Editorial

Plagiarism and ethics in scientific publications

Plagio y ética en las publicaciones científicas

Gonzalo Solís Sánchez a, *, Alfredo Cano Garcíaño b, Montserrat Antón Gamero c, Laia Alsina Manrique de Lara d, Corsino Rey Galán a

a Hospital Universitario Central de Asturias, Oviedo, Asturias, Spain
b Hospital Rio Hortega, Valladolid, Spain
c Hospital Universitario Reina Sofía, Córdoba, Spain
d Hospital Sant Joan de Déu, Barcelona, Spain

The “publish or perish” phrase coined in American universities in the second half of the XX century has become a classic. This need to publish, which has since spread to the entire Western scientific community, stems from a meritocracy system that is based on an exclusively quantitative assessment of scientific publications.

Bibliometric indices (the number of published articles, authored international publications, author impact factor, H-index . . .) are currently the standard used to measure the qualifications of scientists when it comes to job applications, grant proposals or professional promotions, whereas the quality of the publications is not similarly assessed for consideration. The San Francisco Declaration On Research Assessment (DORA) 1 and the Leiden manifesto 2 are two initiatives that call for a change in the assessment of publications, focusing on their quality rather than their mere number.

The emergence and exponential development of information and communication technologies in the past 30 years have been decisive factors in this article churning madness. The substantial increase in scientific publications and journals, which ran parallel to the development of these technologies, has fostered an obsession in a subset of professionals with enlarging their résumés by increasing the quantity of listed works, in many cases disregarding their quality or the ethical problems inherent in their accumulation. The so-called “predatory journals”, 3 scientific journals that publish articles in exchange for a fee from the authors and which do not apply the minimum quality filters, could be but the tip of the iceberg in this form of fraud, often promoting the publication of duplicates and in many cases even plagiarised articles.

Spanish paediatrics is not immune to this rat race and, regretfully, we have detected some cases of publication fraud in the form of blatant plagiarism of articles by other authors. Recently, it was discovered that a Spanish author had published in various international online journals exact copies translated to English of articles by Spanish paediatricians previously published in Spanish in domestic journals. The original articles that were plagiarised had been published in recent years in Vox Paediatrica, Acta Pediátrica Española, Revista Pediatria de Atención Primaria and Anales de Pediatria (Table 1).

It is obvious that plagiarism is an illegal act that must be prosecuted by the law and that is categorically outside

---

* Corresponding author.
E-mail address: gsoliseditor@gmail.com (G. Solís Sánchez).

---


---

2341-2879/© 2018 Asociación Española de Pediatría. Published by Elsevier España, S.L.U. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/).
Table 1  Spanish articles plagiarized in magazines published in English.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Original article</th>
<th>Journal where plagiarised version was published</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jiménez Martín AP, Torres Borrego J, Cañete Estrada R. Estudio de los niveles de IgE específica y de IgG4 respecto a la adquisición de tolerancia en pacientes alérgicos al huevo. Vox Paediatr 2014;21:16-21</td>
<td>International Journal of Allergy Medications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martínez Suárez V. El pediatra y la salud mental del niño. Vox Paediatr 2015;22: 5-6.</td>
<td>EC Paediatrics</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

the bounds of scientific ethics. Plagiarisers often shield themselves with multiple excuses that cannot be accepted.4 Plagiarism is a scientific crime and should be punished as such.5

Ethics in research and publication is a priority for the editorial committees of serious scientific journals, so our Editorial Committee cannot but denounce any detected cases of fraud or misconduct. The tools that are currently available allow us to screen for plagiarism, but unfortunately they are not infallible and in some cases only the assistance of our collaborators can help us identify them.

On account of the cases of plagiarism that have been detected, this issue of Anales includes an interesting special article on the subject that is sure to bring to the forefront a real problem that is quite prevalent at present and that we face as editors, authors and reviewers.6

References