

Why articles are retracted

استرداد مقالات
علل، عواقب، پیشگیری



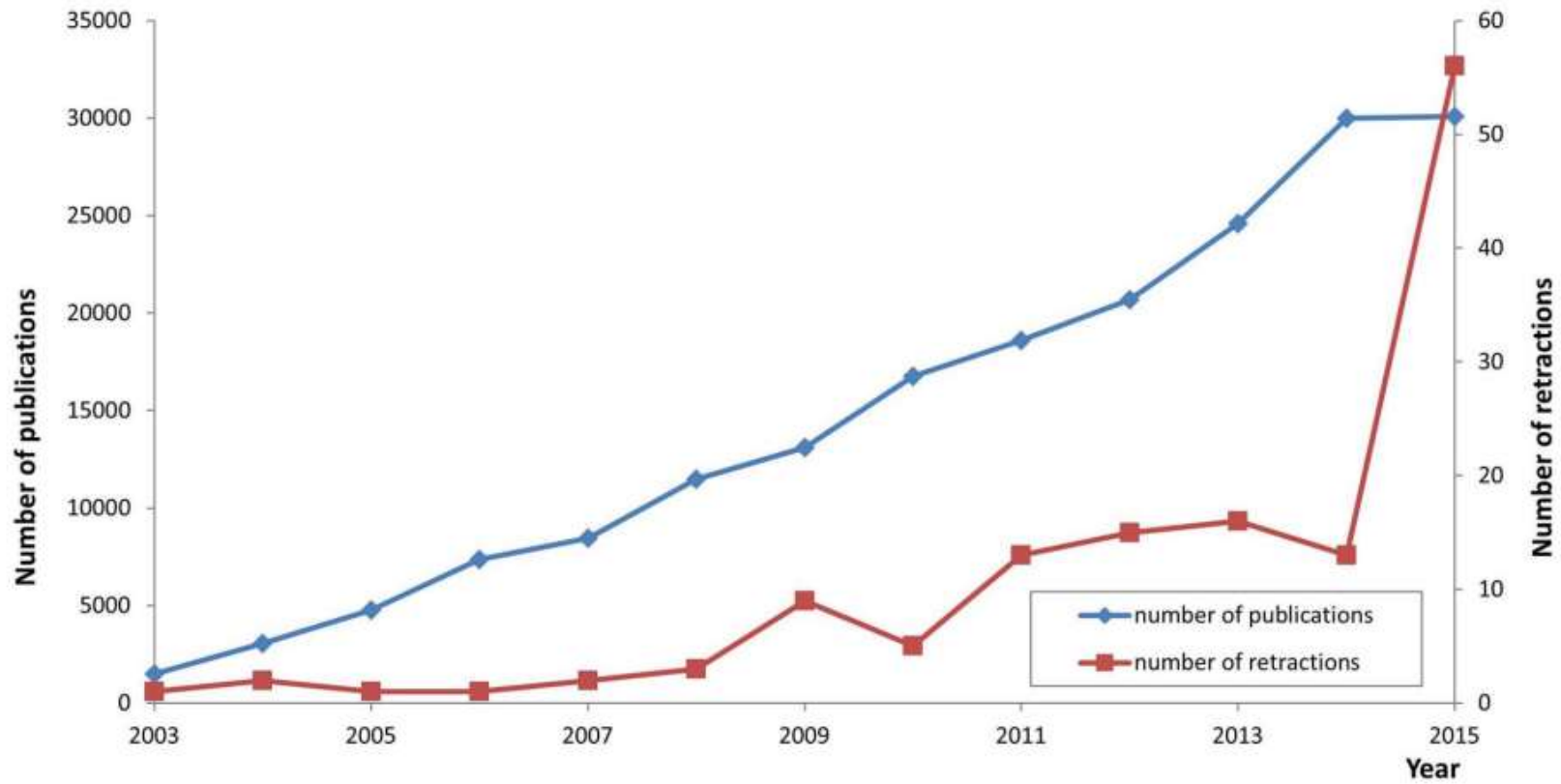


Figure 1 Growth in retractions compared with growth in total articles published (excluding supplements, corrections, retractions and commissioned content).

Top 10 retracted authors

Yoshitaka Fujii, Japan 169

Joachim Boldt,
Germany 96

Diederik Stapel,
Netherlands 58

Chen-yuan Peter
Chen, Taiwan 43

Yoshihiro Sato, Japan 43

Hua Zhong, China 41

Shigeaki Kato, Japan 39

James Hunton, United
States 36

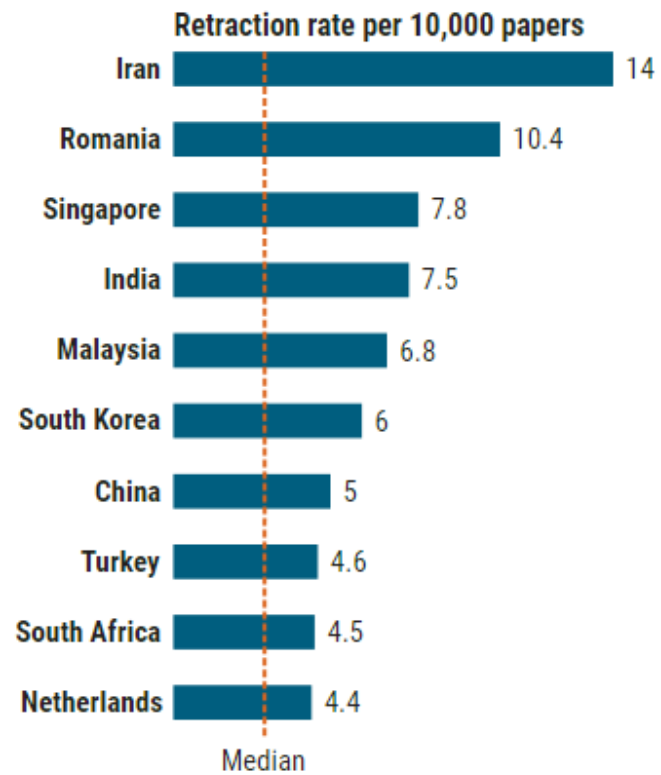
Hyung-in Moon,
South Korea 35

Jan Hendrik Schön,
United States 32

دلایل ابطال مقالات

▶ گزارش خبری مجله‌ی معتبر ساینس از دادگان مقالات رترکت شده نشان می‌دهد که در بین کشورهای که از سال ۲۰۰۳ تا ۲۰۱۶، حداقل ۱۰۰ هزار مقاله منتشر کرده‌اند، بیشترین نسبت مقالات رترکت شده متعلق به ایران است.

Countries with the highest retraction rates



دلایل ابطال مقالات

▶ طبق توضیحات مجله ساینس، رتبه ایران در این رنکینگ می‌تواند به خاطر چندین رسوایی

بزرگِ ناشی از داوری‌های تقلبی باشد.

▶ از طرفی ساینس اشاره می‌کند شاید اگر مقالات فارسی ایران نیز به مجموعه کل مقالاتش

اضافه شود، ایران وضعیت متفاوتی در رنکینگ پیدا کند.

گایدلاین ابطال مقالات براساس نظر کمیته اخلاق نشر

The Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE)

- ▶ Main findings are found to be
 - Unreliable
 - Redundant
 - Plagiarized
- The authors have reported unethical research or failed to disclose a major competing interest.

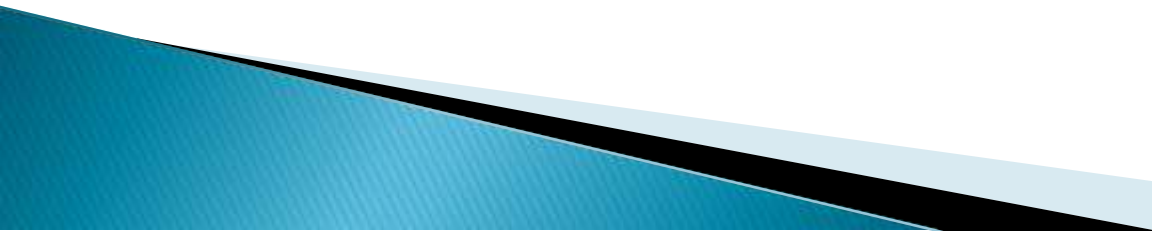
دلائل ابطال مقالات

- ▶ **Plagiarism**: duplication of text from previously published articles.
- ▶ **Compromised peer review**: compromises in the independent assessment of the manuscript by a peer.

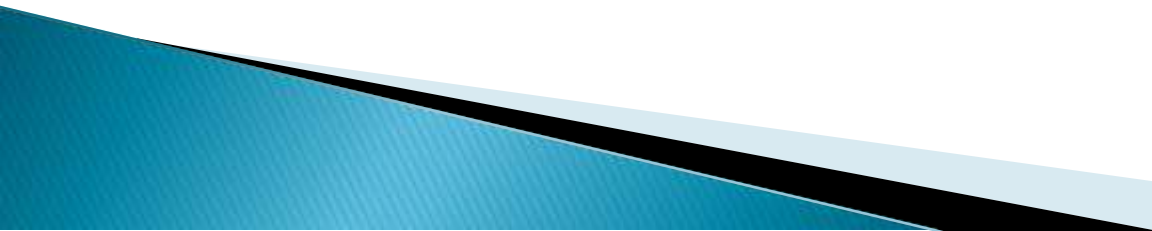
دلائل ابطال مقالات

- ▶ Data unreliable: data has errors
- ▶ Data falsification/fabrication: data has been manipulated or made up
- ▶ Published in error: article was accidentally published twice as a result of publisher error

دلائل ابطال مقالات

- ▶ **Duplicate publication:** article was published twice (usually as a result of author misconduct)
 - ▶ **Image duplication:** duplication of images from previously published articles
 - ▶ **Authors unaware of manuscript submission:** not all authors aware
- 

دلائل ابطال مقالات

- ▶ **No ethical approval:** the study had no ethical approval
 - ▶ **No consent:** the study involved people who had not given consent
 - ▶ **No permission for data:** authors did not have permission to use the data reported.
- 

دلائل ابطال مقالات

- ▶ **Undeclared conflict of interest:** authors or reviewers did not declare a conflict of interest.
- ▶ **Breach of editorial policy:** the manuscript breached an editorial policy

Biggest Fabricator in Science

Yoshitaka Fujii
falsified 183 papers
before statistics exposed
him



Retracted coronavirus (COVID-19) papers

1. “Uncanny similarity of unique inserts in the 2019-nCoV spike protein to HIV-1 gp120 and Gag,” bioRxiv preprint published January 31, 2020 and withdrawn February 2, 2020. More context [here](#).
2. “Epidemiological and clinical features of the 2019 novel coronavirus outbreak in China,” medRxiv preprint published February 11, 2020 and withdrawn February 21, 2020. More context [here](#).
3. “Chinese medical staff request international medical assistance in fighting against COVID-19,” letter in The Lancet published February 24, 2020 and retracted February 26, 2020. More context [here](#).
4. “Potential False-Positive Rate Among the ‘Asymptomatic Infected Individuals’ in Close Contacts of COVID-19 Patients,” paper in the *Chinese Journal of Epidemiology* published March 5, 2020 and retracted a few days later. More context [here](#).

Retracted coronavirus (COVID-19) papers

coverage here.

34. "Clinical Characteristics and Blood Test Results in COVID-19 Patients," published in the May/June 2020 issue of *Annals of Clinical & Laboratory Science* and retracted in July/August 2020 issue.
35. "Liver impairment associated with disease progression in COVID-19 patients," published April 15, 2020 in *Liver International* and retracted in August/September 2020.
36. "Incidence and mortality of COVID-19 in Iranian multiple sclerosis patients treated with disease-modifying therapies," published September 15, 2020 in *Revue Neurologique* and retracted on October 8, 2020.
37. "Mental health burden for the public affected by the COVID-19 outbreak in China: Who will be the high-risk group?," published April 14, 2020 in *Psychology, Health & Medicine* and retracted on October 23, 2020. Our coverage here.

Misconduct as the main cause for retraction. A descriptive study of retracted publications and their authors



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ABSTRACT

Objective: To analyze the causes of retracted publications and the main characteristics of their authors.

Method: A descriptive cross-sectional study was designed including all retracted publications from January 1st, 2013–December 31st, 2016 indexed in PubMed. The causes of retraction were classified as: data management, authorship issues, plagiarism, unethical research, journal issues, review process, conflict of interest, other causes, and unknown reasons. Then, misbehaviour was classified as misconduct, suspicion of misconduct or no misconduct suspicion.

Results: 1,082 retracted publications were identified. The retraction rate for the period was 2.5 per 10,000 publications. The main cause of retraction was misconduct (65.3%), and the leading reasons were plagiarism, data management and compromise of the review process. The highest proportion of retracted publications corresponded to Iran (15.52 per 10,000), followed by Egypt and China (11.75 and 8.26 per 10,000).

Reasons for retraction and proportion of misconduct by category

Reason of retraction	Articles, n (%)	Misconduct, n (%)	
Plagiarism	354 (32.7)	Yes	354 (100)
		No	0
		Uncertain	0
Data	352 (32.5)	Yes	129 (36.6)
		No	1 (0.3)
		Uncertain	222 (63.1)
Review process compromised	152 (14.1)	Yes	152 (100)
		No	0
		Uncertain	0
Authors	64 (5.9)	Yes	42 (65.6)
		No	0
		Uncertain	22 (34.4)
Journal	47 (4.3)	Yes	0
		No	44 (93.6)
		Uncertain	3 (6.4)
Ethical	23 (2.1)	Yes	19 (82.6)
		No	1 (4.4)
		Uncertain	3 (13.0)
Conflicts of interest	7 (0.7)	Yes	7 (100)
		No	0
		Uncertain	0
Other	54 (5.0)	Yes	4 (7.4)
		No	8 (14.8)
		Uncertain	42 (77.8)
Unknown	29 (2.7)	Yes	0
		No	0
		Uncertain	29 (100)

Proportion of retractions per country of origin (2013–2016)

Country	Total publications	Retractions	Proportion/10,000
Iran	55,407	86	15.52
Egypt	9,358	11	11.75
China	481,888	398	8.26
India	143,884	96	6.67
Malaysia	17,072	6	3.51
Turkey	64,951	21	3.23
Thailand	16,521	5	3.03
Saudi Arabia	20,678	6	2.90
Korea	124,763	33	2.65
Italy	168,109	33	1.96
Singapore	25,477	5	1.96
U.S.A.	816,464	157	1.92
Sweden	63,369	10	1.58
Taiwan	51,895	8	1.54
Spain	112,588	13	1.15
Japan	200,623	23	1.15
Denmark	46,865	5	1.07
Brazil	88,915	9	1.01
Switzerland	69,433	7	1.01
Canada	156,555	14	0.89
U.K.	240,414	21	0.87
Australia	142,701	11	0.77
France	157,316	12	0.76
Germany	222,501	16	0.72
Netherlands	105,487	6	0.57

Review process compromised by country of origin

Country	n (%)
China	114 (75)
Iran	27 (17.7)
India	6 (4)
Malaysia	2 (1.3)
U.S.A.	2 (1.3)
Pakistan	1 (0.7)

Retraction Watch



Type of site	Blog
Available in	English
Owner	Center for Scientific Integrity
URL	retractionwatch.com 
Commercial	No
Launched	2010

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Reason(s) for Retraction: <input type="text"/>		PubMedID: <input type="text"/>	<small>mm/dd/yyyy</small>
Subject(s): <input type="text"/>	Article Type(s): <input type="text"/>	DOI: <input type="text"/>	
Journal: <input type="text"/>		Retraction or Other Notices	
Publisher: <input type="text"/>		From Date: <input type="text"/>	To: <input type="text"/>
Affiliation(s): <input type="text"/>		PubMedID: <input type="text"/>	<small>mm/dd/yyyy</small>
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600 Items Displayed Out of 10711 Item(s) Found					
Associations of IL-8 gene polymorphisms and IL-8 levels with predisposition to age-related macular degeneration: a meta-analysis (BLS) Genetics; (HSC) Medicine - Ophthalmology; <i>Aging Clinical and Experimental Research — Springer</i>	+Euphemisms for Plagiarism +Plagiarism of Article	Jianhui Liu Zhiqing Tian Jinhui Li Guangming Zhao	03/10/2020 32157592 10.1007/s40520-020-01501-7	10/27/2020 33108631 10.1007/s40520-020-01720-y	Meta-Analysis Retraction
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Department of Ophthalmology, Zhuji Affiliated Hospital of Shaoxing University, Zhuji, 311800, Zhejiang, China					
Aplysin enhances temozolomide sensitivity in glioma cells by increasing miR-181 level (BLS) Biochemistry; (BLS) Biology - Cancer; (BLS) Biology - Cellular; (BLS) Genetics; (HSC) Medicine - Neurology; (HSC) Medicine - Oncology; <i>Cancer Chemotherapy and Pharmacology — Springer</i>	+Concerns/Issues About Data +Unreliable Data	Anjing Gong Na Ge Weicheng Yao Luxiang Lu Hui Liang	07/22/2014 25047724 10.1007/s00280-014-2534-5	10/26/2020 33104845 10.1007/s00280-020-04166-1	Research Article Retraction
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