



出版倫理・引用

Publication ethics and Citation

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出版倫理・引用

Publication ethics and Citation

出版倫理 *Publication ethics*



出版倫理に関する不正行為 *Publication misconduct*

- **研究捏造** *Research fraud (Fabrication / Falsification)*
- **剽窃** *Plagiarism*
- **利益相反に関するもの** *On conflict of interest*
- **オーサーシップに関するもの** *On authorship*
- **二重投稿、複数出版** *Simultaneous submission / Multiple, duplicate publication*
- **サラミ法** *Salami slicing*

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これらの行為は、出版倫理に関する不正行為とみなされます。

These actions are considered misconduct regarding publication ethics.

出版倫理 *Publication ethics*



撤回論文 *Retracted articles*

The screenshot shows the PubMed search interface. The search bar contains the text "retracted publication [pt]". Below the search bar, there are buttons for "Save", "Email", and "Display options". The search results are displayed on page 1 of 1,367. The first result is titled "LNCAROD enhances hepatocellular carcinoma malignancy by activating glycolysis through induction of pyruvate kinase isoform PKM2." and is marked as "Retracted". A callout box points to the search bar with the text: "※ フィルター (ARTICLE TYPE > Retracted Publication) を使って絞り込むこともできる".

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捏造や改ざん等の出版倫理に関する不正行為や、そのほか何らかの研究不正により撤回された論文をPubMedで検索することができます。

検索ボックスに **retracted publication [pt]** と入力して検索してみてください。

You can search retracted papers on PubMed. Search them by using tag:
retracted publication [pt]

PubMed <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?otool=ijpsumlib>

出版倫理 *Publication ethics*

撤回論文 *Retracted articles*

PubMed 詳細画面

! Retracted article
See the retraction notice

Retraction notice
撤回公告へ

Psychotherapy and Follow-Up in Health Care Workers After the COVID-19 Epidemic: A Single Center's Experience

Affiliations + expand
PMID: 36003831 PMCID: PMC9394520 DOI: 10.2147/PRBM.S371787
Free PMC article

Retraction in
Psychotherapy and Follow-Up in Health Care Workers After the COVID-19 Epidemic: A Single Center's Experience [Retraction].

電子ジャーナル本文

Psychology Research and Behavior Management

Dovepress

ORIGINAL RESEARCH

RETRACTED ARTICLE: Psychotherapy and Follow-Up in Health Care Workers After the COVID-19 Epidemic: A Single Center's Experience

Objective: The present study aims to analyze the mental health of health care workers (HCWs) and low-risk HCWs (LHCWs) who were retrospectively exposed to COVID-19 wards by following up on mental disorders in HCWs in China for 6 months.
Methods: A multi-psychological assessment instrument was used to follow up on the psychological status of HCWs in the Affiliated Hospital of Xuzhou Medical University (a non-epidemic area) at 6 months after the first evaluation conducted during the COVID-19 epidemic. Based on their response to COVID-19 patients, the HCWs were divided into two groups: high-risk HCWs, who worked in COVID-19 wards, and low-risk HCWs, who worked in non-COVID-19 wards.
Results: A total of 198 HCWs completed the study, and 168 questionnaires were selected for evaluation. Among them, 93 (55.4%) were in the HRCW group, and 75 (44.6%) were in the LHCW group. Significant differences were observed in salary, profession, and altruistic behavior between the two groups ($P < 0.05$). There were no significant differences in anxiety, depression, somatization, or posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) scores between the two groups. Logistic regression revealed that work stress was a major positive risk factor for mental disorders in HCWs. Among the HCWs, a total of 58 voluntarily participated in psychotherapy; the analysis showed a significant decrease in anxiety, depression, and PTSD scores, and a decrease in work stress and work risk after attending psychotherapy. There were no significant differences in salary, profession, and altruistic behavior between the two groups.
Conclusion: This study indicates that psychotherapy helps reduce the psychological burden of HCWs.
Keywords: COVID-19, anxiety, depression, PTSD, work stress, work risk

Introduction
The COVID-19 pandemic is a bad and deadly disease. The WHO infections and hundreds of thousands of deaths have occurred. The WHO safety, and well-being; the concept with public health instructions (eg, The COVID-19 pandemic is a pandemic response in all populations.

Psychology Research and Behavior Management 2023:15:2245-2258
Received: 29 April 2022
Accepted: 28 July 2022
Published: 18 August 2022

2245

撤回論文の記録には、"Retracted article" のバナーが表示される

本文PDFには、"Retracted" の透かし文字が入る

撤回論文については、撤回理由を説明する記事と撤回された記事の両方が残ります。

Both the article explaining the reason for the retraction and the article that was retracted remain.

出版倫理 *Publication ethics*



撤回論文 *Retracted articles*

おもな撤回の理由

- ✓ **捏造** *Fabrication*
- ✓ **改ざん** *Falsification*
- ✓ **盗用(剽窃)** *Plagiarism*

⚠ **盗用(剽窃)**
→ 不注意で
「盗用」する
危険性あり!

Reason for retraction

(Number of retractions)

- Error (148)
- Plagiarism (142)
- Duplicate publication (101)
- Fraud/suspected fraud (98)
(= data fabrication/falsification)
- Faked peer review process (93)
- Authorship dispute (67)
- Unclear (18)
- Others (13)

Wang, T., et al., Retracted Publications in the Biomedical Literature from Open Access Journals. *Sci Eng Ethics*, 2018. 参照

- ▶ オープンアクセス誌掲載の生物医学文献のうち、撤回された621件について調査

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撤回論文について、おもな撤回の理由として以下が挙げられます。

Major reasons for the retraction

捏造 Fabrication

改ざん Falsification

盗用(剽窃) Plagiarism

参考) Retraction Watch

<https://retractionwatch.com/>

Retraction Watch Database

<http://retractiondatabase.org/>

引用について *Citation*



盗用(剽窃)とは？

他人のアイデア、プロセス、結果、言葉などを、適切な了承を得ずに流用すること

Plagiarism is the appropriation of another person's ideas, processes, results, or words without giving appropriate credit.

Nicholas H. Steneck著『ORI研究倫理入門』丸善, 2005



盗用とならないために …

To avoid plagiarism ...

他人の論文や言葉を使用する場合は、
適切な形で**引用**する

*When using other papers or words,
you must **cite** them appropriately.*

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盗用(剽窃)とは？

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他人の論文や言葉を使用する場合は、適切な形で**引用**します。

*When using other papers or words, you must **cite** them appropriately.*

引用について *Citation*



引用の意義 *Purpose of citation*

- **信頼性**を保証する *Guarantee the reliability*
- **独創性**を主張する *Appeal the originality*
- **説得力**を高める *Enhance the cogency*
- **読者への情報提供** *Provide information to the readers*

■ 著作権法における引用の要件

- 公表された著作物
- 公正な慣行に合致するもの
- 原文をそのまま引用（要約は可能）
- 研究その他の目的のためになされ、正当な範囲内であること

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引用の意義を確認しましょう。

Let's check the purpose of citation.

信頼性を保証する *Guarantee the reliability*

独創性を主張する *Appeal the originality*

説得力を高める *Enhance the cogency*

読者への情報提供 *Provide information to the readers*

■ 著作権法における引用の要件 *Citation Requirements in Copyright Law*

・公表された著作物 *Published works*

・公正な慣行に合致するもの *Consistent with fair practices*

・原文をそのまま引用（要約は可能）

Cited the original (summary is possible)

・研究その他の目的のためになされ、正当な範囲内であること

It is done for research and other purposes and is within the legal scope.

引用について *Citation*



引用の仕方 *Citing*

- 括弧でくるなど、自分の文章と他人の文章を区別する
Distinguish your own sentences from sources by using quotation mark for instance
- 著作物の出所を明示する
Indicate where the information came from

引用の種類 *Citation Type*

- **直接引用**: 参照した文章をそのまま書き写し、“ ” などの引用符で括る
Direct quotation: Report the exact words of another author, placed inside quotation marks
- **間接引用**: 参照した文章を要約して、自分の文章に取り入れる
Indirect quotation: Paraphrase or summarize someone else's words

科学論文では
通常
間接引用

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引用の仕方 *Citing*

括弧でくるなど、自分の文章と他人の文章を区別します。

Distinguish your own sentences from sources by using quotation mark for instance.

著作物の出所を明示します。

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引用の種類 *Citation Type*

直接引用: 参照した文章をそのまま書き写し、“ ” などの引用符で括ります。

Direct quotation: Report the exact words of another author, placed inside quotation marks.

間接引用: 参照した文章を要約して、自分の文章に取り入れます。

Indirect quotation: Paraphrase or summarize someone else's words.

引用について *Citation*



引用の方式 *Citation methods*

本文中で参考文献を明示する方法は、大きくふたつの種類に分けられる

- **バンクーバー方式** *Vancouver Referencing Style*

本文での引用箇所に引用順に参考文献の連番を振り、参考文献欄に連番順に参考文献を記述

In the reference list, the references are listed in numeric order that they were cited in the body text

- **ハーバード方式** *Harvard Referencing Style*

本文での引用箇所に著者名と発行年を記述し、参考文献欄は著者名(姓)・発行年順に参考文献を記述

In the reference list, the references are listed by the surname of the author

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本文中で参考文献を明示する方法は、大きくふたつの種類、「バンクーバー方式」と「ハーバード方式」に分けられます。

There are two main types of ways to specify references in the text: the "Vancouver Referencing Style" and the "Harvard Referencing Style".

引用について *Citation*

引用例 *Sample citations*

Vancouver

Text

The Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) published retraction guidelines in 2009¹.. However, retraction notices often need to strike a balance between providing adequate information without being defamatory or libellous²..

References

1. Wager E, Barbour V, Yentis S, et al. Committee of Publication Ethics Retraction Guidelines. 2009. <http://publicationethics.org/files/retraction%20guidelines.pdf> (accessed Mar 2015).
2. Eden L. The Ethicist Blog Retraction: mistake or misconduct?, 2013. <http://ethicist.aom.org/2013/10/retraction-mistake-or-misconduct/> (accessed Jul 2015).

Moylan, E.C. and M.K. Kowalczyk. *BMJ Open*, 2016. 6(11): p. e012047.

Harvard

Text

.. (Björk 2015). It has been argued that the increasing number of publications has grown beyond the capacity of scientists needed for peer review, leading to a decline in the quality of the review process (Arns 2014). Furthermore, ...

References

- Arns, M. (2014). Open access is tiring out peer reviewers. *Nature*, 515(7528), 467.
- Barreiro, E. (2013). Open access: is the scientific quality of biomedical publications threatened? *Archivos de Bronconeumologia (English Edition)*, 49(12), 505–506.
- Björk, B. C. (2015). Have the “mega-journals” reached the limits to growth? *PeerJ*, 3, e981.

Wang, T., et al. *Sci Eng Ethics*, 2018. doi: 10.1007/s11948-018-0040-6.

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引用例

Sample citations

引用について *Citation*



引用文献のスタイル *Citation styles*

代表的な参考文献の記述スタイルには、次のようなものがある

- **NLMスタイル** (米国国立医学図書館) 生物医学分野
NLM (National Library of Medicine) - used in medicine
- **AMAスタイル** (米国医師会) 生物医学分野
AMA (American Medical Association) - medicine
- **APAスタイル** (米国心理学会) 社会科学分野
APA (American Psychological Association) - social sciences
- **ACSスタイル** (米国化学会) 化学分野
ACS (American Chemical Society) - chemistry
- **IEEEスタイル** (電気電子学会) 工学分野
IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers) - engineering
- **MLAスタイル** (米国現代言語協会) 人文科学分野
MLA (Modern Language Association) - literature and the humanities

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代表的な参考文献の記述スタイルです。
分野によってよく使われるものが異なります。

These are typical reference writing styles.

引用について *Citation*

引用文献(例) *Sample citations*

NLM style

Authors

Article title

Snider DP. The Mucosal Adjuvant Activities of ADP-Ribosylating Bacterial Enterotoxins. *Crit Rev Immunol*. 2017;37(2-6):499-530.

Journal title

Date of publication

Volume

Issue

Location (Page numbers)

APA style

Authors

Year of publication

Article title

Snider, D. P. (2017). The Mucosal Adjuvant Activities of ADP-Ribosylating Bacterial Enterotoxins. *Crit Rev Immunol*, 37(2-6), 499-530.

Journal title

Volume

Issue

Location (Page numbers)

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引用文献(例)

Sample citations, *NLM* style and *APA* style.

引用について *Citation*



引用文献の記述 *Writing references*

- 雑誌によって引用文献の記述方法はさまざま
Reference formats vary depending on the journal

➡ まずは投稿雑誌の文献記述法を確認
Check the format on "Instructions for Authors"

5. References

References should follow the standards summarized in the National Library of Medicine's Citing Medicine, 2nd edition. These resources are regularly updated as new media develop. See www.nlm.nih.gov/bsd/uniform_requirements.html for sample references that conform to the style specified by the National Library of Medicine.

- Number references, using Arabic numerals in parentheses, in the order in which they first appear in the text. References cited in a table/figure should appear in numeric order relative to the first citation of the table/figure in the text. For example, if the last reference cited before the table/figure in question is mentioned as reference 14, and that table/figure contains 5 references that have not been cited, the references in the table/figure would be numbered 15 through 19. Reference citations in the text would be (15), (16), (17), (18), and (19).
- Use the reference style of the National Library of Medicine (NLM) for all journal titles.
- List all authors when there are 3 or fewer; with 4 or more authors, list the first 3 and add "et al."

例) Annals of Internal Medicine
"Information for Authors"
<https://www.acpjournals.org/journal/aim/authors>

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引用文献の記述について

About writing references

雑誌によって引用文献の記述方法はさまざまです。

まずは投稿する雑誌の投稿規定(Reference項目)を確認してください。

Reference formats vary depending on the journal.

First, please check the format on "Instructions for Authors" (Reference section).

引用について *Citation*



投稿規程 *Instructions for authors*

5. References

Referenc
Medici
www
specified by the National Library of Medicine.

文献番号は丸括弧に入れる

引用文献は、本文中での初出順にアラビア数字で通し番号を付ける

参考文献としたURLは、アクセス可能か確認し、アクセス日を記載

編著者は3名までを記載、それ以上は、et al.とする

- Number references, using Arabic numerals in parentheses, in the order in which they first appear in the text. For example, if the references are numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, and that order in the table/figure captions would be numbered 10 through 19. Reference citations in the text would then recommence with number 20.
- Use the reference style of the National Library of Medicine, including the abbreviations of journal titles.



文献管理ツールを使用すると、文献番号の付与や参考文献リストの作成が簡単に行えます

Reference management software makes you easier to insert citations and references

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投稿規程のReference項目に、細かい指定が記載されています。

Detailed specifications are provided in the Reference section of “Instructions for authors”.

一つ一つ手作業で対応するのは大変手間がかかりますが、文献管理ツールを使用すると、文献番号の付与や参考文献リストの作成が簡単に行えます。

Reference management software makes you easier to insert citations and references.