ownership
 - Human Research Protections
 - Lab Animal Welfare
 - Peer Review
 - **Publication Practices & Responsible Authorship**
 - Research Misconduct
 - Responsible Mentoring of Researchers
- Publishing Research
- Research in Action

Contact APA

Accepting Protégé Applications



CYBER MENTORS

Publication Practices & Responsible Authorship

Although researchers can disseminate their findings through many different avenues, results are most likely to be published in an article in a scholarly journal. Accurate and honest reporting of research methodologies and results are the basis of all scientific publications. Researchers should avoid dividing a project into "least publishable units," which misinforms the public on the importance and value of the research, and wastes time and money. Researchers should also avoid publishing duplicate studies, a practice that also unfairly represents the importance of the research.

Authorship credit should reflect the individual's contribution to the study. An author is considered anyone involved with initial research design, data collection and analysis, manuscript drafting, and final approval. However, the following do not necessarily qualify for authorship: providing funding or resources, mentorship, or contributing research but not helping with the publication itself. The primary author assumes responsibility for the publication, making sure that the data are accurate, that all deserving authors have been credited, that all authors have given their approval to the final draft, and handles responses to inquiries after the manuscript is published.

Guidance

- Responsible Conduct Regarding Scientific Communication — Society for Neuroscience
- The Responsible Conduct of Research, Including Responsible Authorship and Publication Practices (PDF, 112KB) — Ruth Ellen Bulger
- Comments on Bulger (above) (PDF, 97KB) — Henk van den Belt
- Publication ethics: rights and wrongs — (Ritter, S. K., 2001)
- On Being a Scientist: Publication and Openness — NAS
- On Being a Scientist: Authorship and the Allocation of Credit — NAS
- Reflections on Determining Authorship Credit and Authorship Order on Faculty-Student Collaborations (PDF, 808KB) — (Fine & Kurdek, 1993)
- Authorship and Publication — ORI

Resources

- Online Ethics Center: Responsible Authorship — Case Western Reserve University

APA Resources

- A Graduate Student's Guide to Determining Authorship Credit and Authorship Order

<http://apa.org/research/responsible/publication/index.aspx>

π

<http://www.elsevier.com/>

The image shows a screenshot of the Elsevier website homepage. At the top, the navigation menu includes 'Journals & books', 'Solutions', 'Authors, editors & reviewers' (highlighted with a red box), 'About Elsevier', 'Community', and 'Store'. Below the navigation, there is a large banner for 'REAXYS' with the text 'Smarter chemistry' and 'Reaxys data enables accurate and informed decisions in chemical R&D.' To the right of the banner is a 'Tweets' section with several news items dated '22 Apr'. Below the banner, there is an 'About Elsevier' section with a description of the company's mission. At the bottom, there is a 'Products' section with three columns: 'REAXYS', 'ScienceDirect', and 'Scopus'. To the right of the products section, there are three boxes for 'For librarians', 'For health practitioners', and 'For industries'. The URL 'http://www.elsevier.com/' is highlighted with a red box on the left side of the page.

www.elsevier.com/editors/perk

Aplicaciones Sistema de Bibli... REFERENCIA VI... Portal de Servic... Save to Mendel...

Journals & books Solutions Authors, editors & reviewers About Elsevier Community Store

For Editors

- Home
- Peer review
- Elsevier Editorial System
- Publishing Ethics Resource Kit**
 - Publishing ethics: Duties of editors and other parties
 - Additional organizations or resources
 - About PERK
 - About COPE
 - How this Publishing Ethics Resource Kit works
 - Why this Publishing Ethics Resource Kit?
 - What is Elsevier's position on publishing ethics?
 - Questions and answers
 - Note regarding COPE charts
 - All decision trees
 - Form letters
 - General guidelines (all decision trees)
 - Plagiarism detection
- Policies
- Publishing platforms

PERK

Introduction

The Publishing Ethics Resource Kit (PERK) is an online resource to support journal editors in handling publishing ethics issues. It is a single point of access for information and guidelines on publishing ethics. PERK provides flowcharts to guide editors through processes required to deal with different forms of publishing ethics abuse. Furthermore, it includes form letters to adapt and use for various situations, Q & A information and much more. For more information on this resource kit and how it works, please see [Why PERK?](#) and [How PERK works](#).

More resources for editors are available from COPE (Committee on Publication Ethics), including an eLearning program on how to handle and prevent misconduct. [Read more about Elsevier & COPE.Ethics in Research & Publication](#) offers young researchers advice on how to avoid misconduct and recommended reading about research and publication ethics. The program is a collaboration of an independent panel of experts in research and publishing ethics and Elsevier.

Decision trees

General guidelines (all decision trees)

1. Authorship complaints
2. Plagiarism complaints
3. Multiple, duplicate, concurrent publication/Simultaneous submission
4. Research results misappropriation
5. Allegations of research errors and fraud
6. Research standards violations
7. Undisclosed conflicts of interest
8. Reviewer bias or competitive harmful acts by reviewers

Mostrar todas las descargas...

3:11 PM 5/5/2015

Asuntos éticos que se consideran en la publicación científica

- › Autoría y colaboración
- › Originalidad de la investigación
- › Plagio
- › Conflicto de intereses
- › Confidencialidad
- › Información privilegiada
- › Transparencia
- › Decisiones para publicación
- › Rapidez
- › Objetividad
- › Independencia de los editores, etc.

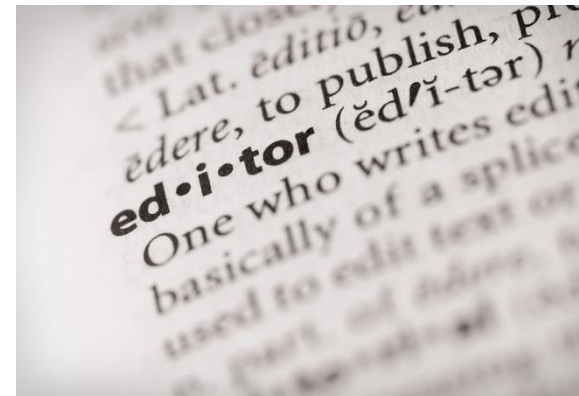


Photo - csp20631013

CSE White Paper on Publication Ethics

<http://www.councilscienceeditors.org/resource-library/editorial-policies/white-paper-on-publication-ethics/>

Responsabilidades de los autores

- › ¿Quién se considera autor?
- › ¿Cuáles son sus responsabilidades?
- › Malas prácticas en la autoría

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the Council of Science Editors website. The browser's address bar shows the URL: www.councilscienceeditors.org/resource-library/editorial-policies/white-paper-on-publication-ethics/2-2-authorship-and-authorship-responsibilities/#22. The website header includes the Council of Science Editors logo, navigation menus for Publications, Events, About, Resource Library, News, and Membership, and a 'JOIN »' button. The main content area features a breadcrumb trail: Home / Resource Library / Editorial Policies / White Paper on Publication Ethics / 2.2 Authorship and Authorship Responsibilities. On the left, there is a sidebar titled 'Upcoming Events' with two items: 'CSE 2015 ANNUAL MEETING »' and 'EDITOR-IN-CHIEF ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION EVENT »'. The main heading is '2.2 Authorship and Authorship Responsibilities'. The text below the heading states: 'Trust is fundamental to scientific communication: trust that the authors have accurately reported their methods and findings, trust that authors have disclosed all potential conflicts of interest, and trust that editors have exercised sufficient diligence to ensure accurate reporting and disclosure by authors. Unfortunately, problems with authorship are not uncommon and can threaten the integrity of scientific research.¹ With the aim to decrease such problems, this section focuses on principles to guide authorship-related decisions, policies, practices, and responsibilities.' A red rounded rectangle highlights the sub-section '2.2.1 Authorship', which contains the text: 'Authors are generally defined as persons who have contributed sufficiently to a scientific report to be listed on the byline of the published report. Many journals provide guidelines on authorship in their instructions for authors. Some professional and research funding organizations and academic institutions also provide such guidance. Principles, customs, and practices regarding authorship differ from one scientific discipline to another. This document aims to summarize common principles to guide authorship across scientific disciplines.' Below this, it lists 'Principles related to authorship with general consensus include the following:' followed by a bullet point: '• Identification of authors and other contributors is the responsibility of the people who did the work (the researchers) not the people who publish the work (editors, publishers).' The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows a PDF file named 'guia_buenas_pr...pdf' and the system clock indicates 2:57 PM on 5/5/2015.

Upcoming Events

CSE 2015 ANNUAL MEETING »

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION EVENT »

2.2 Authorship and Authorship Responsibilities

Trust is fundamental to scientific communication: trust that the authors have accurately reported their methods and findings, trust that authors have disclosed all potential conflicts of interest, and trust that editors have exercised sufficient diligence to ensure accurate reporting and disclosure by authors. Unfortunately, problems with authorship are not uncommon and can threaten the integrity of scientific research.¹ With the aim to decrease such problems, this section focuses on principles to guide authorship-related decisions, policies, practices, and responsibilities.

2.2.1 Authorship

Authors are generally defined as persons who have contributed sufficiently to a scientific report to be listed on the byline of the published report. Many journals provide guidelines on authorship in their instructions for authors. Some professional and research funding organizations and academic institutions also provide such guidance. Principles, customs, and practices regarding authorship differ from one scientific discipline to another. This document aims to summarize common principles to guide authorship across scientific disciplines.

Principles related to authorship with general consensus include the following:

- Identification of authors and other contributors is the responsibility of the people who did the work (the researchers) not the people who publish the work (editors, publishers).

PMC full text: [Am J Physiol Cell Physiol. 2008 Sep; 295\(3\): C567–C575.](#)
 doi: [10.1152/ajpcell.00208.2008](#)
[Copyright/License ►](#) [Request permission to reuse](#)

Table 3.

Requirements and responsibilities of coauthors

Author Category	Contribution and Responsibility to the Work and Publication
First author	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fulfills ICMJE authorship criteria. Performs bulk of the experimental work.
Senior author	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fulfills ICMJE authorship criteria. Typically the last person on an authorship list. Directs, oversees, and guarantees the authenticity of the work. Takes responsibility for the scientific accuracy, valid methodology, analysis, and conclusions of all work described in the paper. Able to explain all of the results described in the paper.
Corresponding author	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fulfills ICMJE authorship criteria. Typically assumed by the first or senior author. Communicates with editors and readers. Provides specific information on the contributions of all coauthors to the paper. Ensures that all authors are aware of and approve the submission of the manuscript, its content, authorship, and order of authorship.
Middle/contributing author	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fulfills ICMJE authorship criteria. Contributions do not rise to those of first or senior author. Order of middle/contributing authors should reflect their relative contributions to the paper.

Según V. Tur-Viñes, M.C. Fonseca- Mora y B. Gutiérrez-San-Miguel (2012) la responsabilidad moral y ética de los autores implica:

- Consistencia y fiabilidad en la investigación
- Honestidad
- Originalidad
- Transparencia con las fuentes de financiación de la investigación
- Responsabilidad; y además se puede agregar
 - › Acceso y retención a los datos (*raw data*)

Conducta no ética de los autores

› Autoría no merecida o abusos con la autoría:

- autoría coercitiva

- autoría honoraria, invitada o regalada (*“honorary, guest or gift authorship”*) – ejemplos: “Darsee affair”, Robert

Slusky, “Korean stem scandal” - Dr. Gerald Schatten
(<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2544445/>)

- autoría anónima y autoría grupal, autor fallecido o incapacitado

<http://www.councilscienceeditors.org/resource-library/editorial-policies/white-paper-on-publication-ethics/2-2-authorship-and-authorship-responsibilities/#222>

› Publicación múltiple, redundante o concurrente

pero también da lugar a que se produzcan bastantes de los fallos del sistema de la publicación científica:

1. Plagio

Es sin duda la falta más grave que puede cometer un autor. Según leemos en cualquier diccionario, plagiar es robar y hacer pasar como propias las ideas o palabras de otros; usar una obra sin acreditar la fuente; o presentar como nuevo u original un producto o una idea ya existente.

2. Duplicidad total o parcial de versiones de los mismos resultados de una investigación (autoplagio), algo tan detestable como copiar de otros (Serebnick; Harter, 1990). Entre las estratagemas usadas para conseguir publicar varias veces lo mismo están:

- cambiar el título y el resumen;
- mantener la parte teórica y cambiar la aplicación práctica;
- añadir autores amigos aunque no hayan participado, sólo para disfrazar el artículo;
- traducir a otro idioma; algunos autores españoles han publicado en revistas extranjeras en inglés y luego han intentado publicar lo mismo traducido al español en una revista local, pero esta práctica actualmente es muy fácil de descubrir y les puede suponer un rechazo permanente por parte de la revista.
- publicar artículos con menos del 50% de novedad.

Presentar un original simultáneamente a dos revistas es una ingenua mala práctica debida a la ignorancia, que cada vez es menos frecuente. Si el trabajo fuera aceptado en ambas implicaría para el autor pasar a figurar en una lista negra que le impediría publicar en esas revistas, y quizá también en otras, pues para los editores –muchos de los cuales se conocen y colaboran- eso es una falta muy grave.

Tampoco es aceptable presentar como artículo la comunicación presentada a un congreso que se ha publicado en las actas del mismo, aunque éstas tengan poca difusión. Lo que puede hacer el autor es actualizar o ampliar el trabajo e intentar que lo acepten en una revista, pero eso sí, es imprescindible informar previamente al editor de las circunstancias. Si finalmente se aprueba su publicación, debe hacerse constar claramente el nombre del congreso del que procede.

Otro proceder que ha perdurado hasta hace pocos años, por mentalidad todavía de la época del papel, y hoy ya en desuso es la publicación en una revista de un trabajo (o parte importante del mismo) que ya figura en una web o un cd, por ejemplo formando parte de las actas de un congreso que sólo se han publicado en versión electrónica.

En inglés se denomina *watering down research* (diluir la investigación) la práctica de fragmentar artificialmente una investigación en unidades publicables mínimas, lo que se conoce también como publicación *salami*. No puede tacharse de mala conducta, pero es evidente que esa dispersión de resultados no es buena para la ciencia.

PMC full text: [Am J Physiol Cell Physiol. 2008 Sep; 295\(3\): C567–C575.](#)

doi: [10.1152/ajpcell.00208.2008](#)

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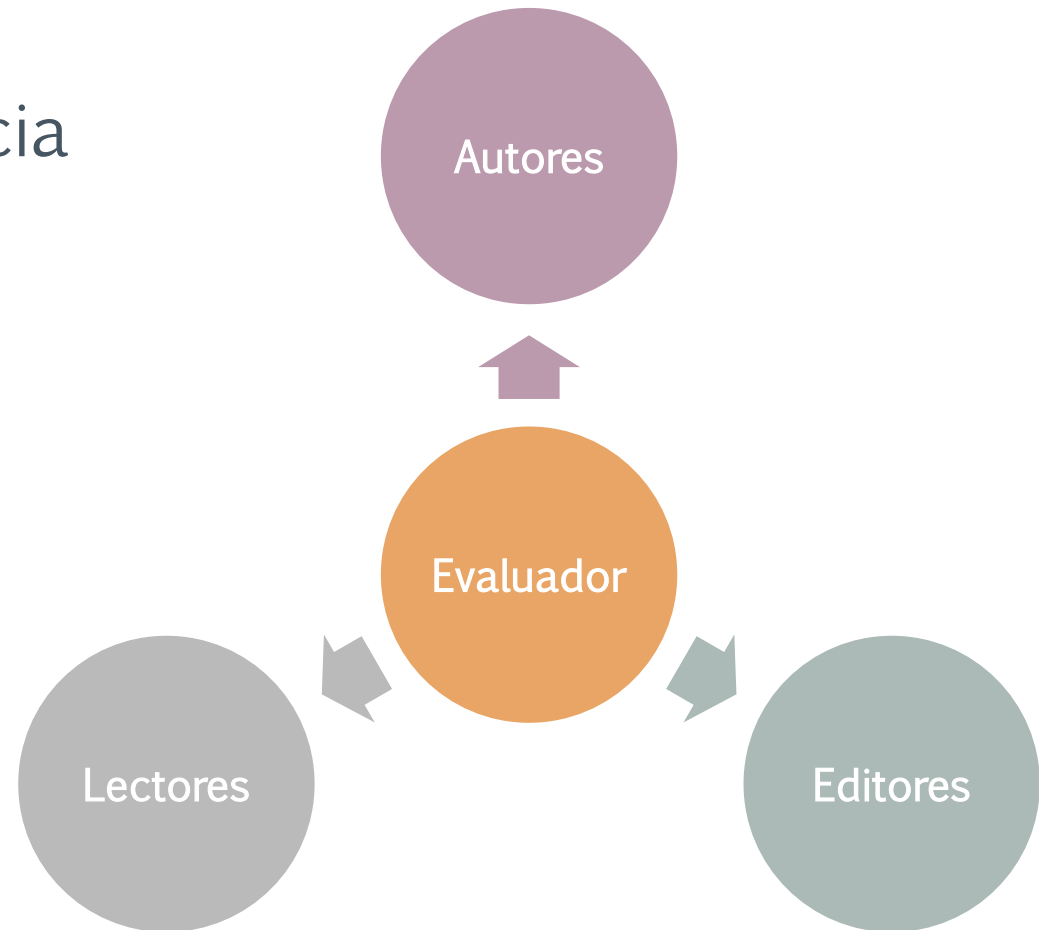
Table 4.

Recommendations for minimizing and resolving authorship disputes

1. All research institutions, journals, and scientific societies should have in place formal authorship policies. The threshold for authorship on a scientific paper should be a direct and significant intellectual contribution to the study. All authors should have contributed to the writing of the manuscript. At a minimum, each author should have written at least the portion of the manuscript in which his/her contribution is discussed and should be able to take public responsibility for that contribution.
2. All research institutions should have in place a well-recognized mechanism for addressing authorship disputes that cannot be resolved by the authors themselves. Authorship dispute resolution committees should comprise both senior and junior investigators and should be free from all real and perceived conflicts of interest.
3. Research institutions should never be allowed to be decision making bodies in authorship disputes. The role of the institution is to provide a fresh set of eyes on the problem and to assist the individuals involved in the dispute to arrive at an ethical and professional solution.
4. Authorship dispute resolution committees should have the authority to recommend that disciplinary action be pursued if clear evidence of abusive authorship practices is uncovered. At a minimum, individuals who abuse authorship should be required to satisfactorily complete a bioethics course. "Coercion authorship" and "denial of authorship" (see [Table 1](#)) should be treated as scientific misconduct and be referred to appropriate institutional bodies for further investigation and disciplinary action.
5. All letters of submission accompanying manuscripts should include an authorship verification statement that is signed by each coauthor and that describes his/her specific contributions.
6. The specific roles of all coauthors should be included in the published article. Deliberate falsification of the description of coauthor contributions should be viewed as scientific misconduct.
7. Every effort should be made to avoid authorship problems from the outset. Authorships should be negotiated and defined in writing at the beginning of an investigation. Frequent communication between all coauthors should occur while investigations are ongoing. Authorship should be discussed regularly and redefined in writing if necessary.

Responsabilidades de los evaluadores

- › Carácter voluntario
- › Especialización y competencia
- › Objetividad
- › Imparcialidad e integridad
- › Crítica constructiva
- › Confidencialidad
- › Declaración de conflicto de intereses
- › Rapidez



(V. Tur-Viñes, M.C. Fonseca- Mora y B. Gutiérrez-San-Miguel, 2012)

Responsabilidades de los editores

- › Libertad editorial
- › Confidencialidad
- › Actuación en casos de conflicto de intereses
- › Coordinación del trabajo del comité editorial
- › Gestión editorial y cuidado de los historiales académicos
- › Preservación de los derechos (*copyright*)

(V. Tur-Viñes, M.C. Fonseca- Mora y B. Gutiérrez-San-Miguel, 2012)

Conducta no ética

› Conflicto de interés

› Citación coercitiva

http://admin-apps.webofknowledge.com/JCR/static_html/notices/notice.htm

Informe APEI. (2013).

<http://www.apei.es/wp-content/uploads/2013/11/InformeAPEI-Publicacionescientificas.pdf>

5.2. Ética de los editores

El problema de los editores es encontrar artículos innovadores e interesantes, para publicar. A medida que la revista sea más conocida y esté indizada en las grandes bases de datos la facilidad de recibir buenos artículos aumenta, hasta el punto de que el problema puede llegar a ser cómo seleccionar y desechar el exceso, los menos buenos.

Si la revista consigue ser indizada por *Scopus* (de Elsevier) o los *Science citation index* (WoS de Thomson Reuters), dispondrá de su SJR (*Scimago journal rank*) o su IF (*Impact factor*), y su preocupación pasará a ser cómo aumentar esos índices de calidad para destacar frente a las otras revistas de la misma temática. Ahí podemos encontrar una de las argucias de algunos editores: intentar añadir citas a artículos publicados en la revista, a las bibliografías de los artículos en vías de publicación. Las autocitas (citas a trabajos publicados en la propia revista en la terminología de la bibliometría) computan en el cálculo del IF (aunque no del SJR). Sin embargo estas prácticas pueden tener un alto coste para la revista ya que *Thomson Reuters* ha adoptado la política de expulsar de los *Journal Citation Reports* todas aquellas revistas con tasas de autocitación elevadas y engordadas artificialmente. Por ejemplo en los JCR de 2011 se han expulsado 50 revistas por este tipo de razones.

http://admin-apps.webofknowledge.com/JCR/static_html/notices/notices.htm

Parece que *Thomson Reuters* tolera niveles de autocitación más altos en revistas en idioma no-inglés y áreas con pocas revistas, como puede ser por ejemplo *Communication + Cultural studies + Information science & library science + Sociology* (que suman sólo 320 revistas) –comparado con el conjunto de las de medicina que con todas sus especialidades alcanzan las 3.330-

2011 JCR Science Edition
Journal Summary List

Search by: Impact Factor

Ranking is based on your journal and sort selections.

Mark	Rank	Abbreviated Journal Title (Click to view journal information)	ISSN	Total Cites	Impact Factor	5-Year Impact Factor	Journal Self-Cites	Articles	Cited Half	Self-Cited Half	Journal Self-Cite Score	Journal Self-Cite Ratio
1	1	CA: A CANCER JOURNAL	0008-5572	20879	181.396	67.419	26.263	29	3.8	0.04580	24.536	
2	2	NEW ENGL J MED	0028-4793	22268	52.298	56.875	11.484	349	7.0	0.06383	21.304	
3	3	NATURE REVIEWS CELL BIOLOGY	1750-2643	15849	52.351	42.801	9.636	23	8.2	0.05890	23.427	
4	4	NATURE REVIEWS CELL BIOLOGY	1471-0075	29222	39.122	42.508	6.580	66	5.1	0.17017	23.881	

2011 JCR Social Science Edition
Journal Summary List

Figura 16. Obra que al máxi

Los sponsors

Almost 75% of U.S. [clinical trials](#) in medicine are paid for by private companies.³ And, of course, some researchers today still fund small-scale studies out of their own pockets. Most of us can't afford to do cyclotron research as a private hobby, but birdwatchers, scuba divers, rockhounds, and others can do real research on a limited budget.



A section of the magnet alignment for the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) particle accelerator. Construction of the LHC cost billions of dollars. By contrast, studying birds in the field can cost just pennies.

An imperfect world

In a perfect world, money wouldn't matter — all scientific studies (regardless of funding source) would be completely [objective](#). But of course, in the real world, funding may introduce biases — for example, when the backer has a stake in the study's outcome. A pharmaceutical company paying for a study of a new depression medication, for example, might influence the study's design or interpretation in ways that subtly favor the drug that they'd like to market. There is [evidence](#) that some biases like this do occur. Drug research sponsored by the pharmaceutical industry is more likely to end up favoring the drug under consideration than studies sponsored by government grants or charitable organizations.⁴ Similarly, nutrition research sponsored by the food industry is more likely to end up favoring the food under consideration than independently funded research.⁵

- Find out more about [the tobacco industry's manipulation of scientific research on the Public Health Reports website](#).

So what should we make of all this? Should we ignore any research funded by companies or special interest groups? Certainly not. These groups provide invaluable funding for scientific research. Furthermore, science has many safeguards in place to catch instances of bias that affect research outcomes. Ultimately, misleading results will be corrected as science proceeds; however, this process takes time. Meanwhile, it pays to scrutinize studies funded by industry or special interest groups with extra care. So don't, for example, brush off a study of cell phone safety just because it was funded by a cell phone manufacturer — but do ask some careful questions about the research before jumping on the bandwagon. Are the results consistent with other independently funded studies? Does the study seem fairly designed? What do other scientists have to say about this research? A little scrutiny can go a long way towards identifying bias associated with funding source.



COPE Code of Conduct

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Editors have a duty to act if they suspect misconduct. This duty extends to both published and unpublished papers.

Editors should not simply reject papers that raise concerns about possible misconduct. They are ethically obliged to pursue alleged cases.

Editors should first seek a response from those accused. If they are not satisfied with the response, they should ask the relevant employers or some appropriate body (perhaps a regulatory body) to investigate.

Editors should follow the COPE flowcharts where applicable ([link to flowcharts](#)).

Editors should make all reasonable efforts to ensure that a proper investigation is conducted; if this does not happen, Editors should make all reasonable attempts to persist in obtaining a resolution to the problem. This is an onerous but important duty.

Ensuring the integrity of the academic record

Whenever it is recognised that a significant inaccuracy, misleading statement or distorted report has been published, it must be corrected promptly and with due prominence.

If, after an appropriate investigation, an item proves to be fraudulent, it should be retracted. The retraction should be clearly identifiable to readers and indexing systems.

Relations with journal owners and publishers.

The relationship of Editors to publishers and owners is often complex but should in each case be based firmly on the principle of Editorial independence. Notwithstanding the economic and political realities of their journals, Editors should make decisions on which articles to publish based on quality and suitability for readers rather than for immediate financial or political gain.

Commercial considerations

Editors should have declared policies on advertising in relation to the content of the journal and on processes for publishing supplements.

Misleading advertisements must be refused, and Editors must be willing to publish criticisms, according to the same criteria used for material in the rest of the journal.

Reprints should be published as they appear in the journal unless a correction is to be added.

Conflict of interest

Editors should have systems for managing their own conflicts of interest as well as those of their staff, authors, reviewers and Editorial board members.

WWW.PUBLICATIONETHICS.ORG

C O P E | COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION ETHICS

<http://publicationethics.org/files/2008%20Code%20of%20Conduct.pdf>

related to this topic is available on the CSE website.²⁴

2.4.2 Proper Sponsor Conduct and Ethical Practices

Proper sponsor conduct and ethical practices include, but are not limited to:

- Not unduly influencing authors regarding the selection or interpretation of results and/or the formulation of conclusions
- Using publications (manuscripts, abstracts, posters) to communicate scientific data and observations, and balanced scientific interpretation and discussion thereof
- Not engaging in or supporting guest and ghost authorship
- Disclosing all financial and nonfinancial relationships that may possibly influence professional judgment of a manuscript or other scientific presentation
- Allowing the authors to decide where to submit a manuscript
- Not pressuring reviewers to favorably assess manuscripts supporting a sponsor's product or device
- Providing all data or materials to the authors and investigators in a timely manner as requested or disclose if the sponsor decides not to make all data available to the authors and investigators
- Registering clinical trials as demanded by law

2.4.3 Concluding Remarks

Sponsor misconduct or engagement in unethical practices may be grounds for a journal correction or retraction if such actions are deemed appropriate by the

CSE

<http://www.councilscienceeditors.org/resource-library/editorial-policies/white-paper-on-publication-ethics/2-4-sponsor-roles-and-responsibilities/>

Ejemplos

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1497700/pdf/15842123.pdf>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ShJTcIlTna0>

Enlaces de interés

http://revistas.csic.es/public/guia_buenas_practicas_CSIC.pdf

<http://www.apei.es/wp-content/uploads/2013/11/InformeAPEI-Publicacionescientificas.pdf>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gkjCpmdz3bA>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RBRdQc9zKqo>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QxpH9wBt0fM>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=U5Vl3ORH5ME>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4ng-fUHgfTU>

Muchas gracias!

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