Promoviendo la Conducta Responsable y el Cumplimiento Regulatorio en la Investigación

Critical Issues In Conducting Non-commercially Sponsored Clinical Research In Peru

A. Roxana Lescano,
Programa de Administración de Investigación del NAMRU-6

Objetivos

El objetivo de esta presentación es

- Definiciones
- Que estamos haciendo
- Pautas y códigos
- Recomendaciones

Conducta responsable, ¿qué es?

Integridad científica
Marco de principios, valores y practicas profesionales que, colectivamente, ayudan a asegurar que todos los aspectos del proceso de investigación se realicen de manera honesta y precisa.

Conducta Responsable en Investigación
Conducta que refleja el compromiso y la integridad de los investigadores (y de todos los que participan en la investigación a diversos niveles), quienes se adhieren a los valores y normas de la ciencia cuando proponen, desarrollan, evalúan o reportan investigación, contribuyendo a tener un registro científico creíble, exacto, valioso y duradero

Principios de la Integridad Científica

Honestidad en todos los aspectos de la investigación
Responsabilidad en la ejecución de la investigación
Cortesía profesional e imparcialidad en las relaciones laborales
Buena gestión de la investigación en nombre de los otros.

Declaración de Singapur sobre Integridad en la Investigación. 2010

Cortesía: Dra. Patricia Garcia, Curso de Integridad Científica, Universidad Peruana Cayetano Heredia, Lima, Peru, Nov 2012.

Integridad científica, ¿Cómo nos afecta?

Disminuye la confianza pública: y financiamiento

Aumentan las regulaciones, el monitoreo y la supervisión

Ocasiona daño directo si se aprueban drogas nuevas sobre la base de datos fraudulentos

Disminuye la confianza entre científicos: barreras para la colaboración y para el reclutamiento

Best Practices for Ensuring Scientific Integrity and Preventing Misconduct. 2007. www.oecd.org.

Integridad Científica: Componentes

1. Protección de seres humanos en investigación
2. Mala conducta en la investigación
3. Mentoría
4. Trato humanitario de animales en investigación
5. Ciencia colaborativa
6. Publicaciones/autorías/Revisión por pares
7. Conflictos de interés

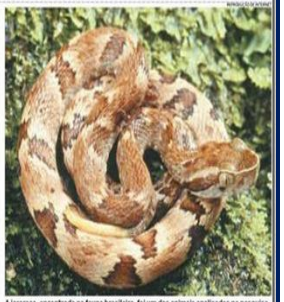
Mala conducta en la investigación

Fabricación	Falsificación	**Plagio**

Casos en la región

Veneno de cobra é arma anticâncer

Pesquisadores da Uerj descobriram que proteínas produzidas por algumas espécies têm capacidade de evitar metástases



A jararaca, encontrada na fauna brasileira, foi um dos animais analisados na pesquisa

Jorge E. Cura, Daniel P. Blanzaco, Cecilia Brisson, Marco A. Cura, Rosa Cabrol, Luis Larrateguy, Carlos Mendez, Jose Carlos Sechi, Jorge Solana Silveira, Elvira Theiller, Adolfo R. de Roodt, and Juan Carlos Vidal[2]

Department of Medical Oncology Hospital San Martin, Paraná, Entre Rios, Argentina 3100 [J. E. C., D. P. B., C. B., M. A. C., R. C., L. L., C. M., J. C. S., J. S. S., E. T., J. C. V.] and Instituto "Dr. Carlos G. Malbran" Administracion Nacional de Laboratorios e Institutos de Salud, Buenos Aires, Argentina 1281 [A. R. d R.]

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Journal of Colloid and Interface Science

www.elsevier.com/locate/jcis

Retraction notice

Retraction notice to "Immobilization of 5-amino-1,3,4-thiadiazole-thiolonto kanemite for thorium (IV) removal: Thermodynamic and equilibrium study" [J. Colloid Interface Sci. 338 (2009) 30–39]

Denis L. Guerra [a], Marcos A. Carvalho [b], Victor L. Leidens [b], Alane A. Pinto [a], Rúbia R. Viana [b], Claudio Airoldi [a]

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This article has been retracted at the request of the Editor-in-Chief.

Reason: This article has been retracted: please see Elsevier Policy on Article Withdrawal (http://www.elsevier.com/locate/withdrawalpolicy).

This article has been retracted at the request of the Editors of the Journal of Colloid and Interface Science as fraudulent results have been found in this article and other publications in Elsevier journals by the same authors, namely

- Journal of Colloid and Interface Science 337 (2009) 122–130
- Inorganic Chemistry Communications 12 (2009) 1145–1149
- Journal of Environmental Radioactivity 101 (2010) 122–133
- Process Safety and Environmental Protection 88 (2010) 53–61
- Journal of Physics and Chemistry of Solids 70 (2009) 1413–1421
- Applied Surface Science 256 (2009) 702–709
- Inorganic Chemistry Communications 11 (2008) 20–23
- Inorganic Chemistry Communications 12 (2009) 1107–111
- Journal of Hazardous Materials 172 (2009) 507–514
- Journal of Hazardous Materials 171 (2009) 514–523
- Journal of Colloid and Interface Science 338 (2009) 30–39

Publication of an article in a peer-reviewed journal is an important building-block in the development of science. Elsevier has defined policies and ethical guidelines that have to be obeyed by authors and editors and Elsevier takes its duties of guardianship over the scholarly record extremely seriously.

The Editors of the Elsevier journals involved found that the allegations of fraud are conclusive and they have decided that these papers should be retracted from the journals.

Tabla N°01. Características de las publicaciones duplicadas

	Publicación primaria	Publicación secundaria
Título	Retinopatía de la prematuridad en el hospital Regional Docente Las Mercedes. Chiclayo 2007-2009.	Prevalencia de la Retinopatía de la Prematuridad (ROP) en el Hospital Regional Docente Las Mercedes de Chiclayo durante los años 2007 - 2009.
Revista	Rev. cuerpo méd. HNAAA 5(1) 2012 Enero-Marzo	Rev. peru. pediatr. 65 (1) 2012 Enero - Abril
Autores (orden de aparición)	Carmen Isabel Gutiérrez-Gutiérrez, Eduardo Fidel Vergara- Wekselman, Pilar Rojas-Herrerera, Carlos Labrín-Palacios.	Gutiérrez CI, Vergara E, Rojas P, Labrin C.
Revisión de pares	Recibido: 17/11/2011 Aceptado: 02/03/2012	Recibido: 25.08.11 Aceptado: 19.02.12
Tipo de estudio	Diseño observacional, retrospectivo, transversal.	Diseño observacional retrospectivo, y analítico transversal.
Población y muestra	Recién nacidos prematuros hospitalizados en el Servicio de Neonatología del Hospital Regional Docente Las Mercedes, durante el período 2007-2009. Se tamizaron 353 recién nacidos.	Recién nacidos prematuros hospitalizados en el Servicio de Neonatología del Hospital Regional Docente Las Mercedes, durante el período 2007-2009. Durante el período de estudio fueron tamizados 353 recién nacidos.
Resultados	Detectando algún grado de ROP en el 22%. La distribución por severidad fue 48,7% (ROP I), 35,5% (ROP II), 13,2 (ROP III), 1,3% (ROP IV) y	En el período en estudio se tamizó 353 recién nacidos, detectando algún grado de ROP en el 22%. La distribución por severidad fue 48.7% (ROP I), 35.5% (ROP II), 13.2 (ROP 1.3% (ROP V). Severa ROP se reportó 32%. Requirieron

Fuente: Grupo de trabajo en Integridad Científica, Maestria de Epidemiologia, UPCH

Caso de Venezuela

Retraction Watch

70 papers by Alirio Melendez under investigation: report

Alirio Melendez

- Inmunólogo
- Universidad de Singapur alertado por aviso anónimo de manipulación de imágenes
- 70 artículos en revisión
- Forzado a retractar sus publicaciones
- Suspendido hasta el resultado del juicio.

URL: http://retractionwatch.com/2011/10/10/70-papers-by-alirio-melendez-under-investigation-report/ Accedido: 22-5-2014

Fuente: Grupo de trabajo en Integridad Científica, Maestria de Epidemiologia, UPCH

NEWS IN FOCUS


The university at Târgu-Mureş is at the centre of plagiarism accusations.

MISCONDUCT

Romanian scientists fight plagiarism

Researchers set up independent review panel after misconduct scandals hit government.

BY ALISON ABBOTT

Plagiarism scandals have shaken Romania this year. Former research minister Ioan Mang[1] and current Prime Minister Victor Ponta[2] have both been implicated, and leaders at a large medical university in Târgu-Mureş face similar accusations — although the government seems to have ignored those charges. Such scandals have convinced some Romanian scientists that they need to fight back against a culture of plagiarism that they see as ingrained in the university system.

This week, researchers are launching an online service called Integru, which will investigate and expose cases of plagiarism and other academic misconduct in Romania. Each case will be accompanied online by commentaries from international — and independent — reviewers selected for their expertise in the relevant field.

Integru's stated goal is to "help reform and restore confidence in the Romanian research and education system". Its editorial board, which comprises Romanian scientists working inside and outside the country, will remain anonymous to avoid personal attacks from those accused of misconduct.

Some Romanian academics facing allegations of plagia... bullet by quest... accusers", says o... example, both l... the charges aga... whistle-blower... Integru should... says the board... papers will be p... tion of plagiari...

and commented on by credible named experts from credible academic institutes around the world — the misconduct will be hard to refute".

Scientists concerned about plagiarism had once pinned their hopes on Romania's National Ethics Council, which last year was given a strengthened mandate to investigate wrongdoing under a law aiming to raise standards in universities. The council published decisions on 15 cases, and reached conclusions on another three. But many lost faith in its fairness when Ponta's government dismissed all the council's members on 8 June, just as they were poised to vote on the plagiarism charge against Mang (who had already resigned his ministerial post). The council was reconstituted with new members appointed by the government, and its first act was to clear Ponta of his plagiarism charges in July. However, an ethics commission established by the University of Bucharest, which had awarded Ponta his PhD, contradicted that verdict, saying that the prime minister was guilty as charged[2].

On the day it was dissolved, the former research-ethics council submitted to the science ministry its report on charges of plagiarism against three leading figures at the University of Medicine and Pharmacy of Târgu-Mureş: rector Leonard Azamfirei; former rector Constantin Copotoiu, who is now president of the university senate; and senate member Klara Brânzaniuc, a former vice-rector for research. The ministry has not published the report and did not respond to *Nature*'s request for information about it.

Marius Echim, a physicist at the Belgian Institute for Space Aeronomy in Brussels and vice-president of the dissolved council, chaired the investigation. He says that it "identified clear plagiarism in all three cases and recommended that two of the three professors involved be dismissed from the university". No action has been taken, and the apparent suppression of the case is disturbing, he says.

MORE ONLINE

TOP STORY


A tree's leaves are genetically different from its roots go.nature.com/gyq9rl

WORLD VIEW *A personal take on events*

The time is right to confront misconduct

After a generation of denial, research leaders are finally treating scientific fraud with the seriousness it deserves, says **Colin Macilwain.**

One problem with having worked as a journalist for a long time is that every story comes with a feeling of déjà vu. You keep thinking: I've been here before. So it is refreshing to report one issue where something has actually changed: the vexed and perennial problem of research misconduct, which scientific leaders are finally taking seriously. Talking to several leaders in recent weeks, I have found that their mood has hardened — and not before time.

For too long, scientists' instinctive defensiveness has produced general denial that misconduct constitutes a serious problem.

I arrived in Washington DC to work for *Nature* in 1993, in the aftermath of congressional hearings into allegations of misconduct involving a paper by biologists David Baltimore and Thereza Imanishi-Kari at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge. The researchers were correctly found innocent. But the case led an independent commission chaired by reproductive biologist Kenneth Ryan to call for a much more rigorous approach to the investigation of misconduct.

Ryan was shot down in flames by scientific officials and his recommendations were ignored. They were delivered to the US Department of Health and Human Services, which kicked them upstairs to the White House. The administration of then-president Bill Clinton sat on the findings until 2000, when it issued a bland federal misconduct decree. And that was in the United States — the world's dominant scientific power and the one that had done the most to address misconduct.

Countermeasures elsewhere have been even ... Some ... unt — ... scien- ... in the ... ea, the ... arbing ... nduct. ... etailed ... of *Cell* ... st that ... about

scientists now believe that. They know that misconduct exists and that, unchecked, it can undermine public regard for science and scientists.

Two major studies to be released in the next year reflect this shift in attitude. Significantly, they have been instigated by leading scientists. One study, by the InterAcademy Council, is looking at international aspects of misconduct. Sharp disparities in investigative procedures — and the lack of any such procedures, or responsible officials, at many institutions outside the United States — are problematic, given that an increasing proportion of research involves collaborators from more than one country.

Robbert Dijkgraaf, co-chairman of the InterAcademy Council, is one of the people leading the study. He hopes that, when its findings are released this year, governments and research agencies around the world will use them as a template to improve training and enforcement of good research conduct.

CURRENT SCIENTIFIC LEADERS HAVE THE **OPPORTUNITY** TO TAKE THE INITIATIVE AND **STAMP DOWN ON FRAUD.**

The second study, by the US National Academy of Sciences, will report in 2013. It is likely to call for far-reaching changes in how US agencies define and police misconduct. Since the 2000 decree, agencies have regarded only 'falsification, fabrication and plagiarism' as misconduct: the academy may call for this definition to be widened in line with an emerging global consensus to include most other sorts of unethical behaviour, such as falsely attributed authorship.

Last December, for example, Canada established a Tri-Agency Framework for the Responsible Conduct of Research at its main funding agencies. ... privately f... support university misconduct...

Britain is also finally taking ... issue. In July, universities adopt... them to investigate misconduc... want to leave it at that but other... the UK National Institute for He... further action to ensure that ca...

Current scientific leaders hav... and stamp down hard on fraud... won't use language as divisive a... consistent US system to handl... around the globe. The internati... agencies to pursue miscreants... represent a historic opportuni... single most potent threat to sci...

Colin Macilwain *writes about s... e-mail: cfmworldview@gmail.co...*

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Full Text BMJ Journals

J Med Ethics. 2010 Nov;36(11):666-70. Epub 2010 Aug 25.

Students come to medical schools prepared to cheat: a multi-campus investigation.

Kukolja Taradi S, Taradi M, Knežević T, Đogaš Z.

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Abstract

OBJECTIVES: To investigate high school **cheating** experiences and attitudes towards **academic** misconduct of freshmen at all four medical schools in Croatia, as a post-communist country in transition, with intention of raising awareness of **academic** (dis)honesty.

DESIGN AND METHOD: Students were given an anonymous questionnaire containing 22 questions on the atmosphere of integrity at their high school, self-reported educational dishonesty, their evaluation of **cheating** behaviour, and on their expectations about the atmosphere of integrity at their university.

SETTING: All schools of medicine of Croatian universities (Zagreb, Rijeka, Split and Osijek).

MAIN MEASURES: Descriptive statistics and differences in students' self-reported educational dishonesty, perception of **cheating** behaviour, and perception of the high school integrity atmosphere.

RESULTS: Of the 761 freshmen attending the four medical schools, 508 (67%) completed the questionnaire: 481 Croatian and 27 international students. Of the Croatian respondents, almost all (>99%) self-reported engaging in at least one behaviour of educational dishonesty, and 78% of respondents admitted to having frequently cheated in at least one form of assessed **academic** misconduct. Only three students admitted to having reported another student for **cheating**. For most of the questions, there was no significant difference in most responses among Croatian students. However, significant differences were found in most responses between Croatian students and their international counterparts, who were significantly less likely to engage in dishonest behaviours. No individual factor was found to correlate with the incidence of self-reported dishonest behaviour. Frequent cheaters evaluated **academic** dishonesty significantly more leniently than those who did not cheat.

CONCLUSION: **Academic** dishonesty of university students does not begin in higher education; students come to medical schools ready to cheat.

PMID:20797977[PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

REVIEW ARTICLE

Authors, editors, and the signs, symptoms and causes of plagiarism

Karen Shashok

Translator and Editorial Consultant, Co-coordinator Author AID in the Eastern Mediterranean, Spain

ABSTRACT

Plagiarism and inadequate citing appear to have reached epidemic proportions in research publication. This article discusses how plagiarism is defined and suggests some possible causes for the increase in the plagiarism disease. Most editors do not have much tolerance for text re-use with inadequate citation regardless of reasons why words are copied from other sources without correct attribution. However, there is now some awareness that re-use of words in research articles to improve the writing or "the English" (which has become a common practice) should be distinguished from intentional deceit for the purpose of stealing other authors' ideas (which appears to remain a very rare practice). Although it has become almost as easy for editors to detect duplicate text as it is for authors to re-use text from other sources, editors often fail to consider the reasons why researchers resort to this strategy, and tend to consider any text duplication as a symptom of serious misconduct. As a result, some authors may be stigmatized unfairly by being labeled as plagiarists. The article concludes with practical advice for researchers on how to improve their writing and citing skills and thus avoid accusations of plagiarism.

Key words: *Plagiarism, editors, authors*

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INTRODUCTION

"Plagiarism" (also called "plagiary") in research publication means an unethical act that is done to deceive readers about the origin of the ideas or words. It is usually considered a conscious, voluntary act that is done intentionally to copy something, and to mislead the reader into believing wrongly that the person whose name appears as the author was the original intellectual source of words or ideas that were in fact taken from another source.

Two kinds of plagiarism are recognized: plagiarism of *data* (or *ideas*) and plagiarism of *text* (or *words*).[6,17,19] If editors and reviewers discover plagiarism, even if it involves only words and not data or ideas, they may suspect the authors of being dishonest about the scientific data and may even suspect research fraud.[13]

Access this article online	
Quick Response Code:	Website: www.saudija.org
	DOI: 10.4103/1658-354X.84107

PLAGIARISM, GOOD CITATION PRACTICE AND GOOD SCIENTIFIC ENGLISH STYLE

Plagiarism due to *inaccurate citation* may be unintentional if the authors are unfamiliar with the journal's requirements or intentional if the purpose is to deceive or mislead readers. Researchers in countries where English is not the first language may believe that language re-use (to improve "the English" and avoid rejection because of language or writing faults) is not plagiarism. However, many editors consider authors guilty of plagiarism even if references and quotation marks are missing as a result of copy-and-paste writing to improve the English, and not caused by the intention to steal another scientist's ideas.

Correct citation and accurate referencing of the sources are effective ways to prevent unintentional plagiarism. Accurate citing and referencing are the responsibility of all coauthors. Even if only one of the coauthors copied any part of the text or did not include all the necessary references, the editor may consider all coauthors equally responsible in accordance with the authorship criteria stipulated by the ICMJE.[10] So, the undesirable consequences of inaccurate citation and referencing can affect the reputation and career of all the coauthors. These

Saudi Journal of Anaesthesia Vol. 5, Issue 3, July-September 2011

THIS WEEK

EDITORIALS

WORLD VIEW Why climate sceptics are rational yet wrong p.255

PICTURE PERFECT Nanotechnology brings out the best in colour images p.256


LIFE AQUATIC Bubbly feet stop leaf beetles from sinking fast p.257

Repeat after me

With plagiarism seemingly endemic in Romania, as well as rife among Europe's political class, a bid by academics to root out misconduct deserves widespread support.

Elena Ceauşescu did not have a BSc, but the power of her husband Nicolae — Romania's dictator until communism fell — still made sure that the University of Bucharest awarded her a PhD in chemistry. The contents of her many scientific papers were penned by others.

The couple were executed on Christmas Day 1989 for crimes more terrible than poor publication ethics. But their practice of playing fast and loose with academic principles has flourished in notoriously corrupt post-communist Romania.

Over the past 18 months, *Nature* has chronicled an epidemic of plagiarism involving prominent political figures in Europe, reporting, among others, on Germany's former defence minister Karl-Theodor zu Guttenberg, who plagiarized material for his law thesis; Hungary's former president Pál Schmitt, whose thesis on physical education contained plagiarized material; as well as Romania's prime minister Victor Ponta, who continues to dismiss well-founded accusations that he plagiarized sources for his law thesis. On page 264, we highlight widespread plagiarism within Romania's universities and the worrying fact that so many academics there seem not to realize why this is a problem.

Plagiarism seems to be disturbingly prevalent among the European political class and in Romanian academia, but cases continue to pop up everywhere. The Internet makes it easier to detect, but also easier to perpetrate, because anyone can cut and paste more or less anything in a matter of seconds. Perhaps it is this easy access to the words of others that encourages some academics to think that plagiarism is not a serious issue.

They are wrong. Plagiarism is illegal (theft of intellectual property) and immoral, and anyone whose reputation and career rely on publishing their ideas and findings needs to care about it. True, it does not directly affect the scientific literature in the same way as other types of misconduct such as data fabrication. But it has an indirect impact on the academic system because it helps to promote the careers of the fraudulent and the undeserving. And those who climb the academic ladder on the back of dishonest publication records often imbue their students with the same disrespect for scientific method and academic principles.

It matters on a larger scale, too. Most countries accept that to attain economic prosperity they need a robust research base, a concept enshrined in the European Union's Treaty of Lisbon. But a research base contaminated with plagiarism can never function optimally. Romania, a signatory to the treaty, seemed to be on track to a more honest and promising future when it passed its education law, designed to inject competition into its universities and root out widespread scientific misconduct. Yet that law is now being undermined by political interference in the very ethics councils that should be helping to implement it. Against this backdrop, it is easy to see why Romania's excellent scientists — and there are many of them — choose to work mostly outside the country.

A group of researchers is now trying to change things, partly through a website to track and investigate cases of misconduct in Romania. Their stated goal is to "reform and restore confidence" in the country's academic system. Scientists everywhere should back their effort and pass on their message — with appropriate attribution, of course. ■

Safety shambles

Lax management of Fukushima clean-up intensifies concerns over Japan's nuclear future.

Earlier this summer, it emerged that five people working to clean up Japan's devastated Fukushima nuclear power plant had covered their dosimeters with lead. They blocked the radiation detectors — intended to alert them when their exposure was reaching dangerous levels — late last year to allow them to work longer hours.

An announcement made last week by the Tokyo Electric Power Company (TEPCO), which runs the plant, found that the five workers were contracted by a subcontractor of a subcontractor, and had not even been authorized to work at the plant. Other workers were found who were not using the devices at all. In response, TEPCO has barred its direct subcontractor, Tokyo Energy and Systems, from bidding for contracts for three months. The ministry of health and labour is still investigating.

That such egregious flouting of safety protocols would occur despite the media attention on the clean-up efforts is astonishing. And it seems all the more so given the ongoing concern about the health risks of radiation in Japan, and that the nuclear industry's lack of transparency and cavalier attitude towards safety are fuelling a debate over atomic power that is becoming the most politically divisive in the country for decades.

That's on the ground. Decision-making looks no prettier at TEPCO headquarters. Last week, the company made available some 150 hours of video recordings of exchanges between the company and staff at its nuclear plants in the first days of the disaster. The videos highlight some uncomfortable facts that the company had previously denied — that senior officials hesitated to use sea water to cool overheating reactors for fear of damaging them, for example, despite recommendations from a local plant manager to do so.

In the days after 11 March 2011, the world saw that TEPCO's reactors were not designed to withstand disaster. Now it is becoming clear how poorly the company has dealt with the aftermath. ■

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Plagio de figuras

Caso Plagio en Caretas: carta de Boligan a la revista

Un plagio es un delito que trata de hacer pasar una obra ajena como propia, para lo cual el perpetrador se vale del engaño tratando de disimular la copia mediante alteraciones que hagan suponer que es el titular de la obra. Es un delito tonto pues se cree que nadie podrá descubrir la suplantación, la pena trata de cautelar los derechos del autor y del los consumidores a no ser engañados en su buena fe.

En esta semana denunciamos este caso producido en la revista Caretas en perjuicio de un reconocido Humorista Gráfico Internacional.

"…Quiero que sepas que me indigna el plagio de cualquier forma y a cualquier persona, no me siento maltratado ni hurtado ni engañado personalmente, creo que un plagio de esta magnitud nos ofende a todos… ya debes haberte dado cuenta que el único que se ha hecho daño eres tu mismo, eres el único que está pagando las consecuencias y la única retribución que te exijo es esa, no caer nuevamente en esta práctica equivocada y espero que este caso nos una más como gremio y cerremos fila ante el oportunismo y la mediocridad…."
Angel Boligán
Caricaturista
www.boligan.com

2 Jun 2011, http://lanuez.blogspot.com/2011/06/caso-plagio-en-caretas-carta-de-boligan.html

"Instituciones premian el plagio de Echenique"

1 de Octubre 2012

"El escritor peruano Bryce Echenique debería renunciar al Premio Literatura en Lenguas Romances, luego de que ha sido acusado de plagio, consideró el ensayista y literato Rafael Pérez Gay. O en todo caso, agregó, las autoridades que entregan el reconocimiento no deberían entregárselo para no empañar el prestigioso galardón.“

Fuente:
http://www.radioformula.com.mx/notas.asp?Idn=274123

El plagio trasciende los ámbitos académicos y de investigación.

Conducta responsable, ¿qué estamos haciendo?

Contenidos

El curso se divide en siete módulos que se vinculan unos con otros. Si bien es posible iniciar el curso por cualquiera de ellos, para una mejor comprensión de los contenidos se recomienda empezar por el primer módulo introductorio, continuar con el segundo y así sucesivamente, siguiendo la secuencia planteada.

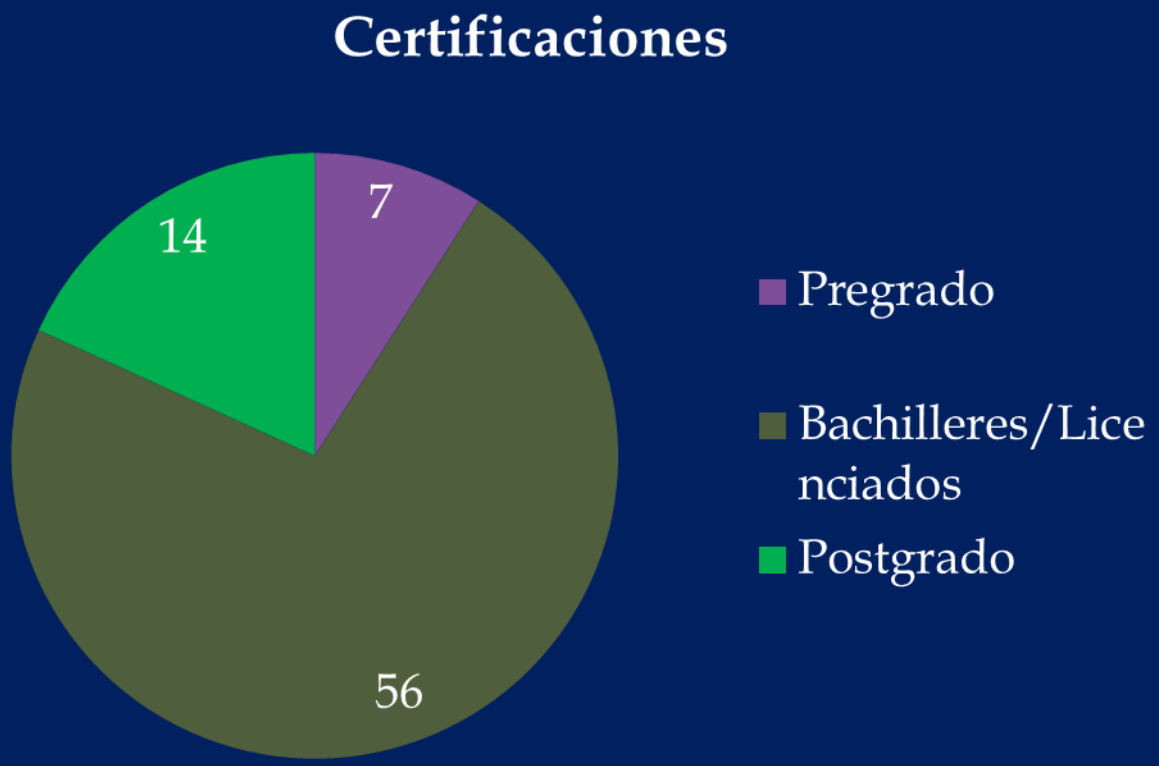
Introducción a la Conducta Responsable en Investigación	Este módulo introductorio ofrece una visión en conjunto sobre los conceptos fundamentales de la integridad científica, la historia del desarrollo de los principios y valores, y las prácticas que constituyen la conducta responsable en investigación (CRI).
Mala Conducta Científica	Se discute conceptos de mala conducta científica y prácticas cuestionables en investigación y también, de manera general, con la ayuda de casos y ejemplos, aspectos como la fabricación de datos, falsificación y plagio.
Plagio	Se aborda las diversas formas en que se presenta el plagio, presenta ejemplos relevantes, revisa las maneras apropiadas de citar las fuentes, y presenta recomendaciones para detectar el plagio y para actuar en estos casos.
Autoría Responsable	Contiene definiciones, casos y normas que ayudarán a determinar cuándo y bajo qué criterios las contribuciones al trabajo científico implican el reconocimiento de autorías.
Publicación Responsable	Se aborda asuntos relacionados con la responsabilidad e integridad de los investigadores al momento de dar a conocer los resultados de su trabajo.
Conflictos de Interés	Este módulo define el concepto de conflicto de interés en el ámbito científico, identificando sus diversos tipos y revisando las normas existentes al respecto.
Mentoría	Se discute los roles y las responsabilidades que involucra esta relación, e ilustra en qué consiste –con material audiovisual- a partir de las recomendaciones y perspectivas de investigadores experimentados.

Modalidad online

Las clases son interactivas, donde además se presentan casos de introducción y evaluación. Los casos de evaluación tienen retroalimentación.

QUIPU, Conducta responsable, curso virtual

- Disponible desde junio del 2013
- Virtual, en español, gratuito y con certificación
- 236 personas han accedido al programa en este periodo
- 70/236 se han certificado
- 18/236 son extranjeros



¿Qué más estamos haciendo?

- Clases de conducta responsable para estudiantes de pre-grado en grupos de investigacion
- Curso de conducta responsable en Maestrías y Diplomados
- Cursos internacionales: Mentoring the Mentors in Global Health Research
- Reglamentos institucionales para el manejo de las denuncias de faltas contra la integridad científica a nivel universitario

Donde están los problemas:
a. Actitudes personales

- Falta de documentación
- Falta de comunicación
- Falta de compromiso
- Narcicismo
- Ausencia de liderazgo …. Desde la Educación Primaria
- Ausencia de mentoria adecuada

Donde están los problemas:
b. Actitudes del entorno

- Educación tardía en integridad científica
- Ausencia de normas claras y ambigüedad en las percepciones y en las definiciones
- Ausencia de cultura de auto critica
- Sociedad y ambiente profesional permisivos
- Ausencia de procesos institucionales definidos para enfrentar la mala conducta científica

Heitman E, Litewka S. International Perspectives on Plagiarism and Considerations for Teaching International Trainees. Urol Oncol 2011:29(1):104-108.

Donde están los problemas:
c. Servicios ofrecidos en internet

- **Genius Papers,** http://www.geniuspapers.com/
  1996, mejores 10. Tarifas: $19.95 anual, por acceso ilimitado a todo tipo de manuscritos.

- **LazyStudents.com,** http://lazystudents.com/
  Acceso a mas de 50,000 trabajos de investigacion y otros recursos. Servicio a pedido por $30 a $300 por manuscrito listo.
- Etc.

Urgency	Undergraduate	Master	Ph.D.
10 days	18.95	24.95	25.95
7 days	19.95	25.95	26.95
5 days	20.95	26.95	27.95
4 days	21.95	27.95	28.95
3 days	22.95	28.95	31.95
48 hours	26.95	29.95	34.95
24 hours	28.95	30.95	38.95
12 hours	32.95	33.95	40.95
6 hours	36.95	37.95	42.95
3 hours	38.95	40.95	44.95

Fuente: Internet y Grupo de trabajo en Integridad Científica, Maestria de Epidemiologia, UPCH

Pautas y Códigos, Grants del Servicio de Salud Publica de los EEUU

- Cada institución que aplique a grants de investigacion o entrenamiento bajo la ley del Servicio de Salud Publica de los EEUU debe tener un FWA y una garantía con ORI
- Dicha garantía exige un proceso para reportar e investigar casos de mala conducta y que informe anualmente sobre los casos ocurridos

Pautas y Códigos, Declaración de Helsinki, 2013

- *Art. 36. … Los investigadores tienen el deber de tener a la disposición del público los resultados de su investigación en seres humanos y* ***son responsables de la integridad y exactitud de sus informes****. Todas las partes deben aceptar las normas éticas de entrega de información. Se deben* ***publicar tanto los resultados negativos e inconclusos como los positivos o de lo contrario deben estar a la disposición del público****. En la publicación se debe* ***citar la fuente de financiamiento, afiliaciones institucionales y conflictos de intereses****.*

Pautas y Códigos, Declaración de Montreal, 2013

1. ***Integrity***: *Collaborating partners should take responsibility for the trustworthiness of the collaborative research.*

2. ***Trust:*** *The behavior of all collaborating partners should be worthy of the trust of all other partners. Responsibility for establishing and maintaining this level of trust lies with all collaborating partners.*

Pautas y Códigos, Academia Brasileña de Ciencias

Guía de Recomendaciones de Prácticas Responsables:

… El establecimiento de criterios de conducta adecuados y la imposición de penalidades en caso de amenaza a la integridad científica constituyen obligaciones fundamentales ***de la comunidad científica*** *la formulación de principios para la practica de la investigacion…*

Pautas y Códigos, Código Europeo de Integridad Científica, 2011

Los principios de integridad en la investigacion científica y académica son:

- Honestidad en la comunicación;
- Confiabilidad en la investigacion;
- Objetividad;
- Imparcialidad e independencia;
- Apertura y accesibilidad;
- Deber de cuidar;
- Justicia al recomendar y al otorgar los créditos; y
- Responsabilidad para los científicos del futuro

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  - 24+ mil millones de páginas web, actuales o antiguas
  - 122+ millones de temas compuestos por:
    - 90+ millones de manuscritos publicados y resúmenes
    - 32+ millones de artículos de libros y conferencias
- **83+ editoriales inscritas**

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A System for Detecting Software Plagiarism

Viper

The Anti-plagiarism Scanner

:::plagium™

cross check

Powered by iThenticate

compilatio.net

Cortesía: Dr. P. Mayta

Algunas recomendaciones:

- Prevención activa a todo nivel de la actividad científica
- A nivel institucional, diseñar sistemas para el manejo de la mala conducta. Involucrar a todos los interesados.
- Responder en forma sensible, confidencial, objetiva y justa a toda queja o acusación.
- Capacitar y empoderar a las personas encargadas de la resolución de conflictos que no ameritan una investigacion completa.
- Investigaciones de mala conducta: alto nivel de integridad y confiabilidad.
- Acciones correctivas conmensurables con la falta.

Best Practices for Ensuring Scientific Integrity and Preventing Misconduct 2007. www.oecd.org .

Resumen

- **Integridad:** Plagio, conflictos de interés, problemas con autorías y publicaciones y falta de mentoria son problemas muy graves, afectan la calidad y la cantidad de investigación
- Políticas institucionales claras para la aprobación de estudios y para su posterior publicación.
  - Uso de software para verificar textos duplicados
- Se puede prevenir: educación, reglamentos, instancias
- Normas institucionales para el manejo e investigacion de denuncias.

La mala conducta científica no debe ser tolerada

Enlaces de interés

Peru CRI

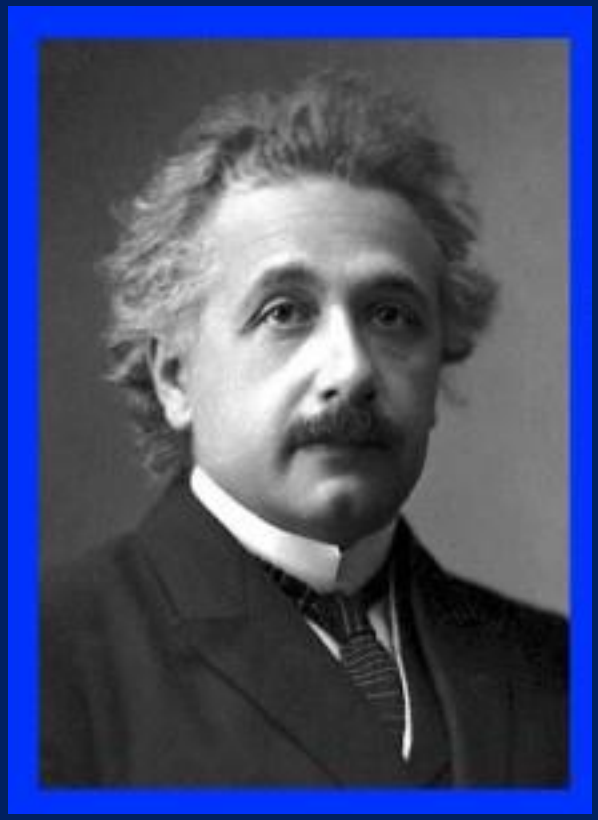
http://www.cri.andeanquipu.org/index.php/es/

NIH Bioethics resources:

http://bioethics.od.nih.gov/

National Academy of Sciences

http://www7.nationalacademies.org/obas/



"I never teach my pupils, I only attempt to provide the conditions in which they can learn."

Albert Einstein (1879-1955)

DECLARACIÓN

Descargo de Responsabilidad

Las opiniones y afirmaciones en este trabajo son propias de los autores y no deben interpretarse como posición oficial o que reflejan la opinión del Ministerio de Marina, Ministerio de Defensa ni de ninguna otra agencia del gobierno de los Estados Unidos.

Derechos de autor

Trabajo para el gobierno de los Estados Unidos y este trabajo ha sido preparado como parte de mis funciones oficiales. Debido a esto, el presente trabajo no está protegido por leyes de derechos de autor, ya que constituye contribución del gobierno de los Estados Unidos.

Declaración de conflicto de interés y de compromiso

Colaboro con 4 grants del FIC, NIH en diversas capacidades.

Gracias!

U.S. NAVAL MEDICAL RESEARCH UNIT - 6

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