# Manejo de problemas éticos en publicación científica

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**Uno de los mayores problemas con los que lidia un editor es la posibilidad de publicar información falsa y que se tomen decisiones a partir de ella.**

World Neurosurg. 2017 Jul;103:917-918. doi: 10.1016/j.wneu.2017.04.086. Epub 2017 Apr 20.

# Truth or Consequences: The Growing Trend of Publication Retraction.

Bean JR[1].

> The ethics of scientific research and of publishing can be simply summarized: accuracy and honesty. All rules stem from these 2 simple concepts. Inaccuracy leads to "honest errors" and implies careless technique or analysis, which, although a fault in scientific research, reveals no character flaws. However, dishonesty implies a character defect, a deceitful nature that cannot be corrected by collegial advice or admonition. Once dishonesty is proven and trust is lost, it can rarely be restored.

J. SANCHEZ

# Predatory publishers are corrupting open access

*Journals that exploit the author-pays model damage scholarly publishing and promote unethical behaviour by scientists, argues* **Jeffrey Beall**.

When e-mail first became available, it was a great innovation that made communication fast and cheap. Then came spam — and suddenly, the innovation wasn't so great. It meant having to filter out irrelevant, deceptive and sometimes offensive messages. It still does.

The same corruption of a great idea is now occurring with scholarly open-access publishing.

Early experiments with open-access publishing, such as the *Journal of Medical Internet Research* and BioMed Central, were very promising. Set up more than a decade ago, they helped to inspire a social movement that has changed academic publishing for the better, lowered costs and expanded worldwide access to the latest research.

Then came predatory publishers, which publish counterfeit journals to exploit the open-access model in which the author pays. These predatory publishers are dishonest and lack transparency. They aim to dupe researchers, especially those inexperienced in scholarly communication. They set up websites that closely resemble those of legitimate online publishers, and publish journals of questionable



research is disappearing. Now there is a journal willing to accept almost every article, as long as the author is willing to pay the fee. Authors, rather than libraries, are the customers of open-access publishers, so a powerful incentive to maintain quality has been removed.

Perhaps nowhere are these abuses more acute than in India, where new predatory publishers or journals emerge each week. They are appearing because of the market need — hundreds of thousands of scientists in India and its neighbouring countries need to get published to earn tenure and promotion.

Here, the problem is not just with the publishers. Scientists themselves are also to blame. Many are taking unethical shortcuts and paying for the publication of plagiarized or self-plagiarized work.

Honest scientists stand to lose the most in this unethical quagmire. When a researcher's work is published alongside articles that are plagiarized, that report on conclusions gained from unsound methodologies or that contain altered photographic figures, it becomes tainted by association. Unethical scientists gaming the system are earning tenure and promotion at the expense of the honest.

**Table 10** Salient characteristics of potential predatory journals

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. | The scope of interest includes non-biomedical subjects alongside biomedical topics |
| 2. | The website contains spelling and grammar errors |
| 3. | Images are distorted/fuzzy, intended to look like something they are not, or which are unauthorized |
| 4. | The homepage language targets authors |
| 5. | The Index Copernicus Value is promoted on the website |
| 6. | Description of the manuscript handling process is lacking |
| 7. | Manuscripts are requested to be submitted via email |
| 8. | Rapid publication is promised |
| 9. | There is no retraction policy |
| 10. | Information on whether and how journal content will be digitally preserved is absent |
| 11. | The Article processing/publication charge is very low (e.g., < $150 USD) |
| 12. | Journals claiming to be open access either retain copyright of published research or fail to mention copyright |
| 13. | The contact email address is non-professional and non-journal affiliated (e.g., @gmail.com or @yahoo.com) |

# Predatory journals recruit fake editor

An investigation finds that dozens of academic titles offered 'Dr Fraud' — a sham, unqualified scientist — a place on their editorial board. **Katarzyna Pisanski** and colleagues report.

Thousands of academic journals do not aspire to quality. They exist primarily to extract fees from authors. These 'predatory' journals exhibit questionable marketing schemes, follow lax or non-existent peer-review procedures and fail to provide scientific rigour or transparency[1–3].

The open-access movement, although noble in its intent, has been an unwitting host to these parasitic publishers. Bogus journals can imitate legitimate ones that also collect fees from authors. Researchers, eager to publish (lest they perish), may submit their papers with or without verifying a journal's reputability.

Crucial to a journal's quality is its editors. Editors decide whether a paper is reviewed and by whom, and whether a submission should be rejected, revised or accepted. Such roles have usually been assigned to established experts in the journal's field, and are considered prestigious positions.

Many predatory journals hoping to cash in seem to aggressively and indiscriminately recruit academics to build legitimate-looking editorial boards. Although academic pranksters have successfully placed fictional characters on editorial boards (see go.nature.com/2nbikpp), no one has examined the issue systematically. We did.

Retraction Watch

Tracking retractions as a

# BioMed Central retracting 43 papers for fake peer review

with 20 comments

BioMed Central is retracting 43 papers, following their investigation into 50 papers that raised suspicions of fake peer review, possibly involving third-party companies selling the service.


In November 2014 we wrote about fake peer reviews for Nature; at that point there had been about 110 retractions across several journals. The addition of 16 retractions by Elsevier for the same reason, and today's 43 from BMC, brings retractions resulting from the phenomenon up to about 170.

BMC has also contacted institutions regarding 60 additional papers that were rejected for publication, but seem to be part of the same kind of scam. Regarding the third-party agents, BMC senior editor of scientific integrity Elizabeth Moylan writes:

> Some of the manipulations appear to have been conducted by third-party agencies offering language-editing and submission assistance to authors. It is unclear whether the authors of the manuscripts involved were aware that the agencies were proposing fabricated reviewers on their behalf or whether authors proposed fabricated names directly themselves.

When we asked for more information on these third parties, a representative for the journal told us:

> We've been told some things in confidence that we're not reporting on our blog, and the reason we're not is we don't have enough evidence to point fingers. What we've done all along is point out the patterns that we have noticed, and we've talked to other publishers and we've talked to [the Committee on Publishing Ethics] to make sure that people know how we're stopping them.

In an attempt to limit submission of fake peer reviewers, BMC has turned off the automated system that let authors provide contact information for potential reviewers, which we tapped in our *Nature* story as a major contributor to the problem. Authors will still be able to suggest reviewers in their cover letters

PNAS

# Reviewer bias in single- versus double-blind peer review

**Andrew Tomkins[a,1], Min Zhang[b], and William D. Heavlin[a]**

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Edited by Susan T. Fiske, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ, and approved October 10, 2017 (received for review May 3, 2017)

**Peer review may be "single-blind," in which reviewers are aware of the names and affiliations of paper authors, or "double-blind," in which this information is hidden. Noting that computer science research often appears first or exclusively in peer-reviewed conferences rather than journals, we study these two reviewing models in the context of the 10th Association for Computing Machinery International Conference on Web Search and Data Mining, a highly selective venue (15.6% acceptance rate) in which expert committee members review full-length submissions for acceptance. We present a controlled experiment in which four committee members review each paper. Two of these four reviewers are drawn from a pool of committee members with access to author information; the other two are drawn from a disjoint pool without such access. This information asymmetry persists through the process of bidding for papers, reviewing papers, and entering scores. Reviewers in the single-blind condition typically bid for 22% fewer papers and preferentially bid for papers from top universities and companies. Once papers are allocated to reviewers, single-blind reviewers are significantly more likely than their double-blind counterparts to recommend for acceptance papers from famous authors, top universities, and top companies. The estimated odds multipliers are tangible, at 1.63, 1.58, and 2.10, respectively.**

peer review | double-blind | scientific method

Knobloch-Westerwick et al. (18) proposed the Matilda effect, in which papers from male first authors are evaluated to have greater scientific merit than papers from female first authors, particularly in male-dominated fields. Second, Merton (19) proposed the Matthew effect, in which already-famous researchers receive the lion's share of recognition for new work. Third, the seminal experimental study of Blank (15) spends significant time discussing biases resulting from the fame or quality of the authors' institution(s). See *Other Studies* for studies of double-blind reviewing.

## Materials and Methods

Our study covers submissions to the 10th International Association for Computing Machinery Conference on Web Search and Data Mining (WSDM 2017). In computer science, research typically appears first and often exclusively in conferences rather than in journals. Analysis of citation patterns suggests that computer scientists are in fact rewarded preferentially for publishing in conferences rather than in journals (20, 21). Conference reviewing in computer science is typically based on full-length manuscripts rather than abstracts, and each is reviewed in full by multiple experts invited to the conference program committee. Selective conferences such as WSDM typically accept 15–20% of submissions. The present work came about when two of the authors of this paper were asked to cochair the program of WSDM 2017, which historically has preferred single-blind reviewing. We were asked to consider switching to double-blind reviewing. Upon a review of the literature, we discovered no within-subject experimental study of the question and so undertook this study to make an informed

[redacted]

Format: Abstract Send to

Sci Eng Ethics. 2016 Feb;22(1):189-97. doi: 10.1007/s11948-015-9631-7. Epub 2015 Feb 4.

# Frequency and Type of Conflicts of Interest in the Peer Review of Basic Biomedical Research Funding Applications: Self-Reporting Versus Manual Detection.

Gallo SA[1], Lemaster M[2], Glisson SR[3].

Author information

## Abstract

Despite the presumed frequency of conflicts of interest in scientific peer review, there is a paucity of data in the literature reporting on the frequency and type of conflicts that occur, particularly with regard to the peer review of basic science applications. To address this gap, the American Institute of Biological Sciences (AIBS) conducted a retrospective analysis of conflict of interest data from the peer review of 282 biomedical research applications via several onsite review panels. The overall conflicted-ness of these panels was significantly lower than that reported for regulatory review. In addition, the majority of identified conflicts were institutional or collaborative in nature. No direct financial conflicts were identified, although this is likely due to the relatively basic science nature of the research. It was also found that 65 % of identified conflicts were manually detected by AIBS staff searching reviewer CVs and application documents, with the remaining 35 % resulting from self-reporting. The lack of self-reporting may be in part attributed to a lack of perceived risk of the conflict. This result indicates that many potential conflicts go unreported in peer review, underscoring the importance of improving detection methods and standardizing the reporting of reviewer and applicant conflict of interest information.

**KEYWORDS:** Biomedical; Conflict of interest; Grant; Peer review; Research funding

# Retractaciones

PubMed.gov
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Mol Endocrinol. 2010 May 25. [Epub ahead of print]

## Retraction.

[No authors listed]

### Abstract

The authors of "Antidiabetogenic Effects of Chromium Mitigate Hyperinsulinemia-Induced Cellular Insulin Resistance via Correction of Plasma Membrane Cholesterol Imbalance," by Emily M. Horvath, Lixuan Tackett, Alicia M. McCarthy, Priya Raman, Joseph T. Brozinick, and Jeffrey S. Elmendorf (Molecular Endocrinology 22:937-950, 2008; doi: 10.1210/me.2007-0410), are retracting this manuscript because one of the authors, Emily M. Horvath, admitted to altering data in four of the figures. Specifically in Figs. 2C, 5, 6D, and 11, some of the values were incorrectly reported for the radioactive glucose uptake assays. None of the other authors associated with this publication were aware of the data manipulation. The authors sincerely regret if this has caused problems with investigators that have used this information experimentally.

PMID: 20501638 [PubMed - as supplied by publisher] PMCID: PMC2892603 Free PMC Article

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Favorites | Antidiabetogenic Effects of Chromium Mitigate ...

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MOLECULAR ENDOCRINOLOGY

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Journal List > Mol Endocrinol

Mol Endocrinol. 2008 April; 22(4): 937–950. PMCID: PMC2276473
Published online 2007 December 28. doi: 10.1210/me.2007-0410.

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This article has been retracted

# Antidiabetogenic Effects of Chromium Mitigate Hyperinsulinemia-Induced Cellular Insulin Resistance via Correction of Plasma Membrane Cholesterol Imbalance

Emily M. Horvath, Lixuan Tackett, Alicia M. McCarthy, Priya Raman, Joseph T. Brozinick, and Jeffrey S. Elmendorf

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Address all correspondence and requests for reprints to: Jeffrey S. Elmendorf, Ph.D., Department of Cellular and Integrative Physiology, Indiana University School of Medicine, VanNuys Medical Science Building Room 308A, Indianapolis, Indiana 46202. E-mail: jelmendo@iupui.edu.

Received August 29, 2007; Accepted December 19, 2007.

▸ **This article has been retracted.** See Mol Endocrinol. 2010 June 26; 24(6): 1308.

▸ This article has been cited by other articles in PMC.

Mol Endocrinol

# Findings of Research Misconduct

## Notice Number: NOT-OD-10-085

## Key Dates

Release Date: April 16, 2010

## Issued by

Department of Health and Human Services

Notice is hereby given that the Office of Research Integrity (ORI) and the Assistant Secretary for Health have taken final action in the following case:

Emily M. Horvath, Indiana University: Based on the Respondent's own admissions in sworn testimony and as set forth below, Indiana University (IU) and the U.S. Public Health Service (PHS) found that Ms. Emily M. Horvath, former graduate student, IU, engaged in research misconduct in research supported by National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (NCCAM), National Institutes of Health (NIH), grant R01 AT001846 and Predoctoral Fellowship Award F31 AT003977-01, and National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK), NIH, grant R01 DK082773-01.

Specifically, the Respondent admitted to falsifying the original research data when entering values into computer programs for statistical analysis with the goal of reducing the magnitude of errors within groups, thereby gaining greater statistical power. The Respondent, IU, and ORI agree that the figures identified below in specific grant applications and published papers are false and that these falsifications rise to the level of research misconduct:

Respondent admitted to falsifying Figures 6B, 18, 22, 23B, and 24 in NCCAM, NIH, grant application R01 AT001846-06, ``Chromium Enhanced Insulin & GLUT4 Action via Lipid Rafts,' Jeffery S. Elmendorf, P.I. (07/01/04-05/31/20) (application was withdrawn in May 2009).

Respondent admitted to falsifying Figures 6B, 8, 9D, 16D, and 21 in NIDDK, NIH, grant application R01 DK082773-01, ``Mechanisms of Membrane-Based Insulin Resistance & Therapeutic Reversal Strategies,' Jeffrey S. Elmendork, P.I. (3/15/09-01/31/13).

ELSEVIER

Journal of Clinical Epidemiology 61 (2008) 464–470

Journal of Clinical Epidemiology

# Falsified papers in high-impact journals were slow to retract and indistinguishable from nonfraudulent papers

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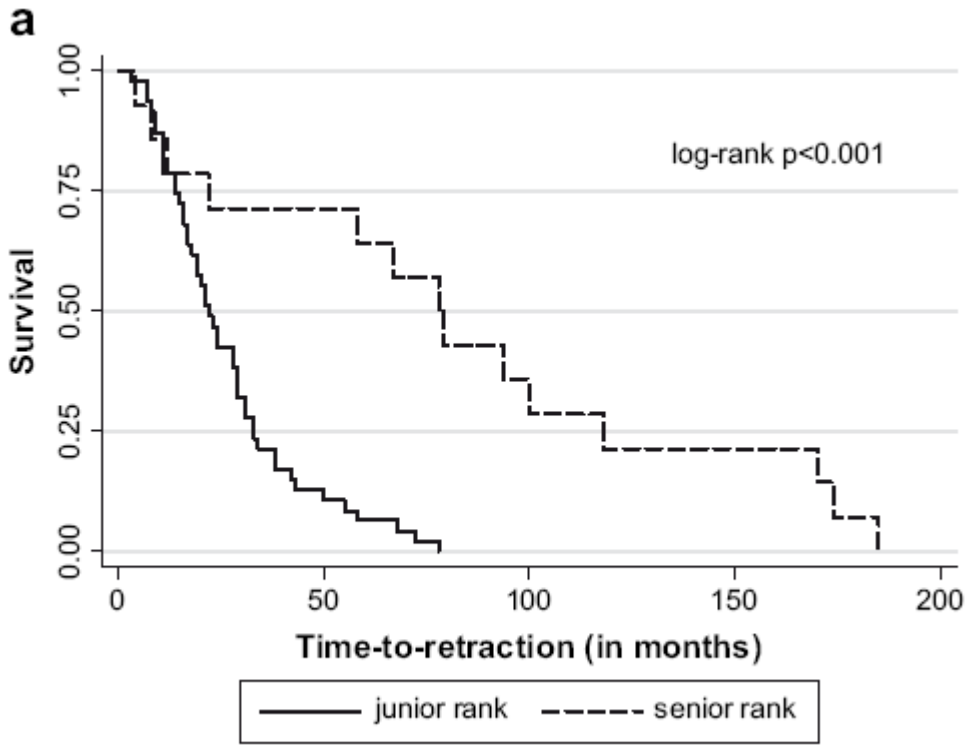
Accepted 26 November 2007



# AUTORÍA

Se deben cumplir los tres criterios (ahora 4)

- Haber realizado contribuciones significativas en la concepción, diseño del estudio, obtención de los datos, **o** en el análisis e interpretación de éstos;
- Redacción del manuscrito o su revisión crítica con aportes de naturaleza intelectual relevantes.
- Aprobación de la versión final a publicar.
- Consentimiento a permitir **auditoría de todos los aspectos del trabajo** y asegurar que las preguntas relacionadas con la **precisión e integridad** de cualquier parte del artículo han sido debidamente investigadas y resueltas.

**International Committee of Medical Journal Editors.** Uniform requirements for manuscripts submitted to biomedical journals: writing and editing for biomedical publication [documento en internet] Philadelphia: ICMJE; 2006. [fecha de acceso: octubre 2006]. Disponible en www.icmje.org/icmje.pdf

# Fraude

- Invención (no se realizó ningún estudio)
- Falsificación o manipulación de datos (se realizó el estudio, pero se acomodaron los datos)
- Plagio (se realizo el estudio, los resultados son suyos, pero existe apropiación de ideas de otros incluidas en el texto)

# Publicación reiterativa (redundante)

Es una publicación en la cual hay una superposición importante de la hipótesis de estudio, metodología y resultados de dos o más artículos que comparten al menos un autor en común, realizado con la misma población –o con pequeñas variaciones– donde las diferencias en la información que proporcionan ambos artículos es poco relevante o nula

# Tipos de publicación reiterativa o redundante

- Publicación duplicada (mismo artículo)
- Publicación salami (mismo estudio, pobre aporte o diferencia entre ellos)
- Publicación inflada (se usan acumulativamente los datos)

**Se debe enviar al editor el compromiso de que se enviará solo a esa revista, comunicar si ha sido publicado como resumen o abstract, y si ha sido publicada en otra revista, la autorización de la revista donde se realizó la publicación primaria.**

# Cuándo es permitida una publicación redundante

- Es denominada publicación secundaria aceptable. Debe cumplir los siguiente criterios:
  - Aprobación por los editores de las dos revistas.
  - Respeto a la prioridad de la publicación primaria (mínimo 1 semana).
  - Público objetivo diferente de la publicación primaria.
  - Reproducción fidedigna de la versión primaria.
  - Referencia cruzada destacada de la publicación primaria.
  - Permisos para la publicación secundaria libres de cargos

# Ejemplo de publicación secundaria autorizada

Rev Peru Med Exp Salud Publica. 2011; 28(2): 337-41.

SECCIÓN ESPECIAL

## PROFESIONALES DE LA SALUD PARA EL NUEVO SIGLO: TRANSFORMANDO LA EDUCACIÓN PARA FORTALECER LOS SISTEMAS DE SALUD EN UN MUNDO INTERDEPENDIENTE



a partir de la data recolectada bajo la dirección de los copresidentes y un equipo de investigación de apoyo.

***Fuentes de Financiamiento***

El trabajo de la Comisión fue apoyado mediante el financiamiento de *Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Rockefeller Foundation*, y *China Medical Board*.

***Conflictos de Interés***

Los autores declaran no tener conflictos de interés.

Este reporte ha sido publicado en su versión en ingles en la revista The Lancet (Referencia original: Frenk J, Chen L, Bhutta ZA, et al. Health professionals for a new century: transforming education to strengthen health systems in an interdependent world The Lancet 2010; 376:1923-58). Esta traducción ha sido autorizada y reconoce los derechos de autor de la revista The Lancet.

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# Indicios de encubrimiento de la publicación duplicada

- No citan el artículo primario
- Alteración en la composición de los autores. (adición, sustracción o alteración del orden de aparición).
- Modificación del título.
- Cambios en las secciones del artículo.
- Modificación en la bibliografía.
- Omisión de la referencia de la publicación primaria.

# Ejemplo

**Tabla 1.** Caracterización del caso de duplicación identificado en la RPMESP.

| Revista | Título* | Fecha de envío | Fecha de publicación ** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rev Peru Med Exp Salud Publica. 2007; 24(4): 325-35. | Curva de referencia peruana del peso de nacimiento para la edad gestacional y su aplicación para la identificación de una nueva población neonatal de alto riesgo. http://www.scielo.org.pe/pdf/rins/v24n4/a02v24n4.pdf | Octubre 2007† | Junio 2008 |
| Rev Chil Obst Ginecol. 2008; 73(2): 110-18. | Curva de crecimiento intrauterino de recién nacidos peruanos. http://www.scielo.cl/pdf/rchog/v73n2/art07.pdf | No consignado | Julio 2008 |
| Diagnóstico (Perú). 2008; 47(2): 74-79. | Curva nacional de distribución de peso al nacer según edad gestacional en el Perú. http://www.fihu-diagnostico.org.pe/revista/numeros/2008/abr-jun/74-79.html | No consignado | Julio 2008 |
| Ginecol Obstet Mex. 2008; 76(8): 476-82 | Curvas de crecimiento fetal de niños peruanos. http://www.nietoeditores.com.mx/download/gineco/2008/agosto2008/gineco476-82.pdf | Marzo 2008 | Agosto 2008 |
| Ginecol Obstet Mex. 2008; 76(9): 512-19. | Crecimiento fetal del recién nacido peruano según su sexo, región geográfica, paridad y talla materna. http://www.nietoeditores.com.mx/download/gineco/2008/septiembre2008/Ginecol-512-9.pdf | Marzo 2008 | Septiembre 2008 |
| Ginecol Obstet Mex. 2008; 76(10): 597-603. | Identificación de una nueva población neonatal de alto riesgo con la curva peruana de crecimiento fetal. http://www.nietoeditores.com.mx/download/gineco/2008/oct2008/GinecoObstet-597-603.pdf | Marzo 2008 | Octubre 2008 |
| Rev Per Ginecol Obstet. 2008; 54(1): 33-77. | Crecimiento fetal en el recién nacido peruano. http://sisbib.unmsm.edu.pe/BVRevistas/ginecologia/vol54_n1/pdf/a08v54n1.pdf | Diciembre 2007 | Noviembre 2008 |
| Rev Per Ginecol Obstet. 2008; 54(1): 33-77. | Crecimiento fetal según paridad, talla y región natural maternas y sexo del recién nacido peruano. http://sisbib.unmsm.edu.pe/BVRevistas/ginecologia/vol54_n1/pdf/a09v54n1.pdf | Diciembre 2007 | Noviembre 2008 |
| Rev Per Ginecol Obstet. 2008; 54(1): 33-77. | Identificación de una nueva población neonatal de riesgo, con curva de crecimiento fetal peruana. http://sisbib.unmsm.edu.pe/BVRevistas/ginecologia/vol54_n1/pdf/a10v54n1.pdf | Diciembre 2007 | Noviembre 2008 |

* Todos los artículos son publicados por los mismos autores.
** Fecha en que fue encontrada disponible online
† Con fecha 07-Enero-08 se envió la comunicación de que estaba aprobado para su publicación, los autores firmaron una carta cediendo los derechos de autor cuando presentaron el artículo, comprometiéndose a no enviarlo a otra revista.

**Tabla 1.** Características de las publicaciones duplicadas [6].

| | Publicación primaria | Publicación secundaria |
|---|---|---|
| Título | Estudio microbiológico y anatomopatológico de bronquiectasias sangrantes en piezas de resección pulmonar | Estudio microbiológico y anatomopatológico de bronquiectasias sangrantes en piezas de resección pulmonar |
| Revista | Enf Torax. 2008; 52(1): 24-30 | Rev Peru Med Exp Salud Publica. 2009; 26(1): 35-40. |
| Autores (en orden de aparición) | Uribe Barreto A, Montesinos Mosqueira E, Béjar Castillo V, Cerrillo Sánchez G, Cornejo Medina W, Rojas Peña L, Ricse Castro S, Chávez Heredia G, Uribe León M, Valencia Bazalar E, Peña Oscuvilca A, Abanto Díaz P. | Uribe-Barreto A, Montesinos E, Bejar V, Cerrillo G, Cornejo W, Rojas-Peña L, Morin C, Ricse S, Chavez-Heredia G, Uribe-Leon M, Peña-Oscuvilca A. |
| Población y muestra | Piezas operatorias de 24 pacientes con hemoptisis por bronquiectasias sangrantes por secuelas de tuberculosis pulmonar. | 24 piezas operatorias de pacientes con hemoptisis por bronquiectasias sangrantes con antecedente de tuberculosis pulmonar o de contacto con personas que padecían esa enfermedad. |
| Resultados | Se demostró la presencia del hongo *Aspergillus* en el 83,3% de los casos de pacientes con bronquiectasias o cavernas; el estudio de gérmenes comunes aerobios y de tuberculosis, concomitante, fue negativo en el 100% de los casos. El reporte operatorio y el estudio anatomo patológico, demuestran la presencia de micetoma y lesiones cicatriciales altamente sangrantes que hacen un acto operatorio de tiempo prolongado. | El hongo *Aspergillus* fue hallado en 20 de los 24 pacientes estudiados. No se reportó resultados positivos en los exámenes realizados para gérmenes comunes aerobios y tuberculosis. El estudio anatomopatológico, confirmó la presencia de micetoma y *Aspergillus*. El tejido cicatricial invadido está altamente vascularizado con predisposición a hemorragia y a un acto operatorio de tiempo prolongado. |
| Dirección web | http://tinyurl.com/pdenftorax | http://www.scielo.org.pe/pdf/rins/v26n1/a07v26n1.pdf |

## REFERENCIAS BIBLIOGRÁFICAS


1. **Mayta-Tristán P, Curioso WH.** Política editorial ante la detección de una publicación redundante. Rev Peru Med Exp Salud Publica. 2009; 26(1): 5-8.


# RÉPLICA
## [REPLY]


Alfonzo Uribe-Barreto[1]

# Publicación inflada

- Es un tipo de publicación reiterativa o redundante.
- Se caracteriza por incrementar el número de casos a una serie previamente publicada para generar un nuevo artículo.
- No cita el artículo previo.

# Caso de publicación inflada

## AMEBAS DE VIDA LIBRE EN LESIONES CUTÁNEAS
## REPORTE DE 4 CASOS

*Free-living amoebae in skin lesions: report of 4 cases*


**RESUMEN**

Las amebas de vida libre son organismos anfizoicos que afectan al hombre produciendo diversas patologías. Los géneros de importancia son *Acanthamoeba, Naegleria, Balamuthia* y recientemente *Sappinia*. Se describen cuatro casos de compromiso cutáneo por amebas de vida libre del género Acanthamoeba tres pacientes inmunocomprometidos y uno inmunocompetente. Los inmunocomprometidos presentan lesiones ulcerativas necrotizantes que no llegan a alcanzar al sistema nervioso central. El paciente inmunocompetente presentó un tumor en párpado inferior derecho e hizo compromiso neurológico severo de evolución fatal.



Palabras clave: Amebas de vida libre; Acanthamoeba.

*Fecha de recepción: 5 de diciembre de 2005. Fecha de aceptación: 20 de enero de 2006.* *Dermatol Peru 2006;16(1):36-40*

# Caso de publicación inflada

## Cutaneous acanthamebiasis infection in immunocompetent and immunocompromised patients


**Abstract**

**Background** Cutaneous acanthamebiasis is a rare infection and few patients have been reported worldwide.

**Methods** Observational and descriptive study carried out from March 1996 to February 2006 in patients with diagnosis of cutaneous free-living amebic infection caused by *Acanthamoeba* spp. The patients were diagnosed at the Dos de Mayo National Hospital (Lima-Peru) where skin biopsies, histopathologic studies and cultures were performed. The clinical and epidemiologic characteristics, diagnosis, treatment and evolution were recorded in a survey.

**Results** Five patients with cutaneous free-living amebic infection caused by *Acanthamoeba* spp. were identified. Skin lesions were ulceronecrotic (four patients), an infiltrative bluish plaque (one patient), and a periorbital tumor (one patient). Three patients were positive for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), had only cutaneous involvement, and died of opportunistic infections. The two immunocompetent patients developed *Acanthamoeba* granulomatous encephalitis and meningoencephalitis that progressed to intracranial hypertension and death.

**Conclusion** The clinical manifestations of cutaneous free-living amebic infection caused by *Acanthamoeba* spp. appear to vary according to the underlying immunologic status.

# Cuando es posible agregar casos a una muestra ya publicada

- Cuando se comunicó preliminarmente un resultado con los primeros casos.
- Cuando al agregar casos (no uno o pocos) se modifican conclusiones o ratifican tendencias.
- Se debe ser explícito en informar que parte de la data ya ha sido publicada.
- Se puede comparar con la serie anterior.

# Publicación salami

- Se da cuando de un mismo estudio se sacan varios artículos, pero no hay diferencias en los aportes entre estos, por lo que su publicación debió hacerse en un solo artículo.
- Es una práctica frecuente –pero no ética- en congresos.
- Tener en cuenta: de una investigación se puede generar más de un artículo, siempre y cuando las conclusiones entre ellos sean distintas y no necesiten de la otra para que puedan entenderse.

# Ejemplo: Cuando no es salami

4. A1C as a diagnostic criteria for diabetes in low- and middle-income settings: evidence from **Peru**.
**Miranda** JJ, Bernabe-Ortiz A, Stanojevic S, Malaga G, Gilman RH, Smeeth L.
PLoS One. 2011 Mar 25;6(3):e18069.
PMID: 21464957 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE] **Free PMC Article**
Related citations

5. The prevalence of angina symptoms and association with cardiovascular risk factors, among rural, urban and rural to urban **migrant** populations in **Peru**.
Zaman MJ, Loret de Mola C, Gilman RH, Smeeth L, **Miranda** JJ.
BMC Cardiovasc Disord. 2010 Oct 8;10:50.
PMID: 20932298 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE] **Free PMC Article**
Related citations

6. Physical activity and cardiovascular risk factors among rural and urban groups and rural-to-urban **migrants** in **Peru**: a cross-sectional study.
Masterson Creber RM, Smeeth L, Gilman RH, **Miranda** JJ.
Rev Panam Salud Publica. 2010 Jul;28(1):1-8.
PMID: 20857014 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE] **Free PMC Article**
Related citations

7. Migration surrogates and their association with obesity among within-country **migrants**.
Bernabe-Ortiz A, Gilman RH, Smeeth L, **Miranda** JJ.
Obesity (Silver Spring). 2010 Nov;18(11):2199-203. Epub 2010 Apr 15.
PMID: 20395946 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE] **Free PMC Article**
Related citations

8. The effect on cardiovascular risk factors of migration from rural to urban areas in **Peru**: **PERU MIGRANT** Study.
**Miranda** JJ, Gilman RH, García HH, Smeeth L.
BMC Cardiovasc Disord. 2009 Jun 8;9:23.
PMID: 19505331 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE] **Free PMC Article**
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# Detección a través de estrategia de búsqueda. Ejemplo

- **Caso peruano reportado de publicación duplicada (Inglés - Español)**
- Búsqueda en español: (Lima AND "caso control" AND hidatidosis) AND (author:Moro OR author:Cavero OR author:Cabrera).
- Búsqueda en inglés: (Lima AND case-control AND echinococcosis) AND (author:Moro OR author:Cavero OR author:Cabrera).

# Detección a través de estrategia de búsqueda. Ejemplo

**Académico** en cualquier momento | incluir citas | Crea alerta de correo electrónico — Resultados **1** - **5** de **5**. (**0,13** s)

Sugerencia: Buscar solo resultados en **español**. Puedes especificar el idioma de búsqueda en Preferencias de Google Académico.

Identification of risk factors for cystic **echinococcosis** in a peri-urban population of Peru — [PDF] de washington.edu
PL **Moro**, CA **Cavero**, M Tambini, Y Briceño... - Transactions of the ..., 2008 - Elsevier
**...** We conducted a **case–control** study to identify areas where preventive efforts may be targeted. **...** were enrolled at the Department of Surgery of Hospital Nacional Hipolito Unanue in **Lima**, Peru from **...** Cases with a previous history of **echinococcosis** were not enrolled in the study, to **...**
Citado por 15 - Artículos relacionados - Las 10 versiones

Epidemiology of Echinococcus granulosus infection in the central Peruvian Andes. — [PDF] de nih.gov
PL **Moro**, J McDonald, RH Gilman... - Bulletin of the World ..., 1997 - ncbi.nlm.nih.gov
**...** granu- losus is endemic in the sheep-rearing regions of Peru (1, 2), where **echinococcosis** has been **...** 10 Professor, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, UNMSM, **Lima**, Peru **...** A **case-control** study was undertaken to identify environmental and cultural factors impor- tant in E. granulosus **...**
Citado por 58 - Artículos relacionados - Las 8 versiones

Risk factors for canine **echinococcosis** in an endemic area of Peru
PL **Moro**, L Lopera, N Bonifacio, A Gonzales... - Veterinary ..., 2005 - Elsevier
**...** A **case–control** study to determine risk factors for CE failed to reveal any significant **...** study was funded by Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnologia (CONCYTEC), **Lima**, Peru. **...** of a coproantigen enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay for diagnosis of canine **echinococcosis** in a **...**
Citado por 18 - Artículos relacionados - Las 3 versiones

Practices, knowledge and attitudes about human hydatidosis in Peru].
PL **Moro**, CA **Cavero**, M Tambini... - ... del Perú: órgano ..., 2008 - ncbi.nlm.nih.gov
**...** Between July 2005 and June 2006, a **case-control** study was carried out to identify risk factors for hydatidosis in **Lima**, Peru. **...** Adult; **Case-Control** Studies; **Echinococcosis**/epidemiology*; Female; Health Knowledge, Attitudes, Practice*; Humans; Male; Peru.
Citado por 1 - Artículos relacionados

[PDF] Prácticas, conocimientos y actitudes sobre la Hidatidosis Humana en poblaciones procedentes de zonas endémicas — [PDF] de scielo.org.pe
PL **Moro**, CA **Cavero**, M Tambini, Y Briceño... - Rev Gastroenterol ..., 2008 - scielo.org.pe

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Rev Gastroenterol Peru. 2008 Oct-Dec;28(4):390-1; author reply 392.

## [Duplicate publication: a Peruvian case]

[Article in Spanish]

Salinas JL, Mayta-Tristán P.

Comment on:

Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg. 2008 Jan;102(1):75-8.
Rev Gastroenterol Peru. 2008 Jan-Mar;28(1):43-9.

PMID: 19156185 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

Publication Types, MeSH Terms

Display Settings: Abstract Send to:

Rev Gastroenterol Peru. 2008 Jan-Mar;28(1):43-9.

## [Practices, knowledge and attitudes about human hydatidosis in Peru]

[Article in Spanish]

Moro PL, Cavero CA, Tambini M, Briceño Y, Jiménez R, Cabrera L.

Immunization Safety Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA 30333, USA.

Comment in:

Rev Gastroenterol Peru. 2008 Oct-Dec;28(4):390-1; author reply 392.

### Abstract

Between July 2005 and June 2006, a case-control study was carried out to identify risk factors

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Trans R Soc Trop Med Hyg. 2008 Jan;102(1):75-8. Epub 2007 Oct 18.

## Identification of risk factors for cystic echinococcosis in a peri-urban population of Peru.

Moro PL, Cavero CA, Tambini M, Briceño Y, Jiménez R, Cabrera L.

Immunization Safety Office, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1600 Clifton Road MS-D26, Atlanta, GA 30333, USA. psm9@cdc.gov

Comment in:

Rev Gastroenterol Peru. 2008 Oct-Dec;28(4):390-1; author reply 392.

### Abstract

We conducted a questionnaire-based case-control study to identify risk factors for cystic echinococcosis (CE) in Lima, Peru during July-December 2005. Data were obtained from 32 cases and 64 controls. Multivariate conditional logistic regression showed that having owned > or =10 dogs [adjusted odds ratio (AOR) 8.7, 95% CI 1.3-57.5) and raising sheep (AOR 5.9, 95% CI 1.2-28.1) were independently associated with CE. The belief that CE could be transmitted by food (AOR 0.1, 95% CI 0.01-0.7) and breeding goats (AOR 0.02, 95% CI 0.001-0.6) were protective factors against CE transmission. Our results suggest that preventive measures to decrease the transmission of echinococcosis to humans in Peru should include limiting the number of dogs owned and encouraging owners to restrict dogs' access to food and water used for human consumption.

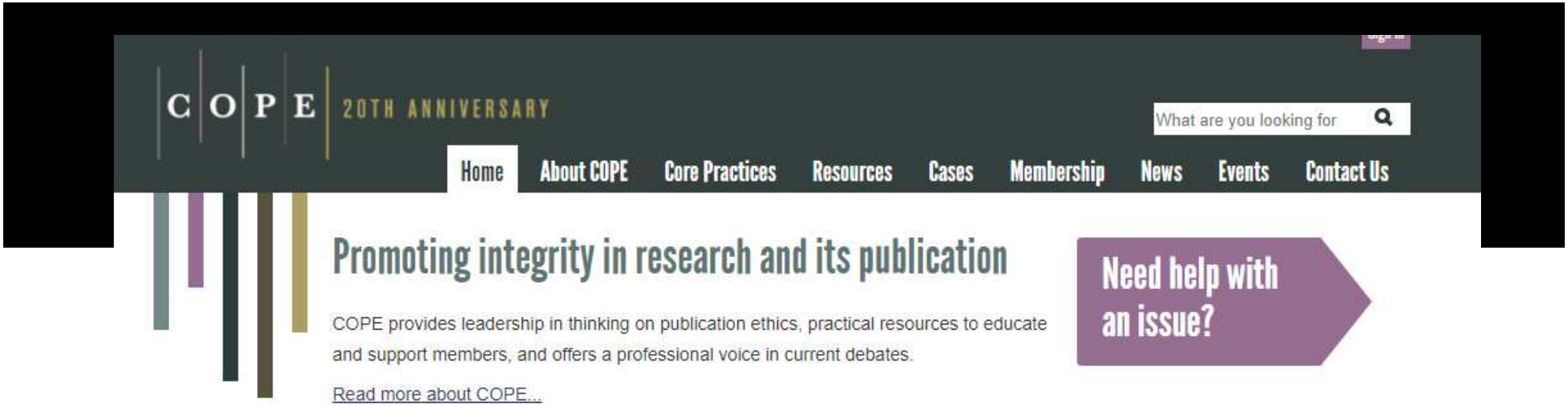
PMID: 17949765 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

# Procedimientos ante la detección de un caso.

- Antes de la publicación lo pueden hacer los editores o los revisores
- Después de la publicación lo pueden hacer los lectores a través de cartas al editor.

# Detección de un caso, manejo editorial

- Detecta lector.
- Analizar artículos y comprobar duplicación.
- Pedir explicación a autores (a considerar: autor joven, explicación satisfactoria).
- Considerar comunicar a la institución.
- Informar a otras revistas implicadas.
- Considerar la publicación de una o una retractación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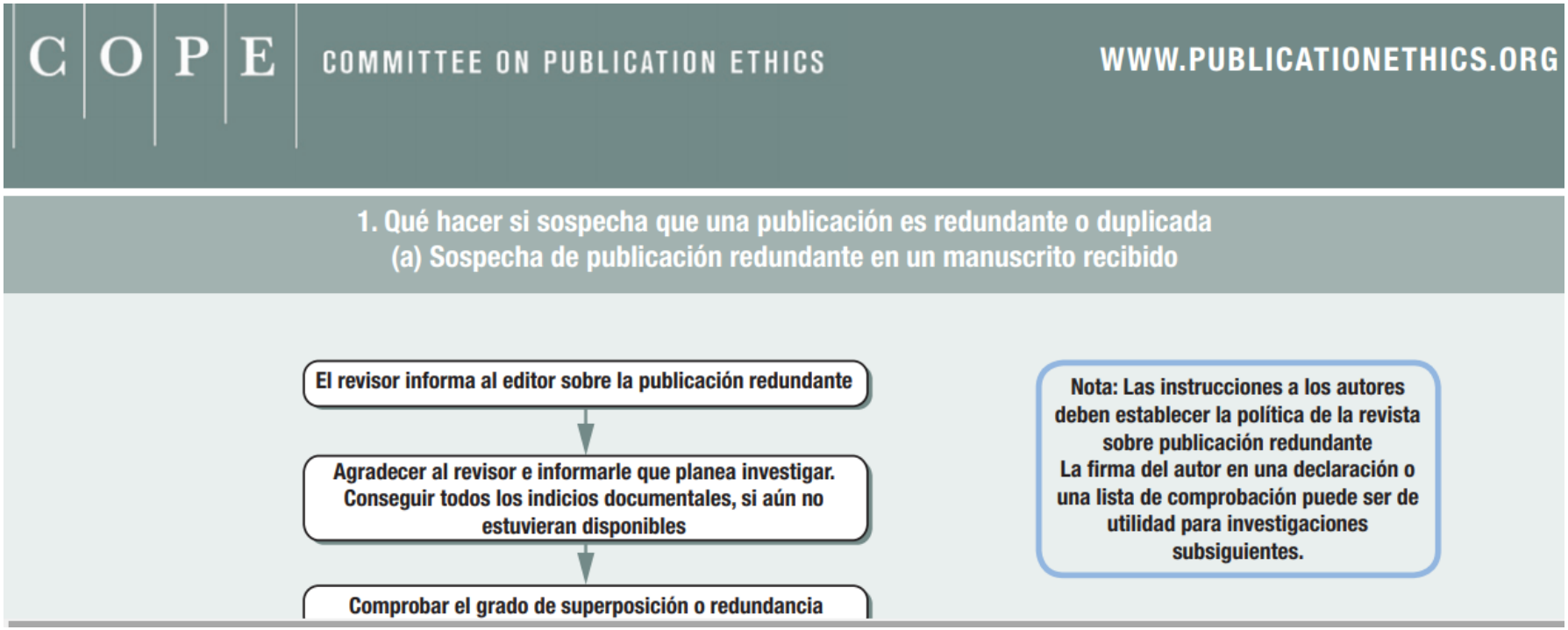
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Agradecer al revisor e informarle que planea investigar. Conseguir todos los indicios documentales, si aún no estuvieran disponibles
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# Detección de un caso, manejo institucional

- Son las instituciones donde trabajan los investigadores las responsables de realizar las sanciones.
- Por lo general, es la revista la que comunica a la institución del caso.
- También lo pueden hacer miembros de la misma comunidad o institución en forma directa, en este caso la institución debe proteger la identidad del denunciante para evitar represalias.
- Luego de ello se elabora una comisión que investiga el caso, según los flujos aprobados que tengan para el manejo de inconductas científicas. **Comisión de Integridad Científica**