

# Committee on Publication Ethics



# Publication – the role of editors and journals Current best practices

**Liz Wager**; presented to the World Conference on Research Integrity, Lisbon, Portugal; September 2007

www.publicationethics.org.uk

### What can editors do?

- Detect
- Prevent
- Educate
- Promote
- Inform





### What can editors do?

- Detect research and publication m/c
- Prevent publication misconduct
- Educate authors
- Promote good practice
  - be aware of how journal policies may influence behaviour
- Inform authorities, employers

### What editors CANNOT do

- Prevent research misconduct
- Investigate research misconduct
- Settle disputes (e.g. authorship)
- Investigate most types of publication misconduct



although they may <u>instigate</u> investigations

### Misconduct: definitions

#### Research misconduct

- Fabrication
- Falsification
- Unethical research



Editors can't turn back the clock

#### **Publication misconduct**

- Plagiarism
- Biased/selective reporting
- Authorship abuse
- Redundant publication
- Undeclared Col
- Reviewer misconduct
- Abuse of position

# Organizations concerned about publication ethics

**COPE:** Committee on Publication Ethics

**WAME: World Assoc of Medical Editors** 

**CSE:** Council of Science Editors

**ICMJE:** Intnl Cttee of Med Jnl Editors

# Relevant guidelines

- COPE: Code of Conduct, Best Practice, Flow charts
- ICMJE: Uniform Requirements
- WAME: Policy statements,
   Recommendations on publicn ethics
- CSE: Policy statements, White papers

# Other guidelines

(not from/for editors)

 Good Publication Practice for pharmaceutical companies (GPP)

www.gpp-guidelines.org

European/American Medical Writers
 Association guidelines (EMWA, AMWA)

www.emwa.org www.amwa.org

Declaration of Helsinki (WMA)

http://www.wma.net/e/policy/b3.htm

## What do the guidelines cover?

#### 1: Policies for journals/editors

	Role of editor	Role of reviewer	Peer review	Advertising	Media relations
COPE	?		?	?	?
CSE	?	?			?
ICMJE	?	?	?	?	?
WAME	?		?	?	

## What do the guidelines cover?

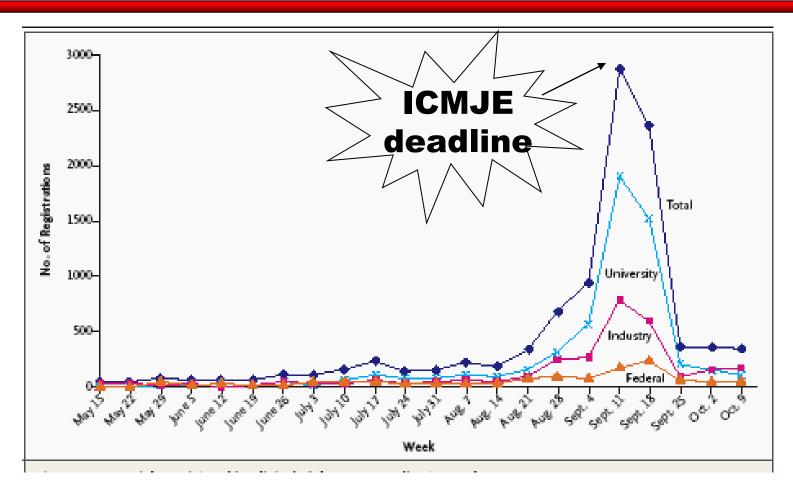
#### 2: Policies for authors

	Redundant pub.	Plagiarism	Fabrication	Unethical research	Col	Authorship
COPE	?	?	?	?	?	?
CSE		?	?	?	?	?
ICMJE	?				?	?
WAME	?	?			?	?

### Editors have been influential in:

- Declaring competing interests
- Ensuring by-line reflects contributions
  - Preventing ghost / guest authorship
  - Defining role of professional writers
- Reducing publication bias by encouraging trial registration

#### New trials registered at clinicaltrials.gov May – Oct 2005



Currently contains >40,000 trials



### **Problems**

- Little data on incidence of publication misconduct
- Hard to identify real trends
- Instruction is not enough
- Editors need to work with academic institutions, funders, regulators ...

# Room for improvement

- Some journals / editors lead the way (especially biomedical)
- Others have little interest in/ knowledge of publication ethics
- Need to train editors
- Need to fund research, training and promotion

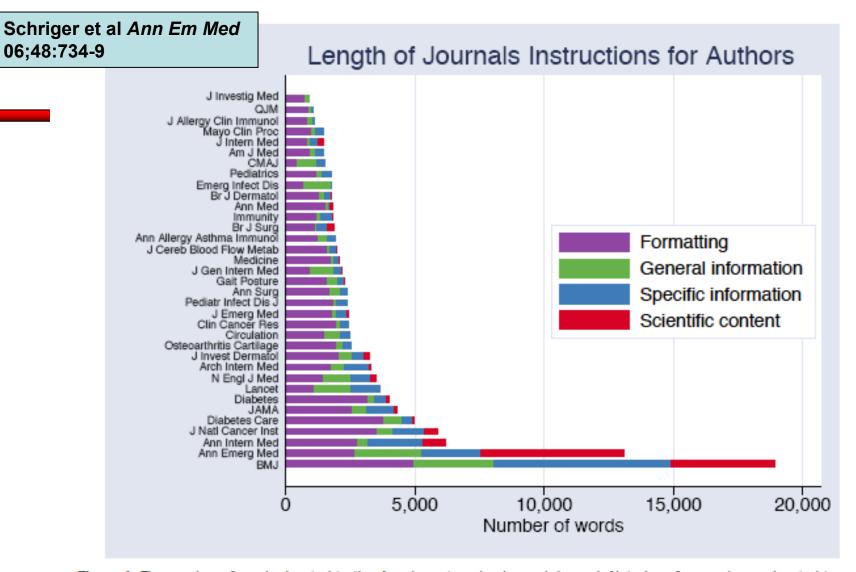


Figure 1. The number of words devoted to the 4 major categories by each journal. Note how few words are devoted to scientific content. See Table 1 for details about the 18 subcategories.



# Challenges

- Editors are busy people (dual commitment)
- Reviewers are over-stretched / volunteers (can't ask them to do more)
- Many initiatives cost time/money (e.g. routine checking for image manipulation, plagiarism)
- Publishers may not want to fund these

# Journals may be reluctant to instigate investigations / publicize misconduct because of:

- Resources involved (lack of time)
- Fear of litigation
- Lack of confidence / guidance
- Previous bad experience (e.g. nothing happened / took a lot of time)

### **Future vision**

- Cooperation between editors' organizations across:
  - regions
  - disciplines
- Liaison between funders, regulators and editors – uniform global standards
- Funding for research, training and promotion

