

Peer Review & Ethics—COPE Forum Cases

Part 1

Tokyo, Japan | 30 July 2017

坂本長逸

日本医科大学名誉教授 Digestive Endoscopy 誌 編集顧問

Trevor Lane, MA, DPhil COPE Council Member Education Director & Senior Publishing Consultant, Edanz Group Japan

Conflict of Interest (COI) of the Presenters: No potential COI to disclose

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翻訳:ワイリージャパン

Peer Review & Ethics—COPE Forum Cases

Workshop overview ワークショップ概説

COPE Forum cases COPE フォーラムのケーススタディ

- Case on peer review of suspected "salami" publication サラミ出版を疑われた論文の査読のケース
- Case on peer reviewer selection policy
 査読者の選定に関するケース
- Case on peer review confidentiality
 査読の秘匿性に関わるケース

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Tasks of breakout groups 1 グループ討議での課題 1

- 1. Each breakout group will be guided by a Wiley Workshop Facilitator. 各グループにはワイリー社からファシリテーター(世話人)がつきます。
- 2. A Chair should be appointed in each group to record and report the group's decisions. 各グループはグループのリーダーを指名し、グループの議論を記録し 報告してください。
- 3. For the case study assigned, the group should consider the following: 各ケースの議論に関して次の項目を考慮してください。
 - What is the **ethics problem** in this case? このケースに関する**倫理的問題**は何ですか
 - What **action** should be taken to deal with this case? このケースを解決するためにはどのような**行動**をとるべきでしょうか
 - What preventive measures could be taken to avoid similar problems in the future? 将来似たような問題が発生するのを防ぐ**予防的手段**は、どのようなもの が 考えられるでしょうか

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Tasks of breakout groups 2 グループ討議の課題 2

4. Each Chair will report back their group's findings to the whole audience.

各グループのリーダーは、各々のグループの討議とその結果を 聴衆全体に報告してください。

5. After each case, other groups can give comments.

各ケースの報告後、他のグループはそのケースに関してコメントすることが できます。

6. Then, the COPE Forum advice and journal action will be presented.

その後、COPEフォーラムのアドバイスと各ジャーナルがとったアクションが 示されます。

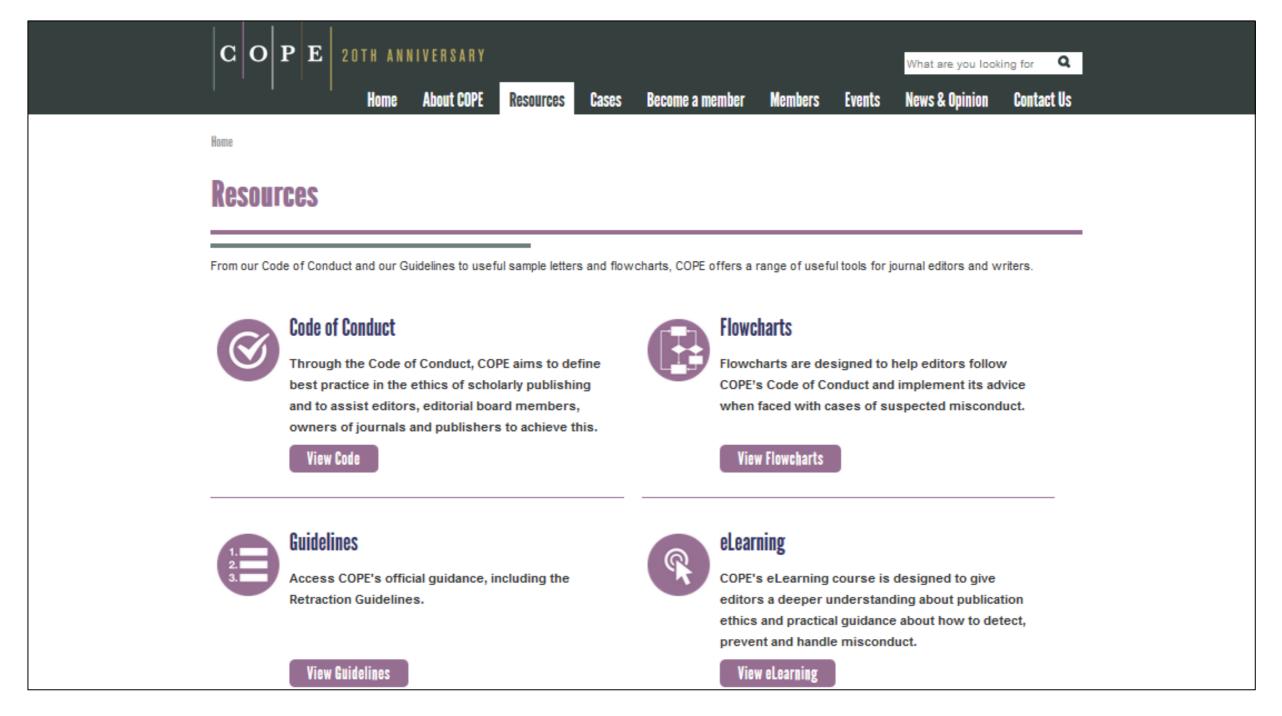
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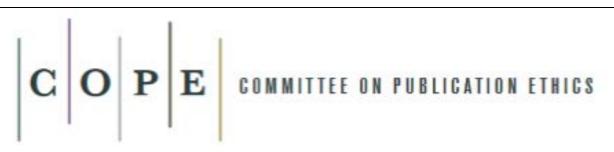
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https://publicationethics.org/resources

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COPE Ethical Guidelines for Peer Reviewers

Irene Hames on behalf of COPE Council March 2013, v.1

Peer review in all its form plays an important role in ensuring the integrity of the scholarly record. The process depends to a large extent on trust, and requires that everyone involved behaves responsibly and ethically. Peer reviewers play a central and critical part in the peer-review process, but too often come to the role without any guidance and may be unaware of their ethical obligations. The COPE Ethical Guidelines for Peer Reviewers set out the basic principles and standards to which all peer reviewers should adhere during the peer-review process. It is hoped they will provide helpful guidance to researchers, be a reference for journals and editors in guiding their reviewers, and act as an educational resource for institutions in training their students and researchers.

Basic principles to which peer reviewers should adhere

Peer reviewers should:

- only agree to review manuscripts for which they have the subject expertise required to carry out a proper assessment and which they can assess in a timely manner
- respect the confidentiality of peer review and not reveal any details of a manuscript or its review, during or after the peer-review process, beyond those that are released by the journal

https://publicationethics.org/files/Peer%20review%20guidelines_0.pdf

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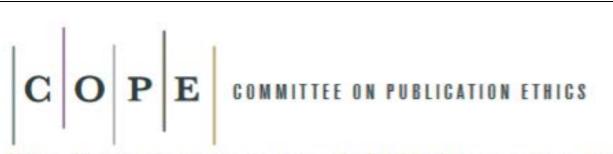
Statement on peer review manipulation 査読の裏工作について



https://publicationethics.org/news/cope-statement-inappropriate-manipulation-peer-review-processes

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Peer review discussion document 査読に関する議論の記録





Who "owns" peer reviews? COPE Discussion Document

Tara Hoke and Elizabeth Moylan on behalf of COPE Council 16 September 2016

This document aims to stimulate discussion about ownership rights in peer reviewer reports. Here we set out some of the issues that have arisen in previous discussions around peer review, some of which are specific to various models of peer review. We hope that the concepts discussed assist journal editors and publishers in establishing guidelines and practices for handling this issue. COPE welcomes additional comments from journal editors, reviewers, researchers, institutions, funders and third party services on this subject. Please email all comments to Natalie Ridgeway, COPE Executive Officer at http://publicationethics.org/contact-us

Introduction

Two trends have recently come together within scholarly publication: open peer review and the desire to give recognition to the work peer reviewers do (see also ¹). At the convergence are organisations like Publions² and Academic Karma³ who wish to openly acknowledge the work of peer reviewers by recording, not only the amount, but also, in some circumstances, the content of individuals' peer review activity. Emergence of these services therefore prompts a number of questions as to how best to ensure the interests of the author, reviewer, editor, journal and other stakeholders are protected.

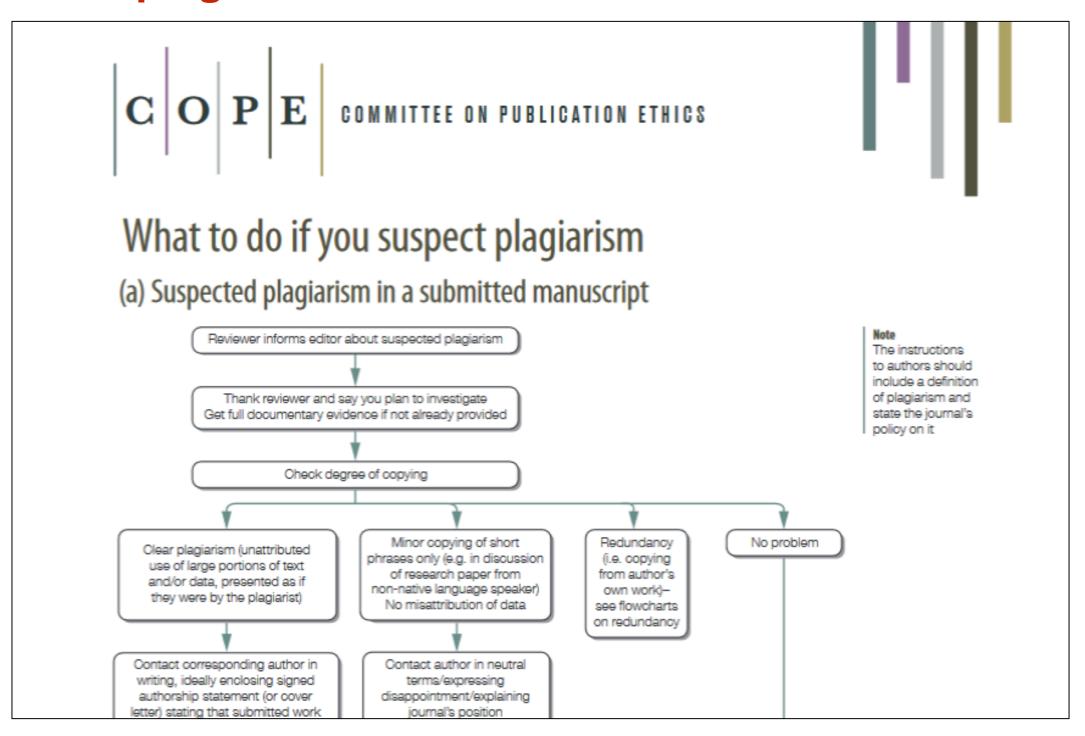
Scope/limitations

Journals will have to determine how this guidance fits into their own peer review guidelines. At a minimum, this document raises issues that editors should consider as they monitor and revise their workflow and internal processes to acknowledge the work of peer reviewers and consider entering into agreements with organisations that publish peer reviews. It also describes considerations that should

https://publicationethics.org/files/u7141/Notes%20from%20FORUM%20discussion%20topic_Who%20owns%20peer%20review_final.pdf

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Suspected plagiarism flowcharts 剽窃に関するフローチャート



https://publicationethics.org/files/plagiarism%20A.pdf

https://publicationethics.org/files/plagiarism%20B.pdf

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Suspected redundancy flowcharts 多重出版のフローチャート



https://publicationethics.org/files/redundant%20publication%20A_0.pdf

https://publicationethics.org/files/redundant%20publication%20B.pdf

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Retraction guidelines 論文撤回に関するガイドライン



RETRACTION GUIDELINES

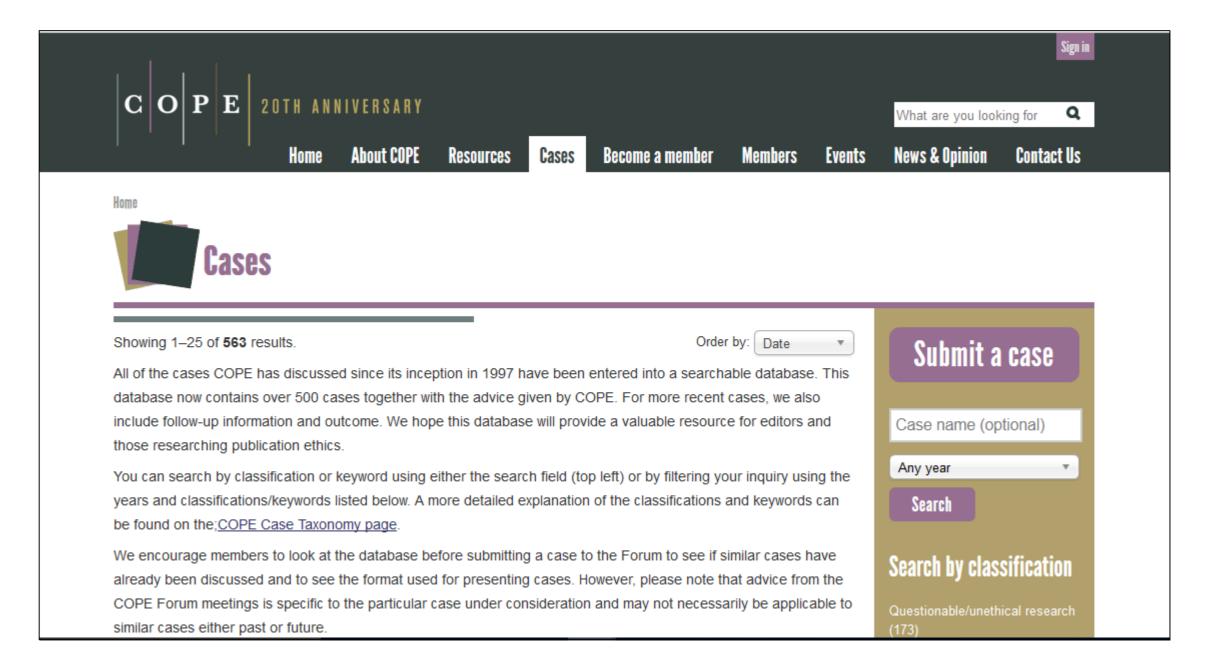
Summary

Journal editors should consider retracting a publication if:

- they have clear evidence that the findings are unreliable, either as a result of misconduct (e.g. data fabrication) or honest error (e.g. miscalculation or experimental error)
- the findings have previously been published elsewhere without proper crossreferencing, permission or justification (i.e. cases of redundant publication)
- it constitutes plagiarism
- it reports unethical research

https://publicationethics.org/files/retraction%20guidelines_0.pdf

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https://publicationethics.org/cases

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Wiley Executive Seminar: Peer Review & Ethics—COPE Forum Cases

Case 1: Salami publication ケース1: サラミ出版

Case Number 05-07

https://publicationethics.org/case/salami-publication

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Case 1: Salami publication ケース1: サラミ出版

- Peer reviewer noticed some data in a submitted paper had been described before, and methods were unclear 査読者が、投稿された論文に以前使用されたいくつかのデータがあるのに 気づいた他、手法に関する記述がはっきりしなかった。
 - Authors said another journal told them to divide their large study into 4 papers; all were cross-referenced
 - 著者達は(以前に投稿した)他のジャーナルで著者達の大規模研究を4つの論文に分けるようアドバイスされ、すべての論文がお互いに引用していると主張
 - This paper had a different hypothesis and method; authors tried to clarify in a revision
 - この論文には(他の論文とは違う)仮説と方法があり、それを改訂によってよりはっきりさせようとしたと主張

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Case 1: Salami publication ケース1: サラミ出版

- Original peer reviewer checked revision 元の論文の査読者が改訂論文を査読
 - Found ~2/3 of data had been described before, unclear number of participants; recommended rejection
 - 約3分の2のデータがすでに報告されたもので、 研究の対象参加者の数もあいまい。投稿受付を拒否することを推奨
 - Editors suspected salami publication

編集委員はサラミ出版を疑った

What should the editors do? 編集委員は何をすべきか

Wiley Executive Seminar: Peer Review & Ethics—COPE Forum Cases

Case Number 16-08

https://publicationethics.org/case/author-requests-certain-experts-not-be-included-editorial-process

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Case 2: Peer reviewer selection policy

ケース2: 査読者の選定方針について

- Journal received submission with request about reviewers ジャーナルに論文が、査読者に対するリクエストとともに投稿された
 - Paper disagreed with a published guideline paper
 - 投稿された論文はすでに出版されているガイドラインとは見解が異なっていた。
 - Author requested that (unnamed) experts who wrote the guidelines <u>not be</u> <u>invited</u> as reviewers, including some of the editorial board
 - 著者は具体名は挙げなかったが、何人かの編集委員を含む、ガイドラインを執筆 した専門家を査読者として招待しないようリクエストした。
 - He would complain if the peer review seemed biased
 - もし査読にバイアスがみられるようであったら苦情を申し立てる、と言った。

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Case 2: Peer reviewer selection policy

ケース2: 査読者の選定方針について

- Journal policy is to ask <u>all</u> reviewers and editorial board members to declare Conflicts of Interest when reviewing a paper ジャーナルの方針としては論文を査読するときに、すべての査読者と編集委員に 利益相反を開示するように求めている
 - Conflicts of Interest considered with reviews

査読に関しては利益相反は考慮されている

 Reviewers and editors can ask to be excused if they feel they cannot be impartial

査読者や編集委員は自分が中立にはなりえないと感じた場合は査読から外して もらうように求めることは可能

What should the editors do? 編集委員は何をすべきか

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Case 3: Peer review confidentiality ケース3: 査読の秘匿性

Case Number 16-12

https://publicationethics.org/case/author-rejected-paper-publiclynames-and-criticises-peer-reviewer

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Case 3: Peer review confidentiality ケース3: 査読の秘匿性

- A journal using "open" peer review rejected a paper, which was published in another journal
 「オープン」査読(査読者名が著者に開示される)を採用しているジャーナルで、ある論文を採択せず、その論文は他のジャーナルで出版された。
 - In a media interview and in Twitter, an author named a peer reviewer from the first journal, implying he did not reveal Conflicts of Interest and had recommended rejection
 - あるメディアとのインタビュー、さらにtwitterで著者がある査読者の名前を挙げて、査読者が利益相反を開示せず、論文を不採択と判断したと示唆した。
 - Peer reviewer was criticized in Twitter and email
 査読者はTwitterとメールで批判を受けた
 - Journal told author it was disappointed she did not complain to the journal instead; she apologized
 - ジャーナルは著者に対して直接ジャーナルに不服申し立てをなったことに対する失望を表明し、著者はそのことに対する謝罪をした。

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Case 3: Peer review confidentiality ケース3: 査読の秘匿性

- Peer reviewer wanted public to see his report was positive; reviewers and authors agreed to break peer review confidentiality in journal blog 査読者は公衆に自分の査読はポジティブなものであったことを知ってもらいたいと要望し、著者と査読者全員が査読の秘匿性を破ってジャーナルのブログで査読に関して公開することに同意
- Journal revised its instructions for authors and rejection letters: ジャーナルは投稿規定と不採択のレターを変更した
 - For rejected papers, keep reviewer names/reports <u>confidential</u>
 不採択となった論文に関しては査読者の名前と査読レポートは<u>秘匿</u>されなければ ならない
 - Confidentially share reports, not names, with other journals
 査読レポート(査読者名ではなく)は秘匿性を保ったまま他のジャーナルと共有することができる
 - Contact handling editor if complaints不満がある場合は担当の編集者に申し立てること

What else should the editors do? 他に編集委員は何をすべきか



Peer Review & Ethics—COPE Forum Cases

Part 1

Any questions?

坂本長逸

日本医科大学名誉教授 Digestive Endoscopy 誌 編集顧問

Dr Trevor Lane, COPE Council Member Education Director & Senior Publishing Consultant, Edanz Group Japan

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学会英文誌出版部

Tel 03-3830-1233

Email jtominaga@wiley.com