

Séminaire d'auteur sur la publication scientifique Table ronde: questions éthiques

Professeur Jean-Paul Sculier

Faculté de Médecine et Institut Jules Bordet, ULB

Fiabilité des données

Fondamentale en

- Recherche scientifique et médicale
- Pratique médicale (médecine factuelle)

Les erreurs

- Erreurs aléatoires
- Erreurs systématiques (biais)
- Erreurs honnêtes : l'auteur (le chercheur) se trompe de bonne foi (liées au manque d'avancement de la science et à des concepts faux ou à un problème de compétence)
- Erreurs intentionnelles = fraudes (fautes), commises par manque d'intégrité scientifique

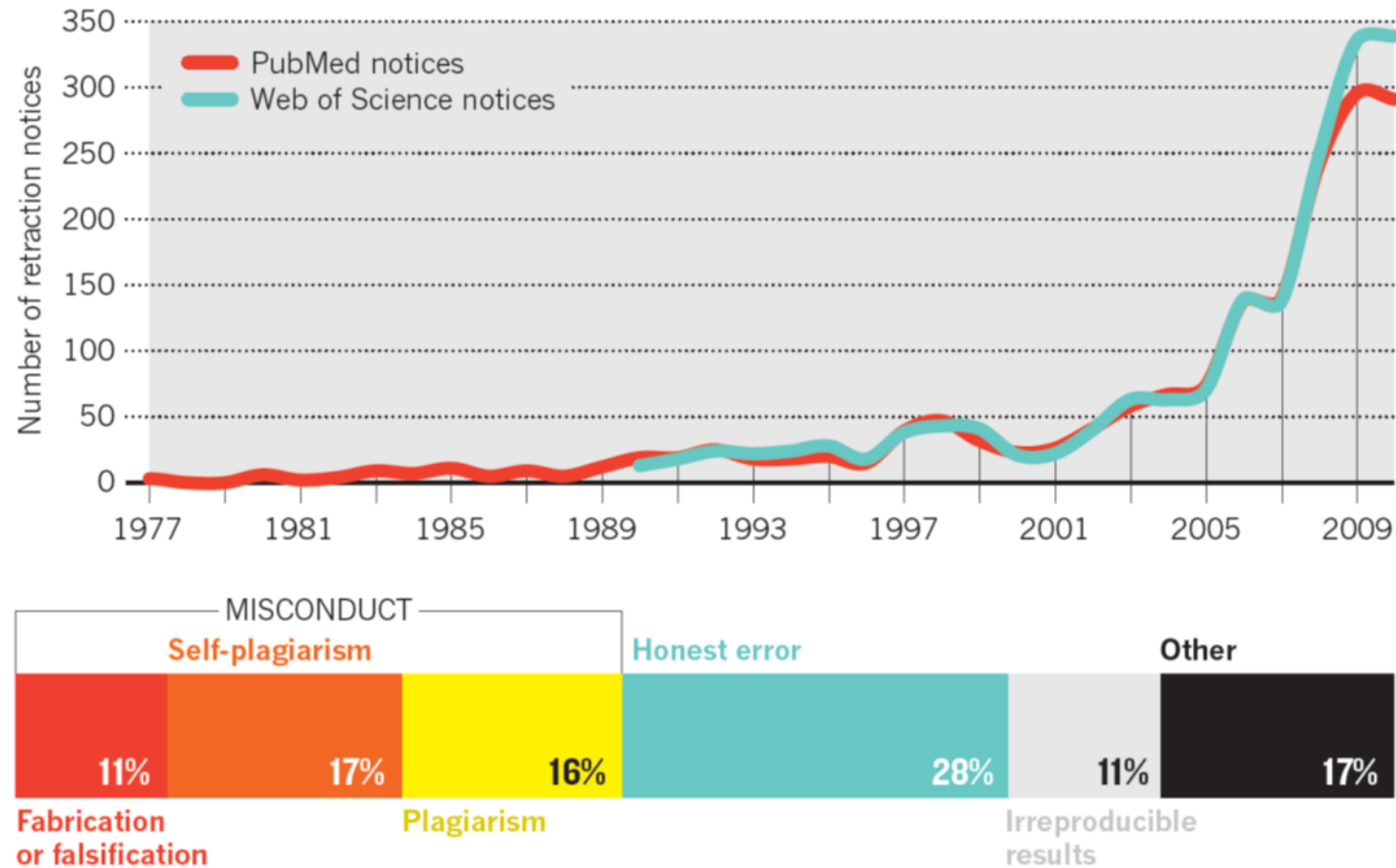
Fraudes à l'intégrité scientifique

- Fraudes aux données:
 - Invention (fabrication)
 - Falsification
 - Vol (sorte de plagiarisme)
 - Embellissement (manipulation)
 - Rétention de données
- Fraudes aux auteurs
- Plagiat et autoplagiat (duplication)
- Conflits d'intérêt (manipulations)

La zone grise : les pratiques questionnables de recherche

- embellissement de données
- omission ou sélection de résultats
- émiettement des publications
- utilisation incorrecte des tests statistiques
- sélection biaisée de citations
- non-conservation de données
- utilisation sélective de données

L'amplitude de la fraude



L'ingénierie sur les indices bibliométriques

Infection and
Immunity

Retracted Science and the Retraction Index

Ferric C. Fang and Arturo Casadevall
Infect. Immun. 2011, 79(10):3855. DOI: 10.1128/IAI.05661-11.
Published Ahead of Print 8 August 2011.

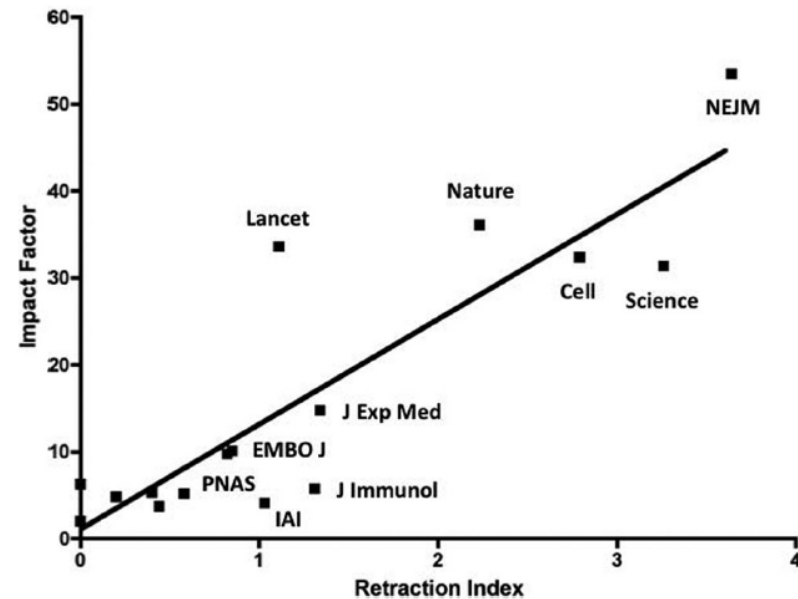


FIG. 1. Correlation between impact factor and retraction index. The 2010 journal impact factor (37) is plotted against the retraction index as a measure of the frequency of retracted articles from 2001 to 2010 (see text for details). Journals analyzed were *Cell*, *EMBO Journal*, *FEMS Microbiology Letters*, *Infection and Immunity*, *Journal of Bacteriology*, *Journal of Biological Chemistry*, *Journal of Experimental Medicine*, *Journal of Immunology*, *Journal of Infectious Diseases*, *Journal of Virology*, *Lancet*, *Microbial Pathogenesis*, *Molecular Microbiology*, *Nature*, *New England Journal of Medicine*, *PNAS*, and *Science*.

La non reproductibilité (études « pré-cliniques »)

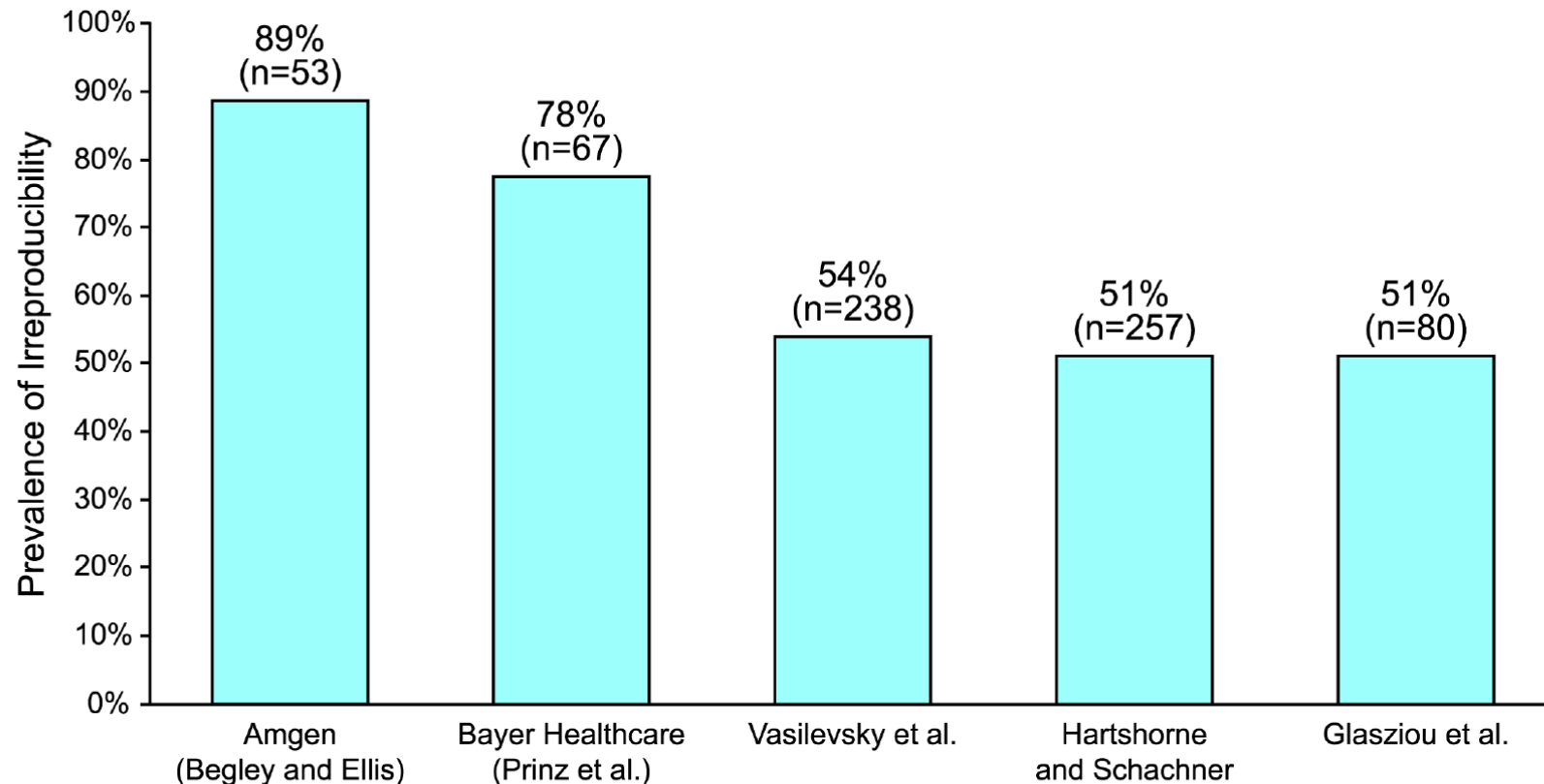
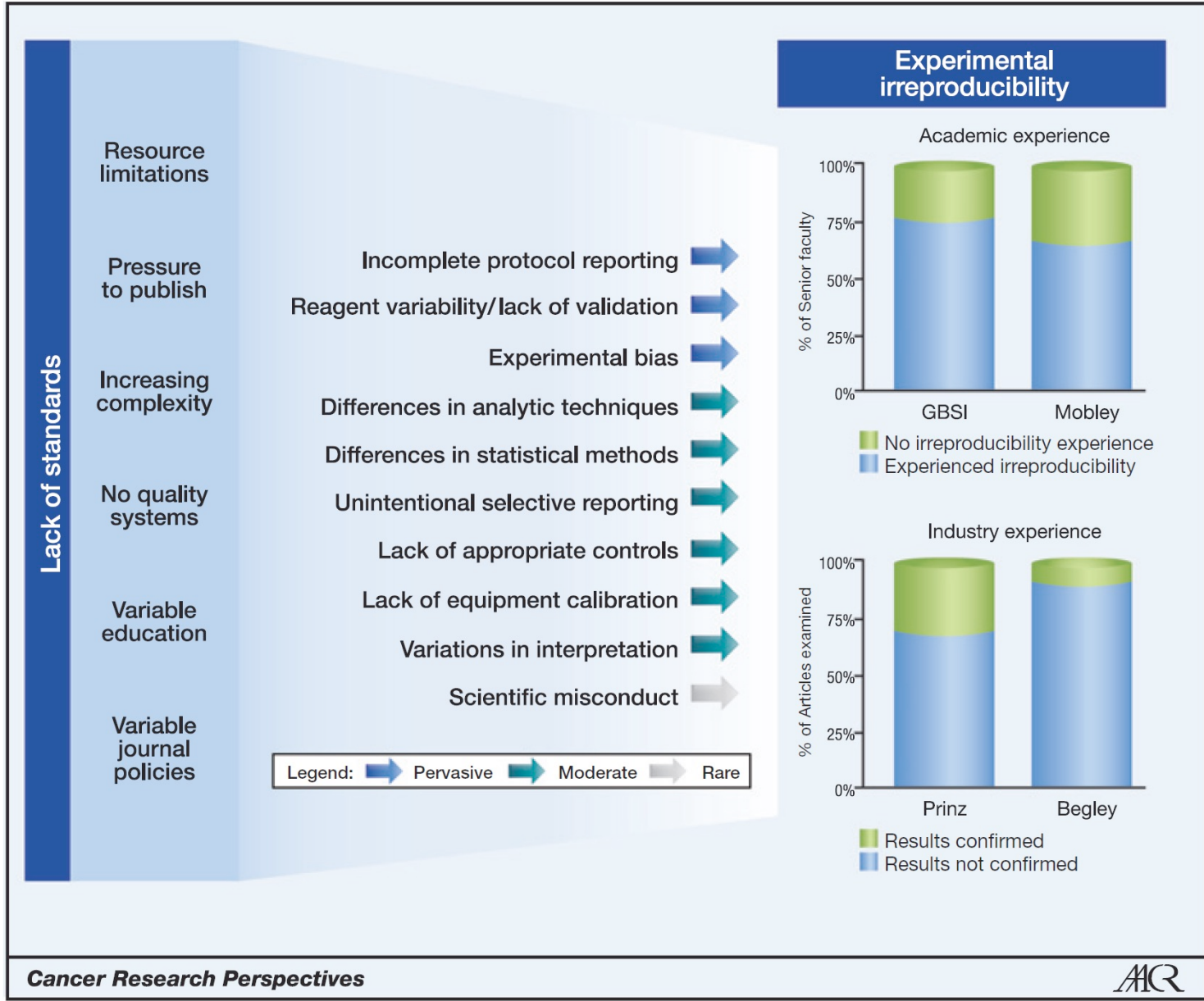


Fig 1. Studies reporting the prevalence of irreproducibility. Source: Begley and Ellis [6], Prinz et al. [7], Vasilevsky [8], Hartshorne and Schachner [5], and Glasziou et al. [9].

doi:10.1371/journal.pbio.1002165.g001



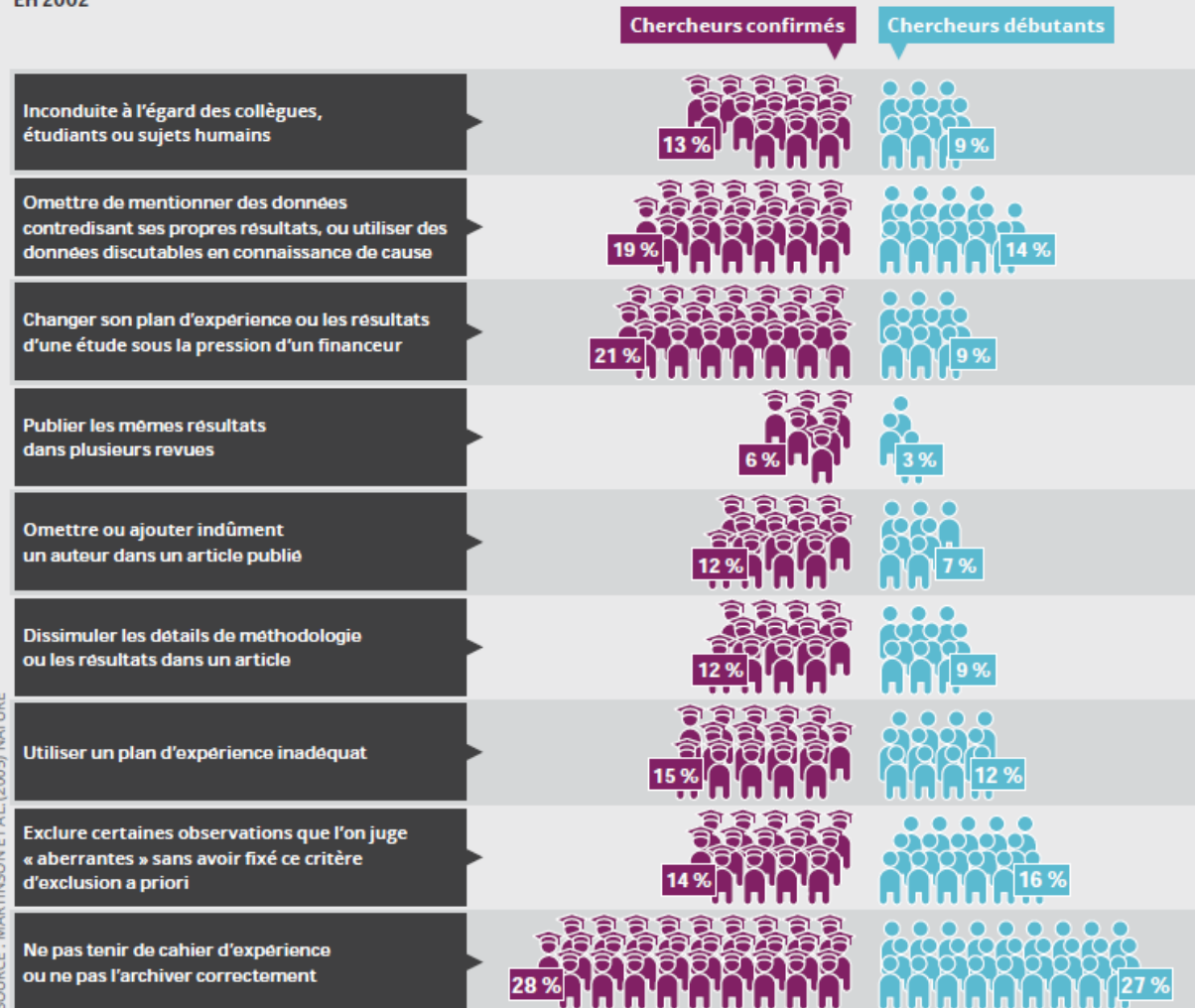
Les enquêtes

En raison des enjeux de santé publique et de la disponibilité de bases de données quasi exhaustives, les sciences biomédicales sont celles pour lesquelles on dispose du plus grand nombre d'indicateurs objectifs évaluant la fraude.

Ce qui permet de constater une explosion du nombre et du taux de rétractation en trente ans. On a aussi pu établir que, sur 2 047 articles biomédicaux rétractés entre 1977 et 2012, seuls 21,3 % l'avaient été pour simple erreur, 53,2 % l'ayant été pour fraude ou plagiat. En 2002, 3 247 chercheurs américains et britanniques en début et en milieu de carrière ont accepté de remplir un questionnaire leur demandant le type d'inconduites qu'ils avaient déjà commises ou vues commettre par des collègues. L'infographie de droite montre que, si les grandes fraudes sont relativement rares, les comportements fautifs sont très répandus, tant chez les débutants que chez les chercheurs confirmés.

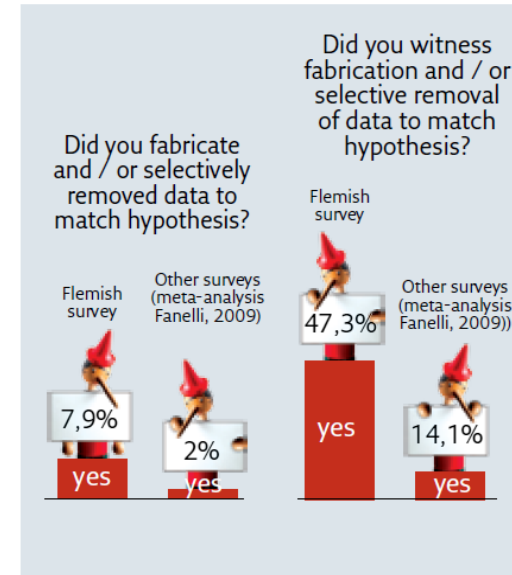
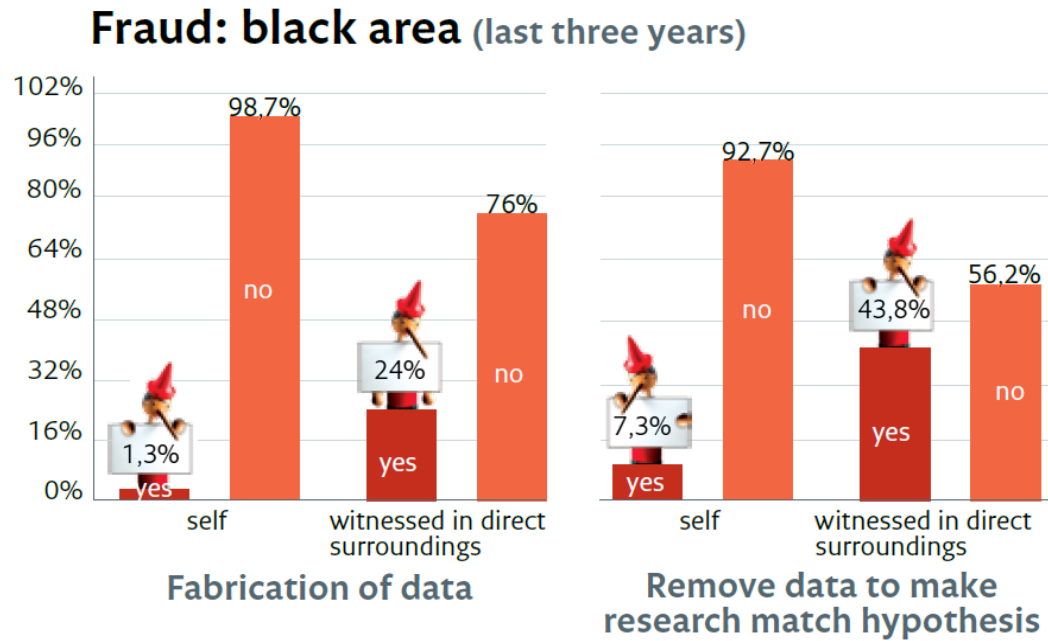
Inconduites reconnues par les chercheurs durant les trois dernières années

En 2002



SOURCE : MARTINSON ET AL. (2005) NATURE

En Flandre



Discovered Fraud

The number of well-founded complaints since the instalment of the commissions of scientific integrity (CWI) at the Flemish universities. As a comparison: Dutch journalist Frank van Kolfschooten has counted 35 well-founded cases (at 20 research institutes) in the Netherlands since 2005, 26 of which were penalised. (Book: *Ontspoorde wetenschap*).

University	Plagiarism	Fraud	Authorship	Other* ¹	Remark
University of Antwerp (2008-2012)	1	0	0	0	sanction: deprived of doctorate
University of Ghent (2011-2012)	1	1	0	0	sanction: none / under consideration
University of Leuven (2007-2012)	-	-	-	-	12 well-founded complaints, no further information
Free University of Brussels* ² (2002-2012)	1	0	0	0	sanction: reprimand in writing
University of Hasselt* ³	0	0	0	0	
Other research institutes: VIB: no information, VITO (2008-2012): 0, INBO: 2x conflict of interest, sanctions: limitation of issuing project advice, BIRA: 0, KBIN (2005-2012): 0, SOMA: 0, IMEC (2010-2012): 0, KMI: 0					

*1e.g. conflict of interest • *2 VUB has procedures to handle integrity complaints, but is now planning the instalment of a commission • *3 In 2013 a commission was installed at UHasselt. No complaints filed before.

En France (2010-2015)

Pour les 27 universités et les 8 grands établissements de recherche sondés, on obtient les chiffres cumulés suivants pour les 4 à 5 dernières années :

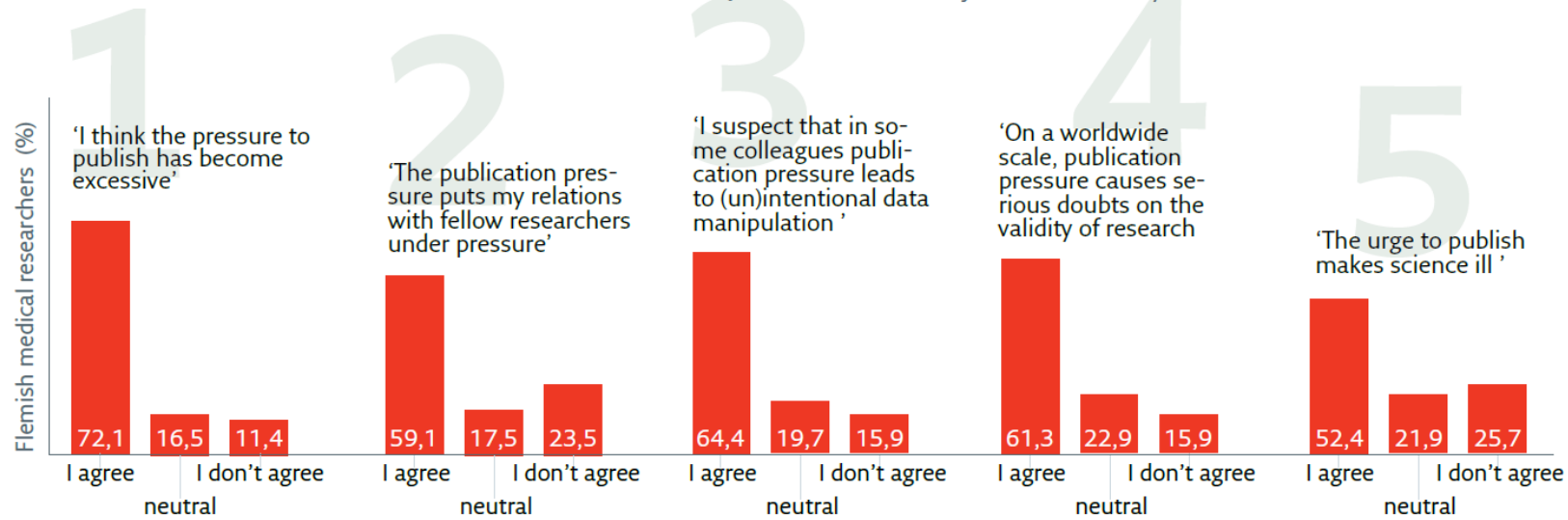
- manquements graves à l'intégrité scientifique (FFP) :
 - fabrication : 2
 - falsification : 22
 - plagiat : 46
- conflits d'intérêt : 6
- conflits sur les signatures, blocage de publications, ordre des auteurs : 51
- autres types de méconduites scientifiques : 6

En cause

- Compétition scientifique
- Carriérisme
- Enrichissement
- Notoriété
- Ambition du chercheur
- Volonté de convaincre
- Immoralité
- Perturbations psychopathologiques
- Tolérance « du milieu »

Publication pressure

(Based on the Publication Pressure Questionnaire of Joeri Tijdkink, VU University Medical Center Amsterdam)



Les revues prédatrices: effet collatéral



Journal of General Practice

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ISSN: 2329-9126

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Useful Links

- ➔ Aims and Scope
- ➔ Article Processing Charges
- ➔ Benefits of Publishing
- ➔ Citations Report
- ➔ Editorial Board
- ➔ NIH Funded Work
- ➔ Peer Review Process
- ➔ Publication Ethics

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France

Recommended Conferences

**Genomics and Personalized
Medicine Conference**
Apr 25-27, 2016, Valencia, Spain

5th Pathologists Meeting
Sep 29-October 01, 2016, London,
United Kingdom

Internal Medicine Conference
Nov 03-05, 2016, Baltimore, USA

Prédateurs : 400 000 articles en 2014 !

Shen and Björk *BMC Medicine* (2015) 13:230
DOI 10.1186/s12916-015-0469-2



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access

'Predatory' open access: a longitudinal study
of article volumes and market characteristics



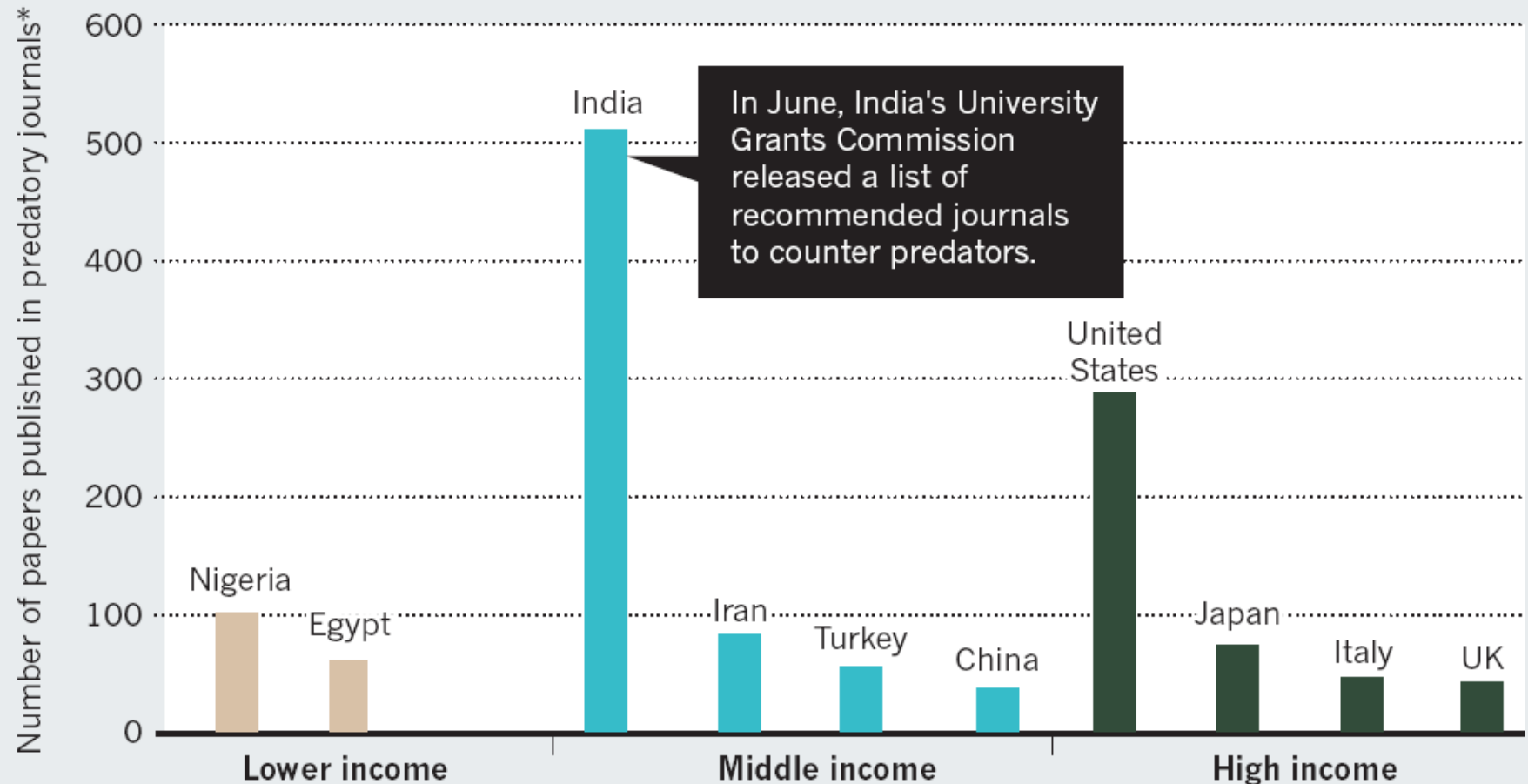
Cenyu Shen* and Bo-Christer Björk

- 53 000 articles en 2010, et 420 000 en 2014
- Provenant de 8 000 revues scientifiques
- 178 US \$ en moyenne pour une publication en 2 à 3 mois
- Surtout Asie et Afrique

GLOBAL PREDATION

A sample of 1,907 papers in more than 200 supposed predatory journals found that most of the articles come from India. Surprisingly, however, more than half of the papers have authors from higher-income or upper-middle-income countries.

Predatory papers by country and income



*Where papers had more than one corresponding author, the country of the first listed was used.

BEALL'S LIST OF PREDATORY JOURNALS AND PUBLISHERS

[PUBLISHERS](#)[STANDALONE JOURNALS](#)[CONTACT](#)[OTHER](#)

Potential predatory scholarly open-access publishers

Instructions: first, find the journal's publisher – it is usually written at the bottom of journal's webpage or in the "About" section. Then simply enter the publisher's name or its URL in the search box above. If the journal does not have a publisher use the [Standalone Journals](#) list.

Original list

[GO TO UPDATE](#)

This is an archived version of the Beall's list – a list of potential predatory publishers created by a librarian [Jeffrey Beall](#). We will only update links and add notes to this list.

- [1088 Email Press](#)
- [2425 Publishers](#)
- [The 5th Publisher](#)
- [ABC Journals](#)
- [A M Publishers](#)
- [Abhinav](#)
- [Academe Research Journals](#)

Useful pages

[List of journals falsely claiming to be indexed by DOAJ](#)

[DOAJ: Journals added and removed](#)

[Nonrecommended medical periodicals](#)

[Retraction Watch](#)

[Flaky Academic Journals Blog](#)

[List of scholarly publishing stings](#)

Conferences

[Questionable conferences](#)

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Latest News

[DOAJ reaches its SCOSS funding target within 18 months and sets its sights on new work](#)

(Repost from the SCOSS website.) We are delighted to announce that the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) has reached its funding target to cover its operational costs as were outlined in its SCOSS application. Eight consortia and 175 institutions/organisations from 18 different countries have committed support to DOAJ. "We'd like to thank our supporters. [...] [Read More...](#)

Published Mon, 20 May 2019 at 11:17

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Problème majeur

« L'explosion de l'édition prédatrice en libre accès a contribué à brouiller les cartes dans le monde scientifique »

Les fraudes aux auteurs

ARTICLE D'OPINION

Les publications médicales : vrais ou faux auteurs ?

Medical publications : real or false authors ?

J.-P. Sculier

Service des Soins Intensifs et Oncologie Thoracique, Institut Jules Bordet

RESUME

La littérature médicale a vu apparaître au cours des dix dernières années une série de publications sur le rôle réel des auteurs dans les travaux publiés. Le nombre d'auteurs honorifiques qui prêtent leur nom à la publication sans y avoir joué un rôle suffisant est loin d'être minime, même dans des revues prestigieuses. De plus, le recours à des «nègres», auteurs non mentionnés pour réaliser les analyses ou écrire le manuscrit, s'avère une pratique fréquente, particulièrement dans les essais promus par l'industrie pharmaceutique.

Rev Med Brux 2009 ; 30 : 115-7

ABSTRACT

There has been in the medical literature during the last decade a series of publications about the actual role of the authors in the published articles. The number of honorary authors, giving their name to a publication without a significant contribution to the study, is not negligible, even in prestigious journals. Moreover, the use of ghosts, which are non mentioned authors involved in the analysis or in the manuscript writing, appears to be frequent, particularly in trials sponsored by the pharmaceutical industry.

Rev Med Brux 2009 ; 30 : 115-7

Key words : medical publications, false authors

Règles ICMJE pour être auteur (2018)

1. Contributions substantielles à la conception ou aux méthodes de la recherche ou à l'acquisition, l'analyse ou l'interprétation des données ; ET
2. Rédaction préliminaire de l'article ou sa révision critique impliquant une contribution importante au contenu intellectuel ; ET
3. Approbation finale de la version à publier ; ET
4. Engagement à assumer l'imputabilité pour tous les aspects de la recherche en veillant à ce que les questions liées à l'exactitude ou l'intégrité de toute partie de l'oeuvre soient examinées de manière appropriée et résolues.

Un exemple : les KOL

 SPECIAL COMMUNICATION

Guest Authorship and Ghostwriting in Publications Related to Rofecoxib

A Case Study of Industry Documents From Rofecoxib Litigation

Joseph S. Ross, MD, MHS

Kevin P. Hill, MD, MHS

David S. Egilman, MD, MPH

Harlan M. Krumholz, MD, SM

 AUTHORSHIP IN BIOMEDICAL

Context Authorship in biomedical publication provides recognition and establishes accountability and responsibility. Recent litigation related to rofecoxib provided a unique opportunity to examine guest authorship and ghostwriting, practices that have been suspected in biomedical publication but for which there is little documentation.

Objective To characterize different types and the extent of guest authorship and ghostwriting in 1 case study.

Figure 2. Draft Version and Final Version of Article Describing the Results of Protocol 078

**Rofecoxib does not delay the onset of Alzheimer's disease: results from a
randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study**

External author?, W.H. Visser¹, E. Yuen¹, C. Assaid¹, M.L. Nessly¹, B.A. Norman¹, C.C.

Baranak¹, C.R. Lines¹, S.A. Reines¹, G.A. Block¹ on behalf of the Rofecoxib Protocol

078 study group

**A Randomized, Double-Blind, Study of Rofecoxib in Patients
with Mild Cognitive Impairment**

**Leon J Thal¹, Steven H Ferris², Louis Kirby³, Gilbert A Block⁴, Christopher R Lines^{1,4}, Eric Yuen⁴,
Christopher Assaid⁴, Michael L Nessly⁴, Barbara A Norman⁴, Christine C Baranak⁴ and Scott A Reines⁴,
on behalf of the Rofecoxib Protocol 078 study group⁵**

¹University of California, San Diego, CA, USA; ²New York University School of Medicine, New York, NY, USA; ³Pivotal Research Centers, Peoria, AZ, USA; ⁴Merck Research Laboratories, West Point, PA, USA

Figure 3. October 2000 Letter From Representatives of Scientific Therapeutics Information Inc (Grace E. Johnson, Una Kistner, John Romankiewicz) to Merck & Co Inc (Deborah Matzura-Wolfe, Greg Geba) Discussing the Completion of the First Draft of a Contracted Manuscript Related to Rofecoxib



Figure 4. October 1999 E-mail Between Representatives of Scientific Therapeutics Information Inc and Merck & Co Inc Discussing Contracted Publications Related to Rofecoxib

Dear Susan,

At the request of John Romankiewicz, I am providing you with an update on development and estimated delivery dates for various publications related to VIOXX that STI is working on.

1) Rofecoxib for the Treatment of Pain: Role of COX-2 Inhibitors for the Treatment of Nonmalignant Pain

- intended author: [REDACTED]
- intended journal: Analgesia
- estimated delivery of Draft 2 to Merck: 10/22

2) Clinical Implications of Drug Interactions with COX-2 Inhibitors

- intended author: [REDACTED]
- intended journal: Pharmacotherapy
- estimated delivery of Draft 2 to Merck: 10/22 (John Romankiewicz recently e-mailed you Draft 1 of this manuscript)

3) Overview of Clinical Pharmacology and Clinical Experience with Rofecoxib

- intended author: [REDACTED]
- intended journal: American Journal of Medicine or Archives of Internal Medicine
- estimated delivery of Draft 1 to Merck: 11/5

4) Review of Pharmacology and Clinical Experience with Rofecoxib for Osteoarthritis

- intended author: [REDACTED]
- intended journal: Journal of Rheumatology
- estimated delivery of Draft 1 to Merck: 10/29

5) Osteoarthritis in the Elderly: The Role of COX-2-Specific Inhibitors

- intended author: [REDACTED]
- intended journal: Geriatrics
- Draft 1 provided to Merck (C. Yarbrough) 9/27 - await comments; this manuscript cannot be sent via E-mail at this time as it is being actively edited based on additional internal comments; please call if you would like a copy FAXed to you

6) Changing Paradigm for Management of Osteoarthritis

- intended author: [REDACTED]
- intended journal: Journal of Osteopathic Medicine or Journal of Family Practice
- estimated delivery of Draft 1 to Merck: 11/12

7) Pharmacoeconomic Considerations in Treating Osteoarthritis: COX-2-Specific Inhibitors Versus NSAIDs

- author (confirmed): [REDACTED]
- intended journal: Journal of Managed Care
- extended outline provided to Merck (C. Yarbrough) and author 9/27 - copy attached for your reference. Outline approved by author; no comments received from Merck to date
- estimated delivery of Draft 1 of manuscript to Merck: 11/5

8) Managed Care Perspective on the COX-2 Inhibitors

- intended author: [REDACTED]
- intended journal: Managed Care
- estimated delivery of Draft 1 to Merck: 11/19

If you have any questions or require additional information at this time, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Review articles were identified by 7 of 8 investigators listed above, several with titles nearly exactly as proposed. Intended author names have been blacked out because articles were not identified by all named investigators.

Conflits d'intérêt

Un conflit d'intérêt est un ensemble de conditions qui conduisent un jugement professionnel concernant un intérêt primaire (comme le bien-être du patient ou la validité d'une recherche) à être indûment influencé par un intérêt secondaire (tel un gain financier). Dennis Thompson (Harvard), 1991

- Nombreuses variations sur la définition qui n'est pas consensuelle
- A la base des déclarations de conflits d'intérêt
 - Seul le CIRC a une politique stricte concernant ses experts

Un exemple: la littérature de diversion

Review

Why Review Articles on the Health Effects of Passive Smoking Reach Different Conclusions

Deborah E. Barnes, MPH; Lisa A. Bero, PhD

JAMA. 1998;279:1566-1570

Table 2.—Descriptive Characteristics of Review Articles on the Health Effects of Passive Smoking

Characteristics	No. (%) of Articles (N = 106)
Conclusion	
Passive smoking harmful	67 (63)
Passive smoking not harmful	39 (37)
Type of review	
Systematic	11 (10)
Unsystematic	95 (90)
Peer review status	
Peer reviewed	64 (60)
Non-peer reviewed	39 (37)
Missing	3 (3)
Author affiliation	
Tobacco industry	31 (29)
Non-tobacco industry	75 (71)
Topic	
Lung cancer	27 (25)
Heart disease	10 (9)
Respiratory disorders	17 (16)
Multiple health outcomes	44 (42)
Miscellaneous	8 (8)
Years of publication	
1980-1986	16 (15)
1987-1992	47 (44)
1993-1995	43 (41)

*Percentages may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

Table 3.—Relationship Between Article Conclusions
and Author Affiliations

Article Conclusion	No. (%) of Reviews	
	Tobacco- Affiliated Authors (n = 31)	Non- Tobacco- Affiliated Authors (n = 75)
Passive smoking harmful	2 (6)	65 (87)
Passive smoking not harmful	29 (94)	10 (13)
Significance	$\chi^2_1 = 60.69; P < .001$	

Table 4.—Factors Associated With Concluding That Passive Smoking Is Not Harmful to Health: Multiple Logistic Regression Analysis

Factors	Odds Ratio* (95% Confidence Interval)	<i>p</i> Value
Mean quality score (continuous)	1.5 (<0.1-67.5)	.83
Peer review status		
Non-peer reviewed vs peer reviewed	1.3 (0.3-5.4)	.70
Author affiliation		
Tobacco industry vs non-tobacco industry	88.4 (16.4-476.5)	<.001
Topic		
Lung cancer vs multiple health effects	1.6 (0.2-10.3)	.63
Heart disease vs multiple health effects	1.6 (0.2-14.7)	.67
Respiratory disorders vs multiple health effects	1.8 (0.3-11.9)	.56
Other health effects vs multiple health effects	4.6 (0.6-32.8)	.13
Year of publication (continuous)	1.1 (0.9-1.3)	.45

*Odds ratio corresponds to factors associated with concluding that passive smoking is not harmful.

Conclusions.—The conclusions of review articles are strongly associated with the affiliations of their authors. Authors of review articles should disclose potential financial conflicts of interest, and readers of review articles should consider authors' affiliations when deciding how to judge an article's conclusions.

La rétention de données

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

SPECIAL ARTICLE

Selective Publication of Antidepressant Trials and Its Influence on Apparent Efficacy

Erick H. Turner, M.D., Annette M. Matthews, M.D., Eftihia Linardatos, B.S., Robert A. Tell, L.C.S.W., and Robert Rosenthal, Ph.D.

ABSTRACT

From the Departments of Psychiatry (E.H.T., A.M.M.) and Pharmacology (E.H.T.), Oregon Health and Science University; and the Behavioral Health and Neurosciences Division, Portland Veterans Affairs Medical Center (E.H.T., A.M.M., R.A.T.) — both in Portland, OR; the Department of Psychology, Kent State University, Kent, OH (E.L.); the Department of Psychology, University of California—Riverside, Riverside (R.R.); and Harvard University, Cambridge, MA (R.R.). Address reprint requests to Dr. Turner at Portland VA Medical Center, P3MHDC, 3710 SW US Veterans Hospital Rd., Portland, OR 97239, or at turnere@ohsu.edu.

N Engl J Med 2008;358:252-60.
Copyright © 2008 Massachusetts Medical Society.

BACKGROUND

Evidence-based medicine is valuable to the extent that the evidence base is complete and unbiased. Selective publication of clinical trials — and the outcomes within those trials — can lead to unrealistic estimates of drug effectiveness and alter the apparent risk–benefit ratio.

METHODS

We obtained reviews from the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) for studies of 12 antidepressant agents involving 12,564 patients. We conducted a systematic literature search to identify matching publications. For trials that were reported in the literature, we compared the published outcomes with the FDA outcomes. We also compared the effect size derived from the published reports with the effect size derived from the entire FDA data set.

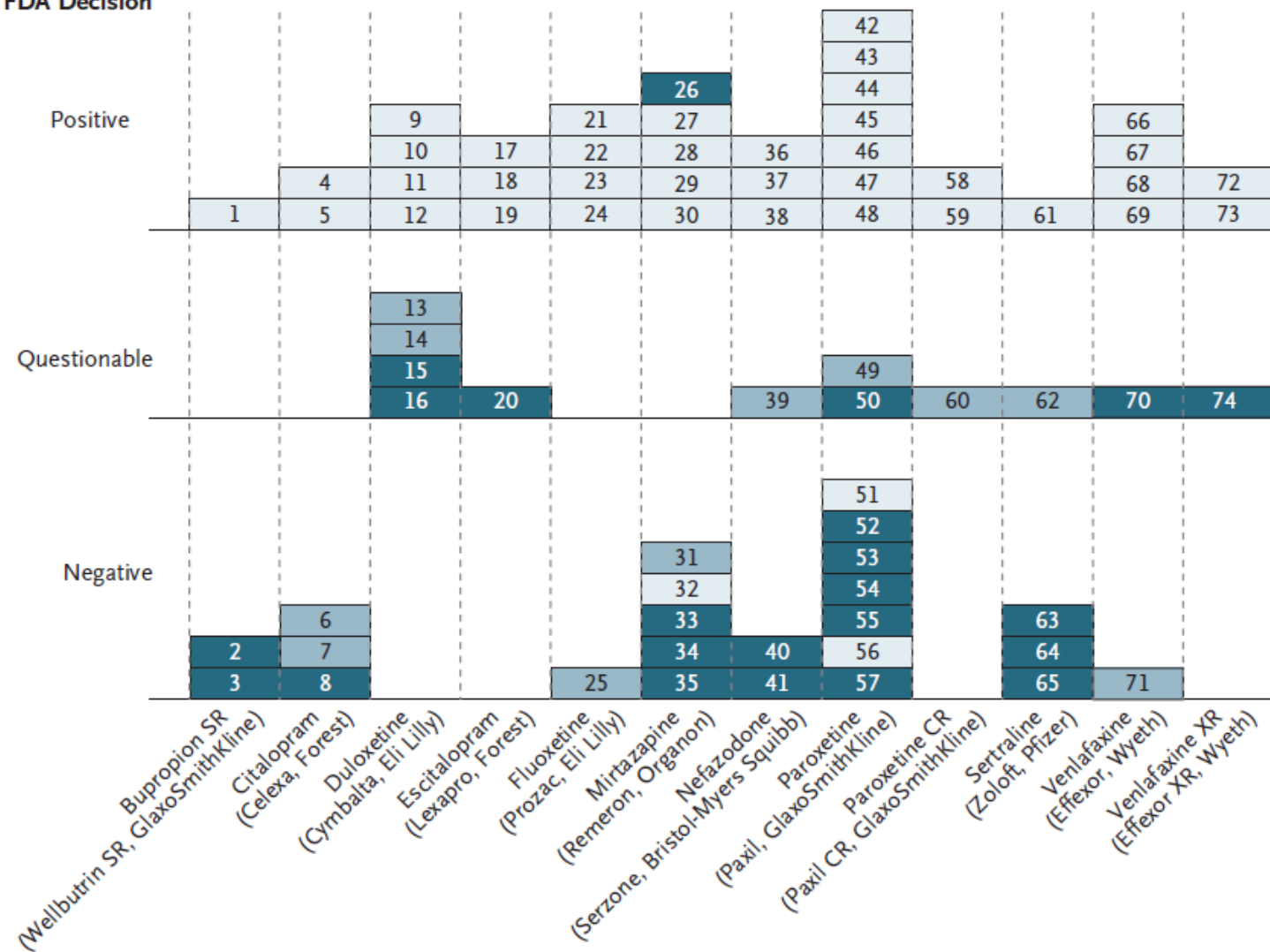
RESULTS

Among 74 FDA-registered studies, 31%, accounting for 3449 study participants, were

Published, agrees with FDA
 Published, conflicts with FDA
 Not published

A Studies

FDA Decision



Les règles « anti-fraudes »

Encadrer l'intégrité scientifique

Guidance on research integrity: no union in Europe

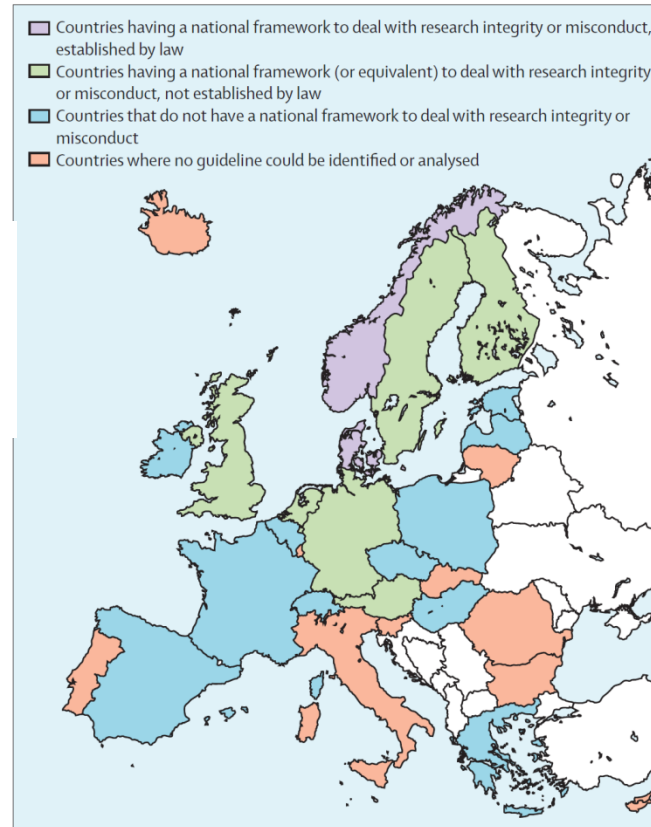


Figure: Classification of countries belonging to the European Union and European Free Trade Association according to some broad categories defined by how they deal with scientific integrity

Adapted from http://europa.eu/europedirect/meet_us/interactive_map/index_en.htm.

Table 2: Overview of the sources referred to by at least three different European guidelines. The countries are ranked horizontally according to how frequent their guidelines refer to the organisations listed vertically. The sources are ranked according to how frequent they are referred to by the guidelines of the countries.

Organisations referred to by the guidelines			Guidelines referring to organisations															
National organisations			IE	SE	UK	DE	PL	ES	FR	NL	CH	BE	EL	HU	CZ	DK	NO	AT
Country	Organisation	URL																
USA	Office of Research Integrity	http://www.ori.dhhs.gov/	x	x	x	x	x		x	x							x	x
	National Academy of Sciences	http://www.nasonline.org/	x			x	x			x								
	National Science Foundation	http://www.nsf.gov/	x	x		x												
UK	Medical Research Council	http://www.mrc.ac.uk/index.htm	x		x	x	x	x	x									
	Wellcome Trust	http://www.wellcome.ac.uk/	x		x			x										
	Committee on Publication Ethics	http://publicationethics.org/	x		x				x									
	Research Councils UK	http://www.rcuk.ac.uk/Pages/Home.aspx	x		x		x											
DE	German Research Foundation	http://www.dfg.de/en/index.jsp	x			x	x	x	x		x							
	Max Planck Society	http://www.mpg.de/en				x	x								x			
DK	Danish Committees on Scientific Dishonesty	http://en.fi.dk/councils-commissions/the-danish-committees-on-scientific-dishonesty	x	x	x	x	x											
International organisations																		
Organisation	URL																	
European Science Foundation	http://www.esf.org/home.html		x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x		x				
International Committee of Medical Journal Editors	http://www.icmje.org/		x	x	x	x			x							x	x	
World Medical Association	http://www.wma.net/en/10home/index.html			x	x	x	x	x								x		
All European Academies	http://www.allea.org/Pages/ALL/4/731.bGFuZz1FTkc.htm		x								x		x	x	x			
Unesco	http://www.unesco.org/new/en/unesco/		x	x				x					x				x	
Economic Co-operation and Development	http://www.oecd.org/		x	x	x							x						
Council of Europe	http://hub.coe.int/		x	x				x					x					
European Commission	http://ec.europa.eu/index_en.htm		x	x								x	x					

CODE D'ÉTHIQUE DE LA RECHERCHE SCIENTIFIQUE EN BELGIQUE



Académie Royale des
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A l'ULB

UNIVERSITE LIBRE DE BRUXELLES, UNIVERSITE D'EUROPE
CHANCELLERIE – SERVICE DU GREFFE



CODE DE DÉONTOLOGIE ET D'INTÉGRITÉ EN MATIÈRE DE RECHERCHE, DE VALORISATION ET DE CRÉATION DE SPIN-OFFS

(approuvé par le Conseil d'administration en sa séance du 22 novembre 2010, modifié par lui en sa séance du 18 mars 2013)

- **Manquements en matière d'obtention de connaissances scientifiques** : l'invention de résultats de recherche, la falsification de données de base, la présentation et le traitement intentionnellement trompeurs de résultats de recherche, l'exclusion ou la suppression de données de base, la dissimulation de données, le refus d'accorder le droit de consulter les données de base à un tiers dûment autorisé à la faire.
- **Manquements relatifs à la collaboration et la publication** : la copie de données de bases sans l'accord du responsable concerné (piratage), le sabotage du travail d'autres chercheurs, le plagiat, l'obtention abusive du statut de co-auteur, l'omission délibérée de noms de collaborateurs ou de contributions essentielles d'autres auteurs, les citations intentionnellement erronées et les indications incorrectes sur le stade d'avancement de ses propres travaux.
- **Manquements liés au financement de la recherche** : la dissimulation de conflits d'intérêts ou d'arrangements qui pourraient influencer l'évaluation de résultats scientifiques, l'acceptation d'accords de collaboration mettant en péril l'indépendance de jugement du chercheur ou sa liberté de publier, l'acceptation de sources de financement éthiquement incompatibles avec le rôle du chercheur au sein de l'ULB.
- **Manquements liés à des missions d'expertise scientifique réalisées pour le compte de tiers** : la violation du devoir de discrétion et de réserve; la critique erronée de projets, programmes ou manuscrits; le jugement sans fondement dans le but d'obtenir des avantages.

UNIVERSITÉ LIBRE DE BRUXELLES



COMMISSION DE DEONTOLOGIE ET INTEGRITE EN RECHERCHE
CONSEIL A L'INTEGRITE

Composition pour les années 2018 et 2019¹

Ces instances sont décrites dans le Code de déontologie et d'intégrité en matière de recherche, de valorisation et de création de spin-offs, adopté par le Conseil d'administration du 22 novembre 2010 et amendé en séance du 18 mars 2013 concernant la composition du Conseil à l'intégrité.

La Commission de déontologie et intégrité en recherche désigne en son sein un Conseil à l'intégrité constitué de trois membres du corps académique :

	Membres effectifs	Membres suppléants	
Corps académique	Jean-Paul Sculier	Elie Cogan Miriam Cnop	
	François Dubuisson	Anne Weyembergh Emmanuelle Bribosia	
	Yves Geerts	Nadine Mattielli Sophie Van Eck	

Pour en savoir plus

ETHIQUE

Les mauvaises conduites en matière de recherche et de publication scientifique et médicale

Bad behaviors regarding research and scientific and medical publication

J.-P. Sculier

Service des Soins Intensifs et Urgences Oncologiques, Institut Jules Bordet, Centre des Tumeurs de l'ULB

RESUME

Le nombre de cas de fraudes rapportés dans la littérature scientifique et médicale et de rétractions d'articles dans les journaux a augmenté de façon exponentielle ces dernières années. Ces manquements à l'intégrité résultent de fraudes aux données (fabrication, falsification, vol, embellissement, rétention de données), de plagiatisme, de fraudes aux auteurs, de conflits d'intérêt occultés. De multiples explications sont avancées pour expliquer ce phénomène comme la nécessité de publier pour assurer sa carrière ou l'avenir de son service ou laboratoire, la recherche d'une notoriété, le besoin de s'enrichir, l'absence de motivation pour la recherche de la vérité. Le contrôle de cette crise passera par des mesures à différents niveaux : société, universités, institutions scientifiques, promoteurs de travaux, journaux médicaux. Un cadre législatif au niveau de l'Union Européenne permettrait une meilleure homogénéisation entre pays.

Rev Med Brux 2013 ; 34 : 491-9

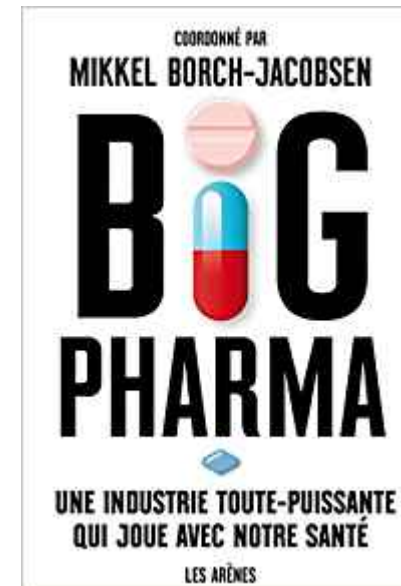
ABSTRACT

Since a few years, the number of cases of fraud reported in the scientific and medical literature and retraction of articles has increased exponentially. Such fraud is due to fabrication, falsification, theft, embellishment or retention of data, plagiarism, incorrect list of authors or undisclosed conflicts of interest. This tendency has been explained by the need to publish for career advancement or the future of the department, the search for notoriety, the desire to grow rich and the lack of motivation to seek the truth. This crisis can be controlled by measures at different levels : society, universities, scientific institutions, study promoters, scientific and medical journals. A legal framework at EU level would allow to combat such fraud more efficiently.

Rev Med Brux 2013 ; 34 : 491-9

Key words : scientific and medical literature, fraud

Quelques références récentes en français



Edward Bernays: la psychologie sociale

