





Editors advice to
reviewers

- 1- ■ منتقد باشید، برای یک ویرایشگر تغییر و استفاده از نظرات انتقادی راحت تر از استفاده از نظرات مطلوب است.
- 2- ■ تمام انتقادهای را با رفرانسهای خاص از مقالات چاپ شده توجیه کنید ، انتقادهای مبهم کمک کننده نیستند.
- 3- ■ اطلاعات مقاله را تکرار نکنید مثل عنوان ها و یا نام نویسندگان که در جاهای دیگر مقاله نیز بررسی شده اند.
- 4- ■ هدف و طرح نهایی مجله را چک کنید تا مطمئن شوید که نظرات شما مطابق سیاست مجله است.

- 5- توصیه های روشن ارائه بدهید و از جمله ی " تصمیم را برعهده ویرایشگر می گذارم " پرهیزید ، مگر این که واقعاً از نظر خود مطمئن نباشید.
- 6- نظرات خود را شماره گذاری کنید تا نویسنده به راحتی بتواند به آنها رجوع کند
- 7- مشخصاً به شماره سطرهای مقاله یا محل اصلی آنها در مقاله که می خواهید تغییر کند ، اشاره کنید.
- 8- مراقب باشید که هویت خود را با نظرات و یا با نام فامیل گزارش خود ، افشا نکنید.

دعوت شدن برای برنامه مرور علمی یک
نوشته یک افتخار حرفه ای می باشد. لطفاً
این کار را جدی بگیرید ، اعتبار ژورنال به این
مرور دقیق بستگی دارد.

این مهم است که مطمئن باشید که موضوع
نوشته شده در تخصص شما می باشد.
بنابراین اگر شما یک کاردیولوژیست
انیترونشنال هستید ، بهتر است اگر مقاله
راجع به پاتولوژی آریتمی است آنرا قبول
نکنید.

ابتدا خلاصه مقاله را مطالعه کنید تا منطق نویسنده را بدانید و ببینید مقاله قابل درک است یا نه ؟

برخی مقالات که راجع به یک کار تحقیقاتی خوب و مشاهدات جالب است دارای نوشتاری ضعیف می باشد که آن را غیر قابل فهم کرده است . این معمولاً مشکل شایع بین نویسندگان می باشد که زبان اصلی آنها انگلیسی نیست. اگر کار انجام شده با ارزش و جالب است باید یک ویرایشگر اصیل انگلیسی آنرا مجدداً ترجمه کند.

بازتولدی مطالعات قبلی است؟؟ واضحاً
مشاهدات اصلی و تازه برای پذیرش برای
چاپ قابل قبول تر است.

Prof Mandana Rafeey

جداول و تصاویر را آزمایش کنید تا
بینید مفاهیم واضح است و نوشته های
متن را نشان می دهد.
معمولاً اطلاعاتی که در جداول قرار می
گیرند در قسمت نتایج یا جزئیات ثبت نمی
شوند.



رساند. ایا تفاوت‌های گزارش شده در آنالیز آماری ارزش این را دارد که به عنوان یک مفهوم کلینیکال یا بیولوژیک قابل قبول باشد. گاهی یک تفاوت معنی دار کوچک از لحاظ آماری بین دو یا چند گروه از بیماران از لحاظ بیولوژیکی معنی دار نمی باشد.

- روشها را چک کنید تا مطمئن شوید که نویسنده می دانسته که چه عملی را انجام داده است. اگر آزمایشات آنها روی یک کیت تجاری و غیر دانشگاهی می باشد در نتیجه ارزش کمتر و متفاوت تری خواهد داشت.
- مطمئن شوید مطالعه روی تعداد مناسبی از بیماران انجام شده است. می توانید از یک متخصص آمار برای مرور آنالیز آماری مطالعه کمک بگیرید ، اگر سوالی در مورد اعتبار نتایج آماری دارید ان را مطرح کنید.

- 8- بحث را مطالعه کنید و ببینید آیا مفهوم را می رساند و آیا بازتابی ازداده های مطالعه را گزارش می کند ؟ دنبال حدسیات غیرضروری و نتایجی که برپایه شواهد نیستند ، بگردید.
- 9- آیا نوشته فشرده و مرتب می باشد؟ اغلب نوشته هایی که دریافت می کنیم باید کوتاه شوند.
- 10- آیا کیفیت اشکال و تصاویر برای چاپ و تکثیر صحیح کافی می باشد

● بسیاری از نویسندگان تمایل دارند که نتایج را در بحث دوباره تکرار کنند که این يك امر غير ضروري است و خواننده را از نکات مهم بحث دور میکند و یا به جای اینکه شرح ساده‌ای از مطالعات مشابه بدهند مباحث علمی مربوطه را به طور مفصل بیان کنند.

نویسندگان ممکن است به صدها نکته جزئی بپردازند بدون اینکه در مورد اصل قضیه توضیحی بدهند و در نظر نگیرند که این موضوعات ارتباطی با سئوال اصلی محقق ندارد.

يك داور خوب باید به همه این نکات توجه نماید.

- آیا نویسندگان دستورالعمل نوشتن مقاله که برای ژورنال شما می باشد را رعایت کرده است یا نه؟
- اگر مرور مقاله موردی نمی باشد و شما می دانید کدام آنستیتو و نویسندگان روی آن کار کرده اند. آیا نویسندگان سابقه کار در این مورد را داشته اند و آیا در این موضوع مشهور می باشید؟ آیا آنها نظرات و یا علاقات خاصی دارند که قبلاً اعلان شده و یا نشده است؟
- آیا رضایت آگاهانه (در مورد مطالعات روی انسان) با مدارکی که توسط کمیته دفاع از حقوق انسان یا حیوان قبل از شروع مطالعه بازبینی شده باشد ، وجود دارد؟

ایا مقاله پر از خطاهای تایپ یا ایرادهایی
در رفرانس هاست که نشان دهنده یک کار
نامرتب در نوشتن مقاله است ؟

به طور دقیق آیا شما به چیزی که
نویسندگان می گویند اعتقاد دارید ؟ به
وجود بعضی از خطاهای ثابت در هیپوترز و
روشها و آنالیز داده ها و سایر مزنون
هستید ؟ آیا احتمال فریب علمی و یا دزدی
ادبی در مقاله وجود دارد؟

داوران باید ببینند که آیا در پایان کار، نتیجه
ای که گرفته شده با یافته ها و اطلاعات
حاصل از

دادهها مطابقت می کند یا خیر؟

به عبارت دیگر داور باید از خود بپرسد که
براساس یافته های مطرح شده در این
مقاله آیا ادعای نویسندگان معقول و
مستدل است؟

- شکي نيست که سرنوشت آکادميک و نتيجه زحمات بسياري از اعضاي هيئت علمي به شکلي با نحوه داوري و قضاوت ساير همکاران گره خورده است .
- ضمن تأکيد بر اينکه امر قضا و داوري در کليه شئون داراي اهميت و حساسيت خاصي است، شايبسته است کليه داوران محترم تعمق بيشتري روي موضوع قضاوت نموده و مباني تئوريک و اخلاقي، داوري مقالات علمي را در حد امکان مورد بحث قرار دهند.

Understanding peer review is key
to developing informed opinions
about scientific research.

Tracy Brown





The Peer Review Process

Mandana Rafeey.MD.

Adapted from a presentation by
Richard Henderson, Elsevier Hong Kong

Principles of Peer Review

Peer review is the central pillar of trust for researchers

84%

of researchers believe that without peer review there would be no control in scientific communication.



Peer review means better research

9 out of 10 researchers feel that peer review improves the quality of their published paper.

Good reviewers attract good authors

Reviewer quality and speed

are the top 2 contributing factors that lead to a pleasant publishing experience and attract authors to publish in a journal.



Publishers are key to good peer review

Researchers believe organizing and managing peer review is the crucial role of publishers.

Sources:

Wiley RANO survey, 2013

Mabe & Mulligan, "What Journal Authors Want", New Review of Information Networking, 2011

Trust and Authority in Scholarly Communications in the Light of the Digital Transition, University of Tennessee & CIBER Research Ltd, 2013.

Prof Mandana Rafeey

WILEY

- Peer review has a long history; it has been a part of scientific communication since the appearance of the first journals in the **1660s**.
- The Royal Philosophical Transactions is accredited as being the first journal to introduce peer review.

Why is peer review a part of the scholarly publishing process?



- What is the history of peer review and what role does it serve?
- Why should I consider being a reviewer?
- How do I carry out a proper and thorough review?

- Cornerstone of the whole scholarly publication system
- Maintains integrity in the advancement of science
- Well-established process over 300 years old

Background on Peer Review

- Acts as a filter by ensuring only good research is published. Helps to determine validity, significance and originality
- Improves the quality of the research submitted for publication by giving reviewers the opportunity to suggest improvements

Peer Review has two key functions:

- 1. “Single blind” peer review
- 2. “Double blind” peer review
- 3. Open peer review

Different Types of Peer Review

- Scientific experts in specific fields and topics
- • Young, old, and mid-career
- • Average number of completed reviews is 8 per year*

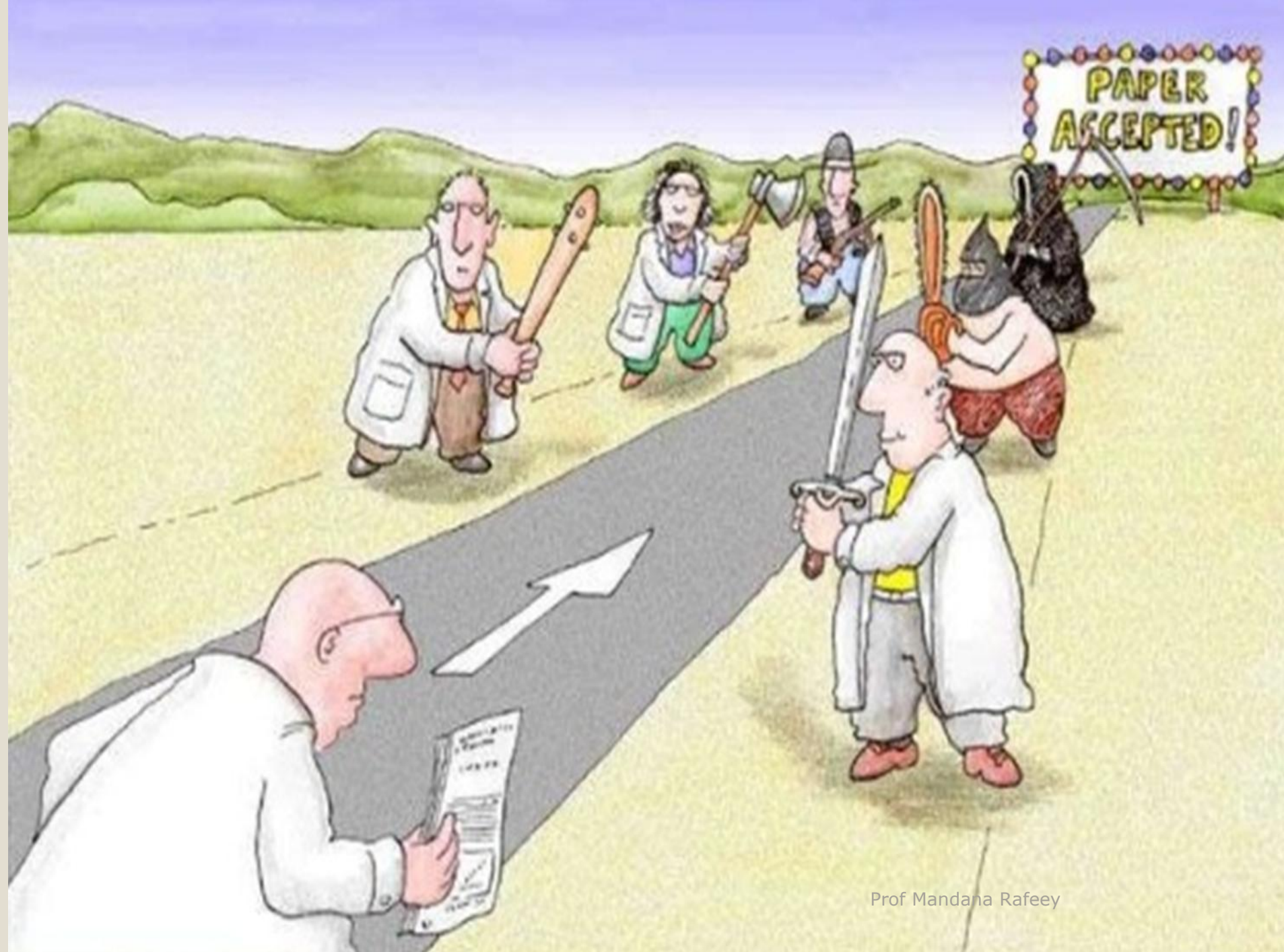
Who Conducts Reviews?

Why Do Reviewers Review?

Fulfill an academic 'duty'

- Keep up-to-date with latest developments
- Helps with their own research
- Build associations with prestigious journals and editors
- Remain aware of new research
- Develop one's career

Why Do Reviewers Review?



What to look for

1. Appropriateness for the journal

- Is the topic **relevant** to the journal?
- Is the topic **timely?**
- Is the topic **significant?**
- Is the study **unique?** If so, How?

Peer-review Process

- Is this manuscript of interest to readers of the journal?
- Is there a clear hypothesis or aim?
- Are the study and manuscript of good quality?
- What does the study add/or is there a clear clinical message?

Get a first impression from the abstract

- This should be **stated** in the abstract
- **Justified** in the introduction
- **Established** before results became known
- **Investigated** with suitable methods
- Conclusions **justified clearly** against the results and what is already known about this topic

Is there a clear hypothesis/aim?

What to look for

2. What type of paper/research is it?

- If research, how is it structured?
 - Randomized, controlled, blinded Meta-analysis?
 - Retrospective?
 - Case series or single case

Peer-review Process

Editors/Peer Reviewers look for:

Did the author follow the instructions of the journal?

- Correct Number of Authors?
- Conflict of Interest/Disclosure Statement?
- Copyright release signed?
- Informed consent (if applicable)/Ethics considerations

Editors and Peer-review Process

Did the author follow the Instructions of the journal?

- Is the article format correct?
 - Structured abstract?
 - Correct article format (Abstract, Introduction, Methods, Results, Discussion, Conclusion, Refs?)
 - Are References in correct format?

Peer-review Process

Peer Reviewers look for:

Are the technical aspects correct?

- Research Structure:
 - Correctly described and performed?
- Statistics:
 - Correct analysis?
 - Accurate interpretation?
 - Clear presentation?

Peer-review Process

Editors/Peer Reviewers look for:

Technical aspects, continued

Tables and Figures:

- Accurate and clear structure, presentation, and presentation?
- Do the numbers add up?
- Are the data consistent with the body of the paper?

Peer-review Process

Editors/Peer Reviewers look for:

Technical aspects, continued

Tables and Figures:

- Abstract & Body of paper
 - Do number of patients, other data match?
 - Conclusions consistent?

Peer-review Process

- Do these convey the content of the manuscript accurately?

Re-read the title & abstract

- *If you are reviewing for an some journal:* Scopus or other site will help you! (You will be able to click straight through to Scopus from journal review system, EES).
- *Otherwise* use the resources available to you through your institution's library to find topical literature & can alert you of possible duplicate publication/plagiarism

Topical literature & duplicate publication

- You are now ready to write a review of the manuscript
- Write constructive criticisms for revisions
- If you have a conflict of interest, please state this and remember that scientific debate can be enhanced by controversies

Get writing

- Anticipate the deadline
- Summarize the article at the top of your report
- Please give detailed and constructive comments (with references, whenever possible) that will both help the editors to make a decision on the article and the authors to improve it.

-

Sending Report to the Editor

- The report should be comprehensive
- Explain and support your judgments
- Make a distinction between your own opinions and your comments based on data
- Be courteous and constructive

- Review your own report. Set aside your peer review report and let it sit for a day or two. You will have fresh eyes when you come back to it.
- Make sure to do the following before submitting:
 - Provide as many specifics from the manuscript as possible.
 - Clarify your argument.
 - **Proofread**. Eliminate typos, missing words, and grammatical errors.

REJECTION:

Most journals accept 30% or less (NEJM, BMJ accept ~ 10%)

Peer-review



Prof Mandana Rafeey

داوری علمی

انتقاد سازنده

پرهیز از سوگیری

تجربه عملی

نگاه تحلیلی

تعهد حرفه ای

تخصص موضوعی

ارزیابی منصفانه



Plagiarism and Misconduct

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Definition

The use of the word “plagiarism” in the English language dates back to the 1600s. It is derived from the Latin word “*plagiare*” which means to “kidnap.”

The World Association of Medical Editors (WAME) defines plagiarism as:

“... the use of others’ published and unpublished ideas or words (or other intellectual property)

- How much similarity is tolerable by the editors?
- Depending on the reviewer and editor's judgment, subtle forms of plagiarism, if unintentional, sometimes may not be labeled as scientific misconduct or require a legal sanction.

- What about larger scales of plagiarism?
- In its more severe forms, especially when it is intentional, plagiarism is considered a serious offence. If an author is found guilty of such an offence, his article may be retracted. The journal's editorial board may issue a publication ban on him. The case of plagiarism may be

TYPES OF PLAGIARISM:

Plagiarism of ideas

**Plagiarism of text
(direct plagiarism)**

Mosaic plagiarism

Self-plagiarism

Plagiarism of ideas

Even if an author does not copy any words and phrases from the original article, if he simply uses the same idea, thought, or invention and presents it as his own without proper acknowledgment, the same may amount to plagiarism.



Vs.



It is possible that after a particular article has been rejected by a board of reviewers, one of the reviewers may “kidnap” the idea, write a fresh article, and get it published in a different journal under his name. This is plagiarism of idea.

Another kind of plagiarism is commonly seen among postgraduate students who borrow ideas for their thesis papers after searching through earlier research papers. Faculty members at some institutes quite often do not mind such practices and there have been

instances where the student

Plagiarism of ideas is also common during seminar and conference presentations. The presenters often pick up ideas from various sources such as text books, research journals, conference proceedings, etc., and compile a presentation on a particular topic and present it as their own. As long as all sources are aptly acknowledged in the

- Plagiarism of text is also called “word-for-word” plagiarism.
- Roig describes this kind of plagiarism as “...*copying a portion of text from another source without giving credit to its author and without enclosing the borrowed text in quotation marks.*”

Plagiarism of text (direct plagiarism)

Earlier, plagiarizing text from an article also required considerable hard work. One had to visit libraries and go through volumes of literature and read several textbooks to be able to copy relevant ideas and text. Even access to such

- We have to understand that though technology makes plagiarism easy, it also makes detection of plagiarism even easier. There are both paid and free online software that can easily detect even short phrases that are copied verbatim from the original source. Sometimes, simply a Google search is sufficient to detect plagiarism. Some other editors use active software such as SafeAssign™



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The role of interleukin-10 and interleukin-2 (IL-10 and IL-2) in malaria are poorly characterized. IL-10 polymorphisms and IL-10 production capacity were associated with clinical malaria infections in young children. High IL-10 production capacity inherited from parents may diminish immunological protection against *P. falciparum* infection, thereby being a risk for increased malaria morbidity [1]

There is an existing Immunological interaction between IL-10 and IL-2 in infection. IL-10 inhibits human T cell proliferation and IL-2 production in response to mitogen. Inhibition of IFN-gamma production by IL-10 appears to be independent of the cytokine effect of IL-2 production [2] IL-10 and IL-2 synergistically enhance Ig production of SA-activated B cells in a mechanism which is different from the upregulation of IL-2 receptors. Moreover, the data emphasize the importance of the interplay of IL-2 and IL-10 in determining the outcome of humoral immune responses [3]

IL-2 T lymphocytes regulate the growth and differentiation of T cells and certain B cells. IL-2 also stimulates some B cells for the production of antibodies in infections [3]. Interleukin-2 (IL-2) regulates the activities of white blood cells (often lymphocytes) responsible for immunity. IL-2 is part of the natural immune response to microbial infection in the body system and it helps

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of plasmodium in the body system [14-16]. IL-10 has a multiple, pleiotropic, effects in immunoregulation and inflammation. IL-10 downregulates the expression of Th1 cytokines, MHC class II antigens, and co-stimulatory molecules on macrophages. IL-10 also enhances B cell survival, proliferation, and antibody production. It can block NF-κB activity, and is involved

in the regulation of the JAK-STAT signaling pathway [17]. There was also a significantly lower mean parasite density of 50-499 parasites per field in patients with parasite density of 50-499 parasites per field compared to controls, patients with a parasite count greater than 1000. This result is consistent with the findings of Mamoru et al [19] that IL-10 is necessary for suppression of hepatic pathology or ECM in the host although IL-10 entails a risk of downregulation of protective immunity against malaria parasites. CD4+ T cells of different kinds, such as pathological CD4+ T cells, IL-10-producing CD4+ T cells, or Treg cells, are induced during different kinds of Plasmodium spp infection.

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Mamoru Niikura. "Role of Interleukin-10 in Malaria: Focusing on Coinfection with Plasmodium falciparum." *Malaria Journal* 14:1-12 (2015). doi:10.1186/s12927-015-0111-1

line cerebral malaria development is independent of Toll-like receptor signaling [74, 75]. It remains controversial whether TLRs-MyD88 signaling pathway is associated with ECM development. In summary, IL-10 is necessary for suppression of hepatic pathology or ECM in the host although IL-10 entails a risk of downregulation of protective immunity against malaria parasites. CD4+ T cells of different kinds, such as pathological CD4+ T cells, IL-10-producing CD4+ T cells, or Treg cells, are induced during different kinds of Plasmodium spp infection. To induce a more effective

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Alirio Menendez ([Singapore](#)), a professor of immunology, was found guilty of misconduct on an "unprecedented" scale by a committee at the [National University of Singapore](#) (NUS), by having fabricated, falsified or plagiarized at least 21 research papers published in international academic journals. Menendez originally worked at NUS but moved to the [UK](#) in 2007, where he first worked at the [University of Glasgow](#) and next the [University of Liverpool](#).^[23]

[Elias Alsabti](#) (Iraq) plagiarised as many as 60 papers in the field of cancer research.^[4]

Русский Svenska

Edit links

Ebtekar has served as faculty member at Tarbiat Modares University, which is a post graduate academic center located in Tehran. As an Associate Professor in Immunology, she has taught, supervised and advised PhD and MSc students. Ebtekar currently teaches cytokines, viral immunology, HIV vaccines, aging, immunology of the nervous system and psychoneuroimmunology.^[8] She has currently filed 41 ISI scientific articles in the field of immunology in her name. In her speech to the Eleventh International Congress of Immunology in Tehran.^[9] She mentioned the detrimental effect of sanctions on the advancement of science in Iran and noted that sanctions should not be directed against nations. Ebtekar is a member of several research board committees and a reviewer for two international and four national immunology journals.^{[10][11]}

Claims of scientific misconduct [edit]

On 7 October 2008, eTBLAST, a text similarity search engine on MEDLINE database, noted that 85% of a paper published by Masoumeh Ebtekar came from several previously published articles. The paper, on cytokines and air pollution, was published in 2006 in the *Iran Journal of Allergy Asthma Immunology* (IJAAI) 5 47-56:2006.^[12] A couple weeks after the eTBLAST report, *Nature* magazine covered the story, quoting one of the authors of original papers, (Ian Mudway, a toxicologist at the King's College London) as saying, "the article is a veritable patchwork of other people's work, word for word, grammatical error for grammatical error." *Nature* also stated that Ebtekar had not replied to its emails.^[13] In response, the editor-in-chief of the IJAAI issued a statement saying: "We regret for this duplication that appeared in the journal. We are working with the editors of the JACI journal [the *Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology*, a scholarly periodical that published three of the papers from which Ebtekar had copied] to find the best solution in this regard." In December 2008 Ebtekar's article was retracted.^[12]

The issue received some political and public attention in Iran.^[14] Ebtekar issued a statement admitting she had made a mistake and apologizing for it, but including a list of complaints such as eTBLAST's failure to inform her of their finding in advance, the fact that the article was a review article she was invited to write for the Journal, and that more than 76 references were given in the text.^[15] In 2013 Ebtekar was elected as the President of the 12th International Congress of Immunology. The Congress was held on April 29, 2014. Ebtekar spoke in the opening ceremony and introduced Rolf Zinkernagel, the Nobel Laureate for Medicine, as the guest of honour.^[16]

Social and Governmental career [edit]

In 1981, Ebtekar became the editor-in-chief of the English daily newspaper *Kayhan International*, selected by Khatami who was then the representative of Ayatollah Khomeini in *Kayhan Institute*. She served in the newspaper until 1983. In 1991 she co-founded the Institute for Women's Studies and Research. Since 1992, she has been the license holder and

29 April 2007 – 3 September 2013

Majority	232,959
Personal details	
Born	Niloufar Ebtekar 21 September 1960 (age 57) Tehran, Iran
Political party	Islamic Iran Participation Front
Spouse(s)	Mohammad Hashemi (m. 1981)
Children	Isa (b. 1983) Taha (b. 1986)
Relatives	Taghi Ebtekar (Father) ^[1] Fatemeh Barzegar (Mother) ^[2]
Alma mater	Shahid Beheshti University Tarbiat Modares University
Occupation	Politician, Scientist and Journalist
Signature	
Website	Official website [permanent dead link]

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The American Medical Association Manual of Style describes mosaic plagiarism as“... *borrowing the ideas and opinions from an original source and a few verbatim words or phrases without crediting the original author.* In this case, the plagiarist

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Sorkheh K¹, Amirbakhtiar N², Ercisli S³.

Author information

Abstract

"This article has been retracted by the Publisher in agreement with the Editor-in-Chief, because it contains portions of writings on the same topic already published and without sufficient attribution to these earlier works being given. The principal authors of the paper acknowledged that text from background sources was mistakenly used in this article without proper reference to the original source. Upon investigation carried out according to the Committee on Publication Ethics guidelines, it has been found that the authors have duplicated or rephrased parts from other articles of which the main sources.

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Potential Start Codon Targeted (SCoT) and Inter-retrotransposon Amplified Polymorphism (IRAP) Markers for Evaluation of Genetic Diversity and Conservation of Wild Pistacia Species Population. [Biochem Genet. 2016]

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Self-plagiarism

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However, suppose an author has been writing textbooks on, say Anatomy or Physiology, how does he make sure that no portion of what he has written before is repeated in his future books? He simply cannot change the human anatomy or physiology in order to avoid being labeled as a "self-plagiarist." So what does he do?

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COMMON TIPS FOR AVOIDING PLAGIARISM

- Ethical medical writers must always acknowledge the original source of the idea, text, or illustration.
- They must remember to enclose within quotation marks, all the text that has been copied verbatim from another source.
- When paraphrasing, they must read the text, understand completely, and then use only their own words.
- Even when explaining somebody else's ideas in their own words, it is important that they properly acknowledge the

They must cite references accurately.

- When not sure if the idea/fact they wish to include is common knowledge, a medical writer must cite references.
- A medical writer should avoid writing multiple separate articles if he can present a large complex study in a cohesive manner in a single article. Along with the manuscript, he should submit a cover letter to the editor, clearly stating any instances of

Misconduct

Duplicate publication

The authors may be the same or the order of authorship may change. The same study sample, control data, or study outcomes may or may not be presented. Sometimes, writers use the same tables or figures that may have appeared in previous publications.

Another common form of self-plagiarism is *salami slicing*.

Instead of publishing a large study as a single article, sometimes authors “slice” it into several smaller articles. Should very large, complex longitudinal studies with

Sometimes, authors submit the same article to two or more different journals within a few weeks' gap. In case both the journals have published it, the article that was published later has to be retracted.

If an article has originally been published in a non-

English journal and the author wishes to publish a translation



Danish neuroscientist who was a Professor at the Panum Institute at the University of Copenhagen from 2009–2010.

In 2010 she was accused of scientific misconduct, as her graduate students were unable to replicate her previous results.

Doubts arose about whether Penkova had in fact carried out the experiments that she had reported.

Milena Penkova
In August 2012 an international panel of 5 researchers who had been carrying out an investigation of Penkova's research for The University of Copenhagen

concluded that there is "no doubt

Joachim Boldt



a German anesthesiologist who was previously considered a leading researcher into colloids. He has been stripped of his professorship and is under criminal investigation for possible forgery of up to 90 research studies.

The editors of 16 different scientific journals, including *Anesthesia & Analgesia*, *Anaesthesia*, the *European Journal of Anaesthesiology* and the *British Journal of*



a Japanese researcher in anesthesiology, who in 2012 was found to have fabricated data in at least 183 scientific papers, setting what is believed to be a record for the number of papers by a single author requiring retractions.

Yoshitaka Fujii

In February 2012, after initial investigations into allegations

Thank you for your
attention
Tabriz, Iran

