

Ética en la publicación científica: fraude y citación académica. Revistas depredadoras

16-ene-2024

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Facultad de Farmacia, Universidade do Porto

Conflicto de intereses

- **No tengo ninguna remuneración ni financiación por editoriales o sociedades científicas involucradas en la publicación de revistas.**
- **Miembro del Comité Consultivo de Scielo Portugal y de Scielo España.**
- **Miembro del Grupo de editores de revistas de Farmacia Práctica.**

- **Profesor de Farmacología, investigador y autor en información sobre medicamentos para profesionales en la toma de decisiones clínicas.**
- **Editor de revistas científicas desde 1998.**

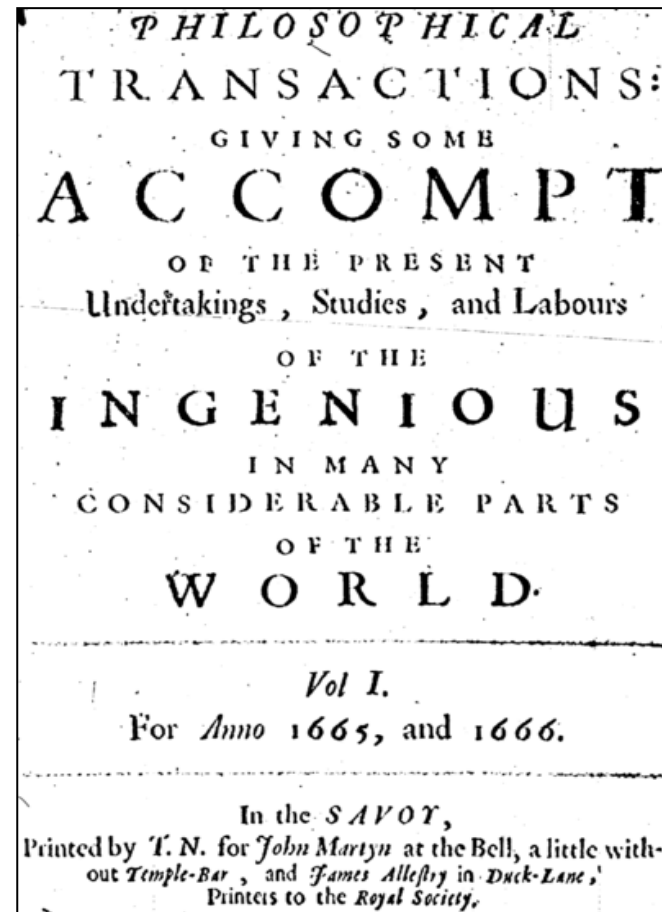
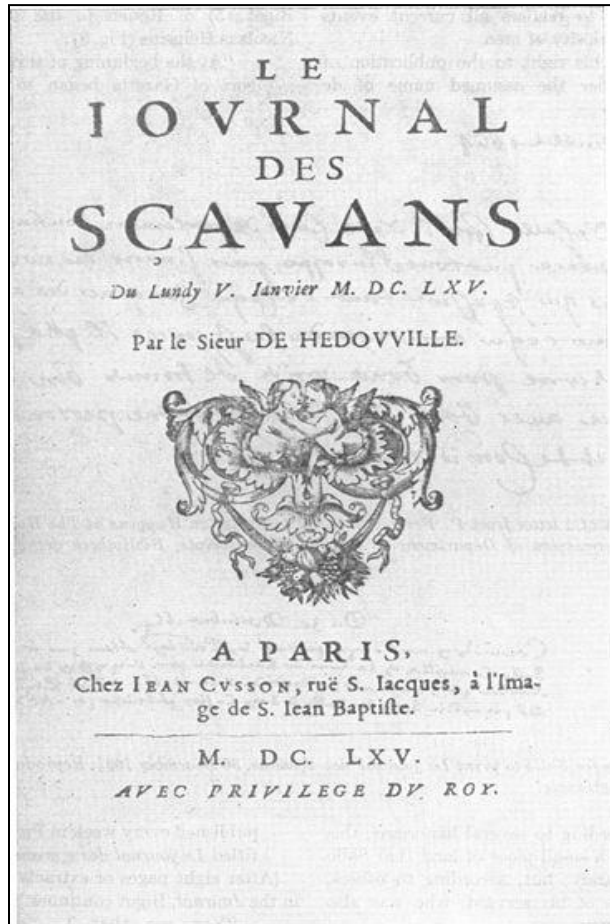
Porque caí yo en esto?

- **Soy farmacéutico.**
- **Los profesionales de salud necesitan formación, pero no llega (avance rapidísimo)**
- **Los profesionales necesitan acceso a mucha información.**
- **En ciencias de la salud, la fuente de información por naturaleza son los artículos científicos.**
- **Se toman decisiones clínicas con base en lo que dicen los artículos científicos.**
- **Cómo confiar en el contenido de un artículo?**

Mi objetivo hoy...

- **“Otra” forma de ver el problema de las revistas depredadoras**

Revistas científicas



The Royal Society authorized Henry Oldenburg to publish at his own expense a monthly collection of scientific papers communicated to him either by members of the society or by foreign scientists.

- Journal des Sçavans (5-Ene-1665)
- Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society (6-Marzo-1665)

Philosophical Transactions

- The aim of the new publication [Philosophical Transactions] was to create a public record of original contributions to knowledge and to encourage scientists to “speak” directly to one another.
- By providing intellectual credit publicly for innovative claims in natural philosophy, the journal encouraged scientists to disclose knowledge that they might otherwise have kept secret.

We publish to disseminate scientific findings and knowledge

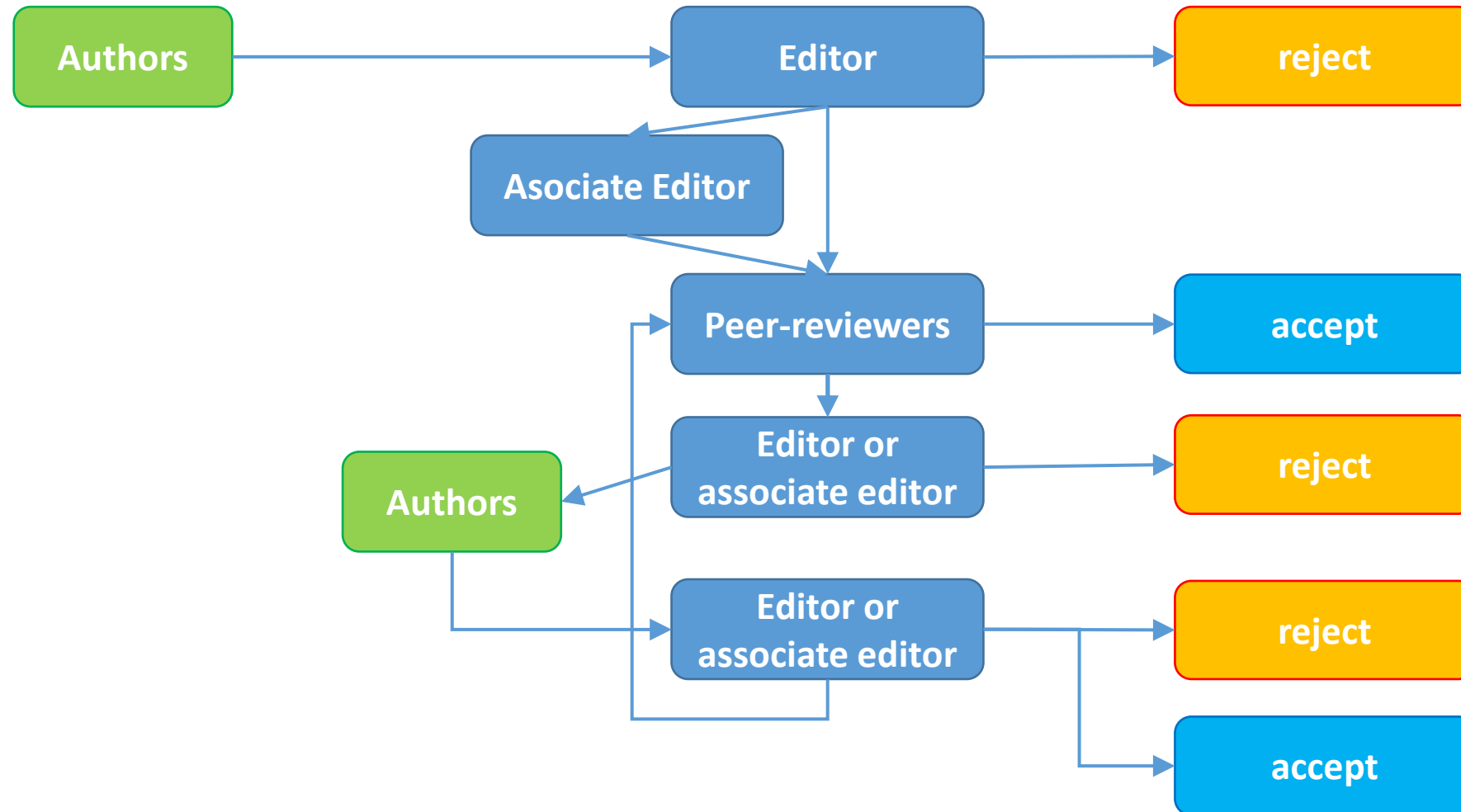
Philosophical Transactions

- The Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society created a sense of competition among scientists to be the first to publish a new scientific finding, an incentive that is continued in modern scientific journals.
- If the journal is a prominent one, publication endows the author with an extra measure of prestige.

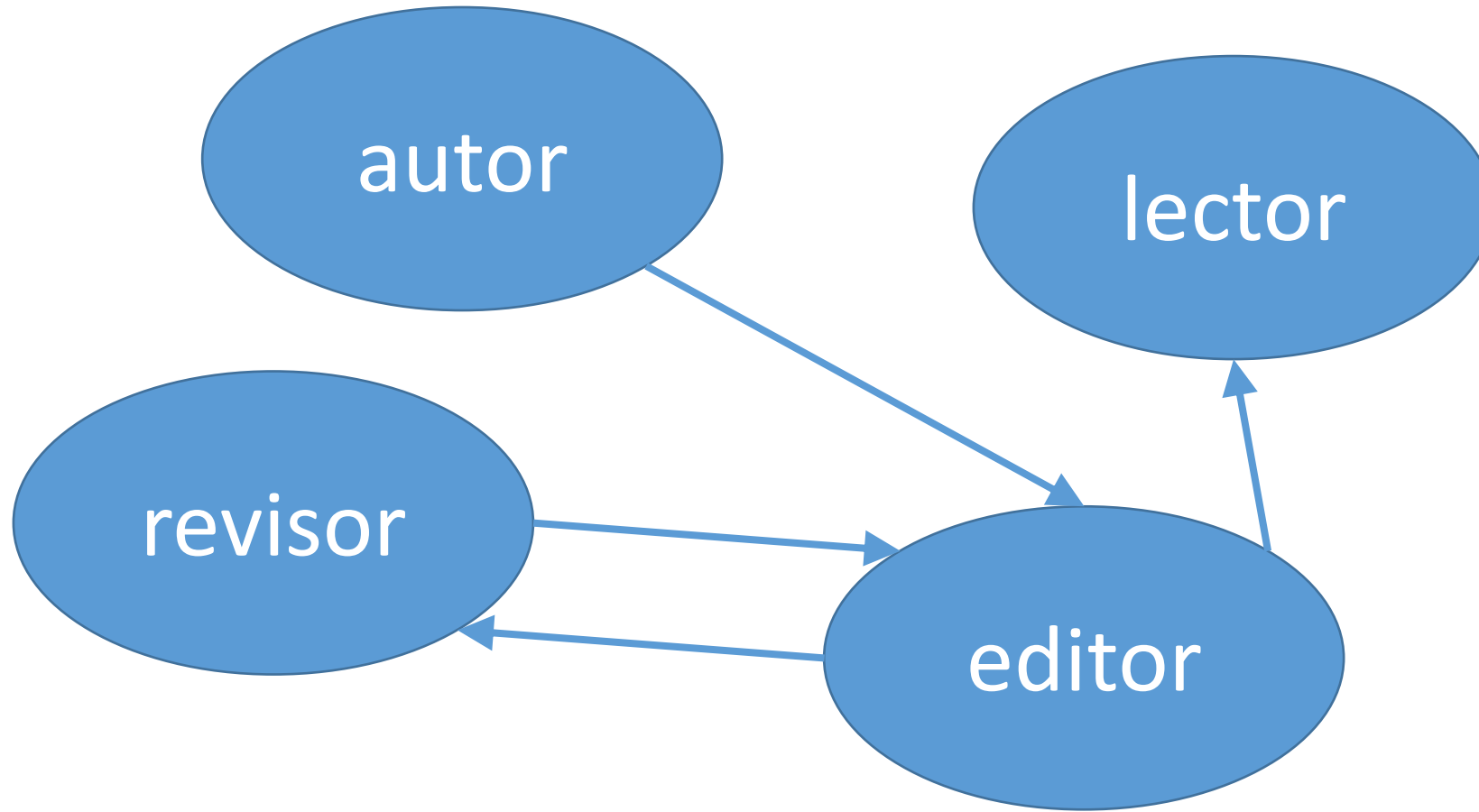
So, we publish to beat the others !!!!

Volveré a este punto para una root cause analysis

Proceso editorial: peer review



Proceso editorial: peer review



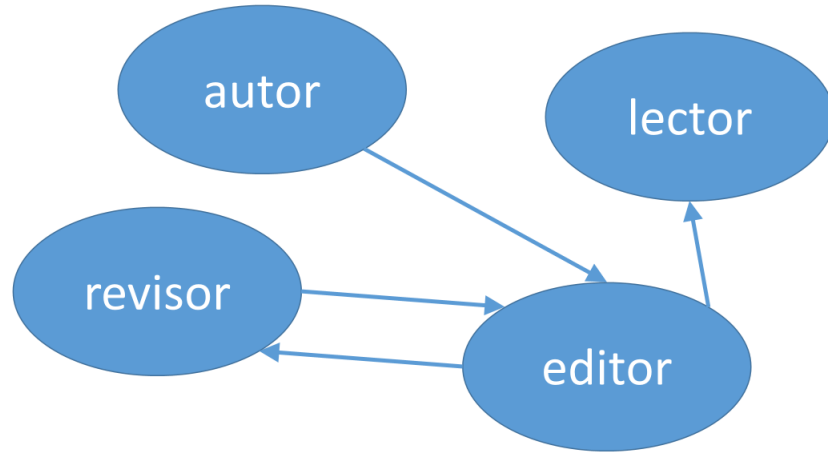
Cuatro que son uno sólo

Proceso editorial: hay otros



Money makes the world go arround...

Proceso editorial: peer review



Cuatro que son uno sólo

Investigadores

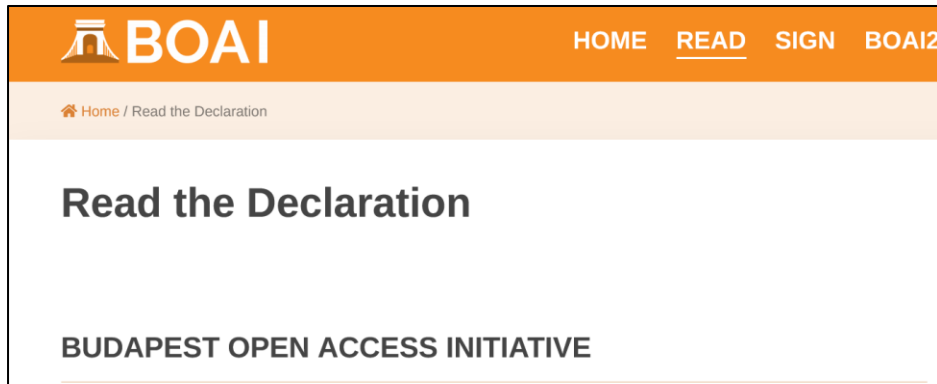
journal subscriptions

Otros

Proceso editorial: hay otros



La solución (o no?)



BOAI HOME READ SIGN BOAI2

Home / Read the Declaration

Read the Declaration

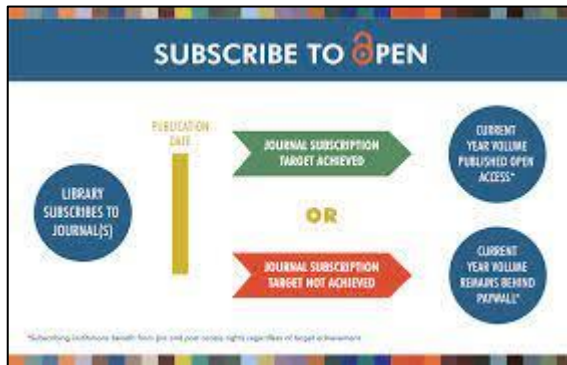
BUDAPEST OPEN ACCESS INITIATIVE

February 14, 2002



An old tradition
good. The o
research in scholar
technology is the in
the peer-reviewed j
scholars, teachers,
accelerate research
rich, make this litera
intellectual convers

An old tradition and a new technology have converged to make possible an unprecedented public good. The old tradition is the willingness of scientists and scholars to publish the fruits of their research in scholarly journals without payment, for the sake of inquiry and knowledge. The new technology is the internet. The public good they make possible is the world-wide electronic distribution of the peer-reviewed journal literature and completely free and unrestricted access to it by all scientists, scholars, teachers, students, and other curious minds. Removing access barriers to this literature will accelerate research, enrich education, share the learning of the rich with the poor and the poor with the rich, make this literature as useful as it can be, and lay the foundation for uniting humanity in a common intellectual conversation and quest for knowledge.



PART-4

Open Access Journal Vs Subscription-based Journal, which one is better?

For More information visit: <https://apniphysics.com>



How to write a scientific paper?

Open Access vs. Subscription journals

www.gutenberg.org

<https://vimeo.com/AgeMethod>



UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG

Right to Research
 Subscription-based vs Open Access Journals

Pavlinka Kovatcheva, Sciences Librarian
 University of Johannesburg
 E-mail: pkovatcheva@uj.ac.za
 Open Access Week @ WITs, 21 Oct 2010

PROFESSIONAL & ACADEMIC ENGLISH EDITING SERVICES

Open access journals compared to subscription journals in scholarly publishing

OPEN ACCESS VS SUBSCRIPTION JOURNALS

Springer

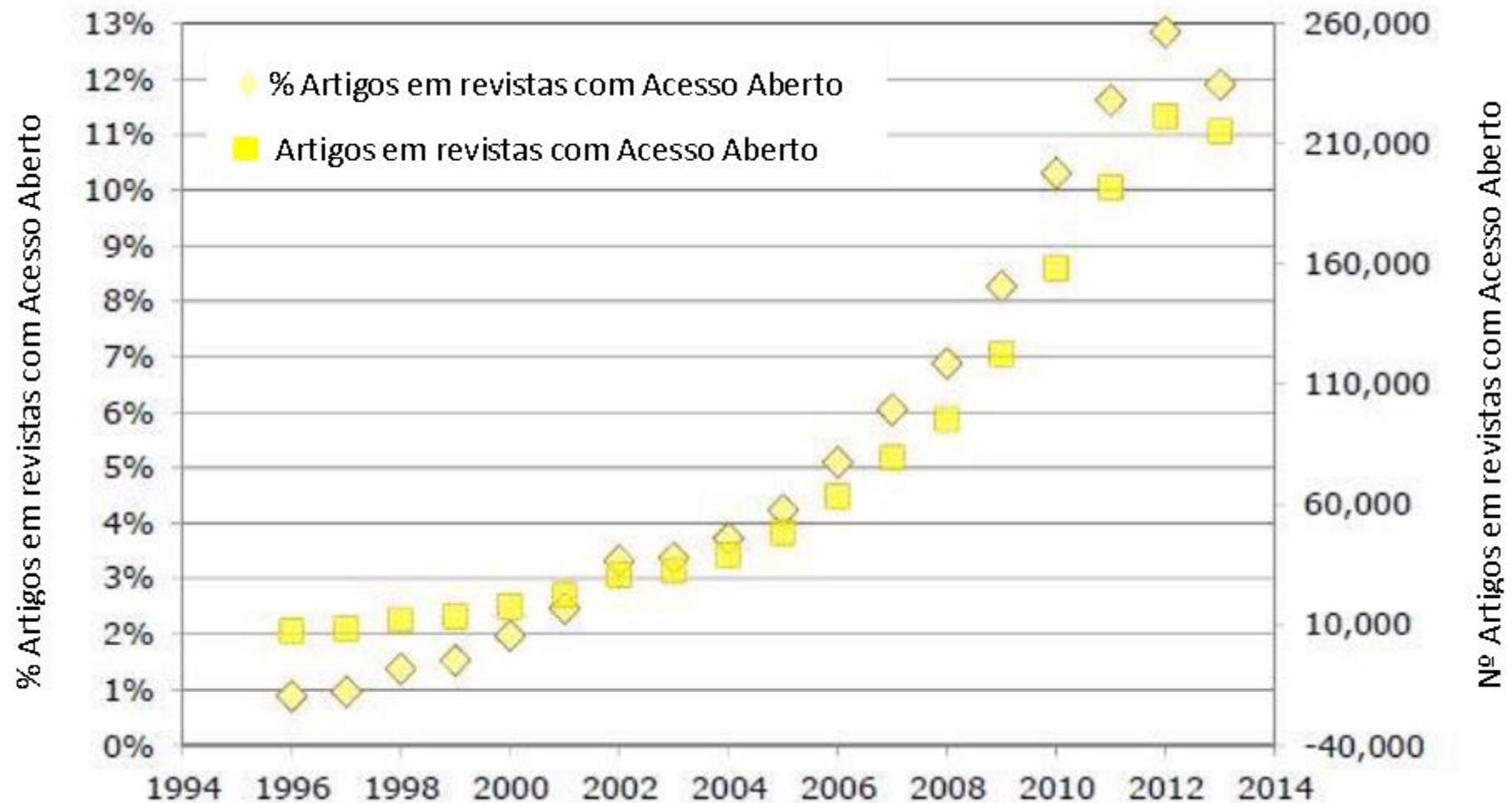
HOW TO REFINE JOURNAL RECOMMENDATIONS?

Copyright Differences Between Open Access and Subscription Articles

www.ilovephd.com

IG/love_phd FB/lovePHD.ILP TW/ilovephd

Implementación del acceso abierto



Lopez da Fonseca I. Acesso Aberto: Modelos, Políticas e Custos de Acesso. Lisboa: FCT; 2017.

Citando a Archambault, E., Amyot, D., Deschamps, P., Nicol, A., Provencher, F., Rebut, L. & Roberge, G. (2014b) Proportion of open access papers published in peer-reviewed journals at the european and world levels 1996–2013.

Tipos de revistas



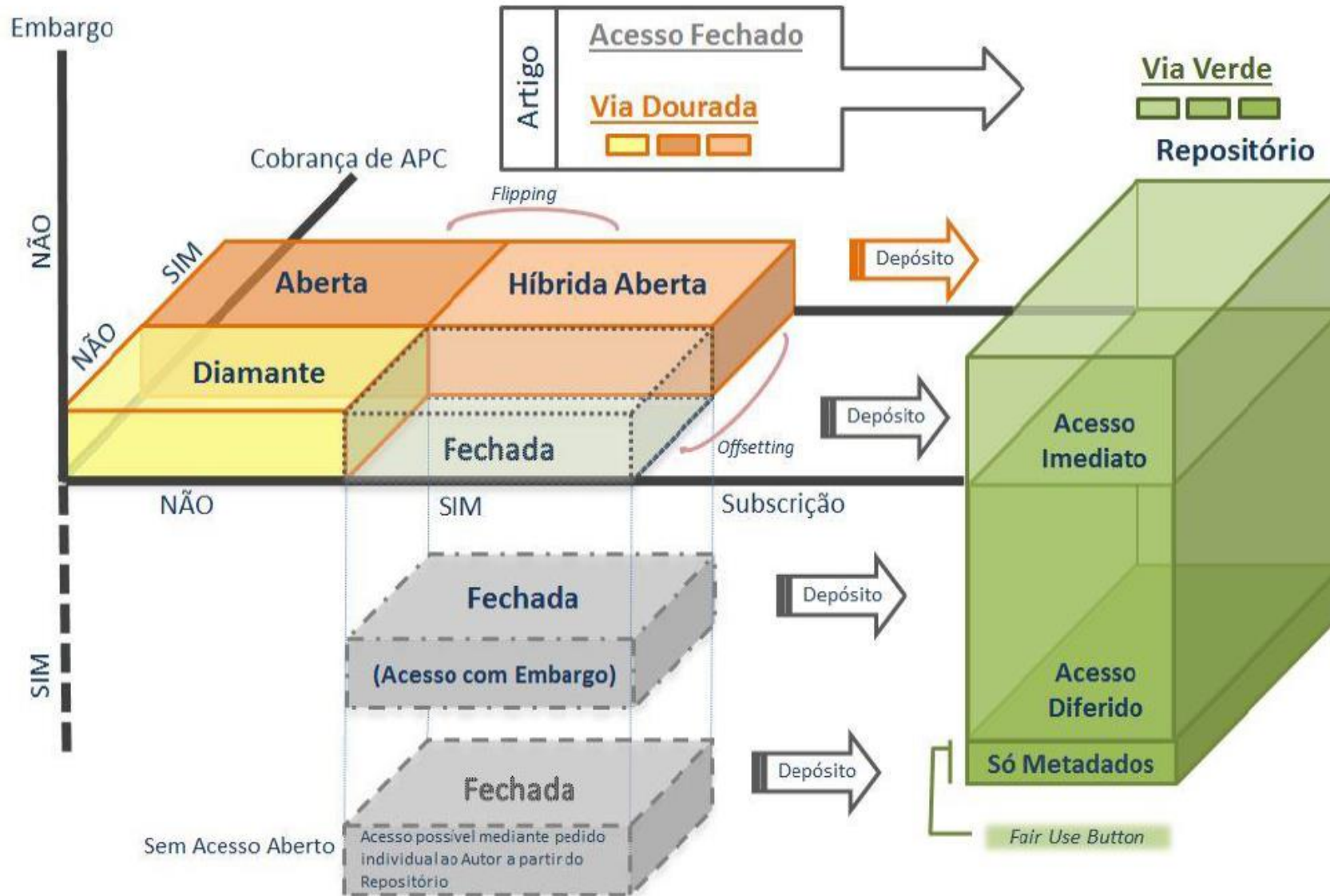
Open access
 hybrid
 Subscription

Unpaywalled
 Paywalled

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| Gratis journals: no one pays | Scholarly journals supported by societies or institutions that work “for the sake of inquiry and knowledge” and make their contents immediately and freely available. | |
| Paid journals: someone pays | Readers pay | Traditional subscription journals, paid by individuals, institutions or consortia. These journals can keep restricted access either indefinitely or only for a pre-specified period. |
| | Authors pay | Journals with free access to their contents, previously granted by a fee paid by the authors or by the authors’ institutions. |

Figure 1. A clearer terminology for the different publishing systems regarding to payments.

Tipos de revistas (acesso)



MeSH

MeSH ▾

[Limits](#) [Advanced](#)

Full ▾

Send to: ▾

Open Access Publishing

Agreement in which author(s) and copyright holder(s) grant(s) to all users a free, irrevocable, worldwide, perpetual right of access to, and a license to copy, use, distribute, transmit and display the work publicly and to make and distribute derivative works, in any digital medium for any responsible purpose, subject to proper attribution of authorship, as well as the right to make small numbers of printed copies for their personal use. A complete version of the work and all supplemental materials, including a copy of the permission as stated above, in a suitable standard electronic format is deposited immediately upon initial publication in at least one online repository that is supported by an academic institution, scholarly society, government agency, or other well-established organization that seeks to enable open access, unrestricted distribution, interoperability, and long-term archiving. (from Bethesda Statement on Open Access Publishing)

Year introduced: 2016

PubMed search builder options

[Subheadings:](#)

MeSH

MeSH ▾

article processing charges



Search

[Create alert](#) [Limits](#) [Advanced](#)

 No items found.



"open access"[TIAB]



Search

Advanced Create alert Create RSS

User Guide

Save Email Send to

Sort by: Most recent

Display options

MY NCBI FILTERS

11,496 results

Page 1 of 1,150

RESULTS BY YEAR



TEXT AVAILABILITY

A Radiomic "Warning-Sign" of Progression on Brain MRI in Individuals with MS.

1 Kelly BS, Mathur P, McGuinness G, Dillon H, Lee EH, Yeom KW, Lawlor A, Killeen RP.

Cite AJNR Am J Neuroradiol. 2024 Jan 12. doi: 10.3174/ajnr.A8104. Online ahead of print.

PMID: 38216299

Share

Non-pharmacological interventions to support coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) patient recovery following discharge: protocol for a systematic review.

2 Billard JN, Wells R, Farrell A, Curran JA, Sheppard G.



"article processing charges"[TIAB]



Search

Advanced Create alert Create RSS

User Guide

Save Email Send to

Sort by: Most recent

Display options

MY NCBI FILTERS

115 results

Page 1 of 12

RESULTS BY YEAR



TEXT AVAILABILITY

Relationships among cost, citation, and access in journal publishing by an ecology and evolutionary biology department at a U.S. university.

1 Peterson AT, Cobos ME, Sikes B, Soberon J, Osorio-Olvera L, Bolick J, Emmett A.

Cite PeerJ. 2024 Jan 4;12:e16514. doi: 10.7717/peerj.16514. eCollection 2024.

Share

PMID: 38188154 Free PMC article.

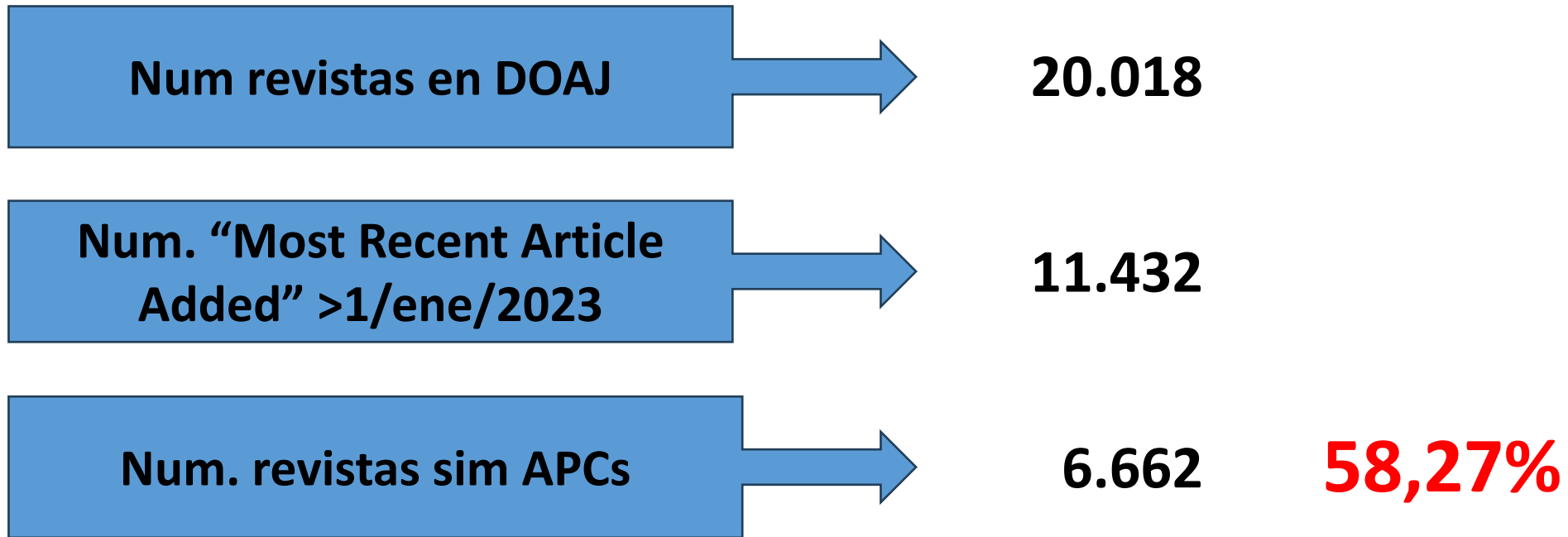
Trends in reader access and article processing charges among urology journals: A systematic review.

2 Uzun H, Dil E, Akça G, Özşagır YÖ, Sönmez B, Orman E.

Revistas con y sin APCs

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| Gratis journals: no one pays | Scholarly journals supported by societies or institutions that work “for the sake of inquiry and knowledge” and make their contents immediately and freely available. | |
| Paid journals: someone pays | Readers pay | Traditional subscription journals, paid by individuals, institutions or consortia. These journals can keep restricted access either indefinitely or only for a pre-specified period. |
| | Authors pay | Journals with free access to their contents, previously granted by a fee paid by the authors or by the authors’ institutions. |

Figure 1. A clearer terminology for the different publishing systems regarding to payments.



Quien soporta la revista?

- ***For profit***

- **Crear riqueza**

- **Maximizar el precio de la acción.**
 - **Maximizar la cifra de negocio.**
 - **Maximizar el beneficio.**

- ***Non-for profit***

- **“for the sake of inquiry and knowledge”.**

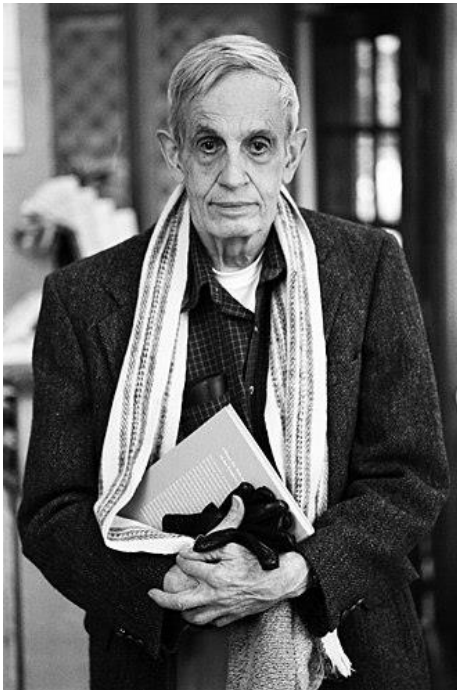
Non-for profit (diamante)

TWO-PERSON COOPERATIVE GAMES¹

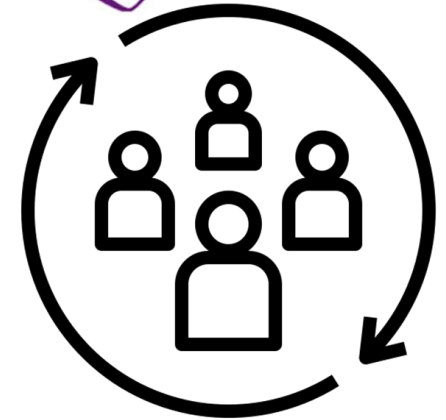
BY JOHN NASH

In this paper, the author extends his previous treatment of "The Bargaining Problem" to a wider class of situations in which threats can play a role. A new approach is introduced involving the elaboration of the threat concept.

Nash J. Two-person cooperative games. *Econometrica*, 1953;21(1):128-140.

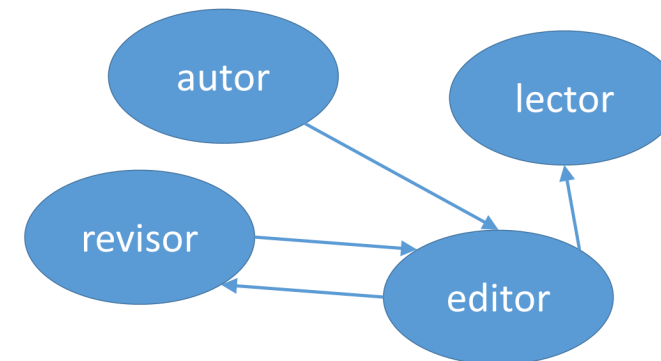


CORPORATE
RESPONSIBILITY



SOCIAL
RESPONSIBILITY

Proceso editorial: peer review



Cuatro que son uno sólo

Fernandez-Llimos F. Collaborative publishing: the difference between 'gratis journals' and 'open access journals'. *Pharm Pract (Granada)*. 2015;13(1):593.

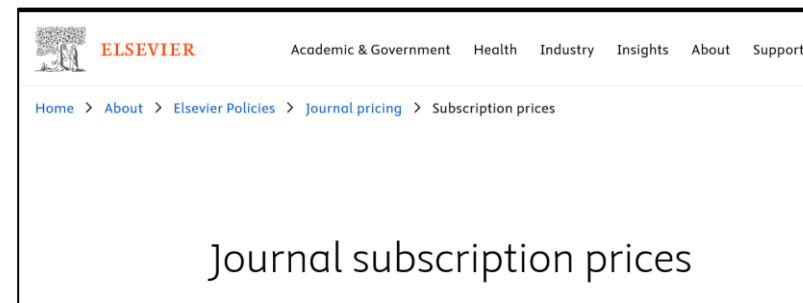
For profit

Electronic Subscription Prices 2024 for Academic Customers Start at*

| Product Line | Issues P/A | EUR | |
|---|------------|-----|----|
| Clinical Microbiology Newsletter | 24 | 649 | 27 |
| IRBM News | 6 | 129 | 22 |
| Journal of Cardiology Cases | 12 | 315 | 26 |
| Journal of Clinical Orthopaedics and Trauma | 12 | 220 | 18 |
| Journal of Orthopaedics | 12 | 193 | 16 |
| Materials Today: Proceedings | 24 | 389 | 16 |
| Rangelands | 6 | 162 | 27 |

*Academic Electronic Prices are based on research intensity and size. Price shown is for a small acad

The currency in which you pay is determined by the send-to-address of your institute. You can cont



Electronic Subscription Prices 2024 for Academic Customers Start at*

| Product Line | Issues P/A | EUR | |
|--|------------|--------|-------|
| Accounting, Organizations and Society | 2 | 2,482 | 1,241 |
| Biomaterials | 12 | 14,045 | 1,170 |
| Food and Humanity | 2 | 2,338 | 1,169 |
| Journal of Catalysis | 12 | 16,156 | 1,346 |
| Journal of Solid State Chemistry | 12 | 16,494 | 1,375 |
| Molecular and Biochemical Parasitology | 1 | 2,939 | 2,939 |

*Academic Electronic Prices are based on research intensity and size. Price shown is for a small acad

The currency in which you pay is determined by the send-to-address of your institute. You can cont

Otros for profit



(\$30,000–40,000) per paper. Many publishers say they cannot estimate what their per-paper costs are because article publishing is entangled with other activities. (*Science*, for example, says that it cannot break down its per-paper costs; and that subscriptions also pay for activities of the journal's society, the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Washington DC.)

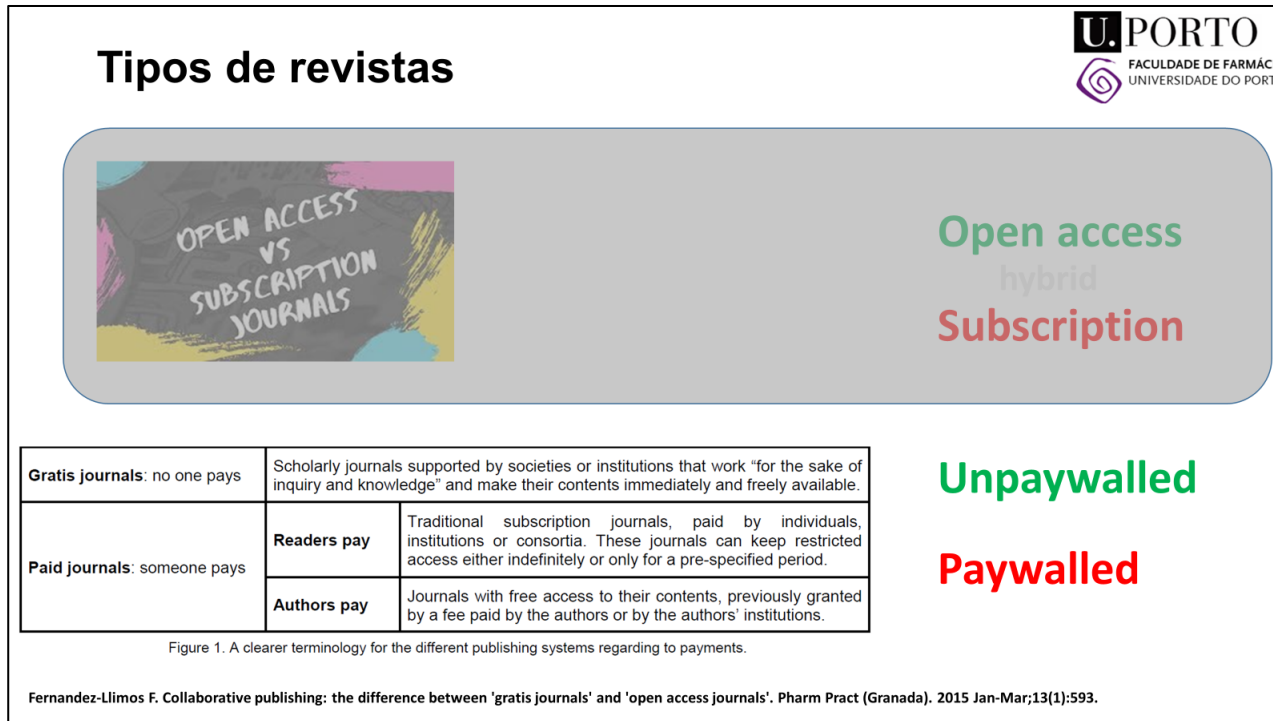
a. **Scientific publications** that include, among others, peer-reviewed journal articles and books, research reports and conference papers. Scientific publications may be disseminated by publishers on open access online publishing platforms and/or deposited and made immediately accessible in open online repositories upon publication, that are supported and maintained by an academic institution, scholarly society, government agency or other well-established not-for-profit organization devoted to common good that enables open access, unrestricted distribution, interoperability and long-term digital preservation and archiving. Scientific outputs licensed or dedicated to the public domain should be deposited in a suitable open repository, following appropriate technical standards that allow them to be properly linked to publications.



Scientific publications may be disseminated by publishers on open access online publishing platforms and/or deposited and made immediately accessible in open online repositories upon publication, that are supported and maintained by an academic institution, scholarly society, government agency or other well-established not-for-profit organization devoted to common good that enables open access, unrestricted distribution, interoperability and long-term digital preservation and archiving. Scientific outputs licensed or dedicated to the public domain should be deposited in a suitable open repository, following appropriate technical standards that allow them to be properly linked to publications.

A paywalled method of publication, where immediate access to scientific publications is only granted in exchange for payment, is not aligned with the present Recommendation. Any transfer of rights to minimize opportunities to do otherwise should not restrict the

Cual es verdadera ciencia abierta?



Wall = muro!!!

Paywall = muro que sólo podremos saltar si pagamos!!!

A solução (ou não?)



The screenshot shows the BOAI website header with navigation links: HOME, READ, SIGN, BOAI2. Below the header is a breadcrumb trail: Home / Read the Declaration. The main heading is 'Read the Declaration'. Underneath is the title 'BUDAPEST OPEN ACCESS INITIATIVE'. The main text begins with a large 'A' and describes the convergence of old traditions and new technology to make possible an unprecedented public good.

February 14, 2002

February 14, 2002

Budapest, Hungary

Leslie Chan: *Bioline International*

Darius Cuplinskas: *Director, Information Program* **Open Society Institute**

Michael Eisen: **Public Library of Science**

Fred Friend: *Director Scholarly Communication, University College London*

Yana Genova: *Next Page Foundation*

Jean-Claude Guédon: *University of Montreal*

Melissa Hagemann: *Program Officer, Information Program* **Open Society Institute**

Stevan Harnad: *Professor of Cognitive Science, University of Southampton, Université du Québec a Montreal*

Rick Johnson: *Director, Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition (SPARC)*

Rima Kupryte: **Open Society Institute**

Manfredi La Manna: *Electronic Society for Social Scientists*

István Rév: **Open Society Institute, Open Society Archives**

Monika Segbert: *eIFL Project consultant*

Sidnei de Souza: *Informatics Director at CRIA, Bioline International*

Peter Suber: *Professor of Philosophy, Earlham College & The Free Online Scholarship Newsletter*

Jan Velterop: **Publisher, BioMed Central**

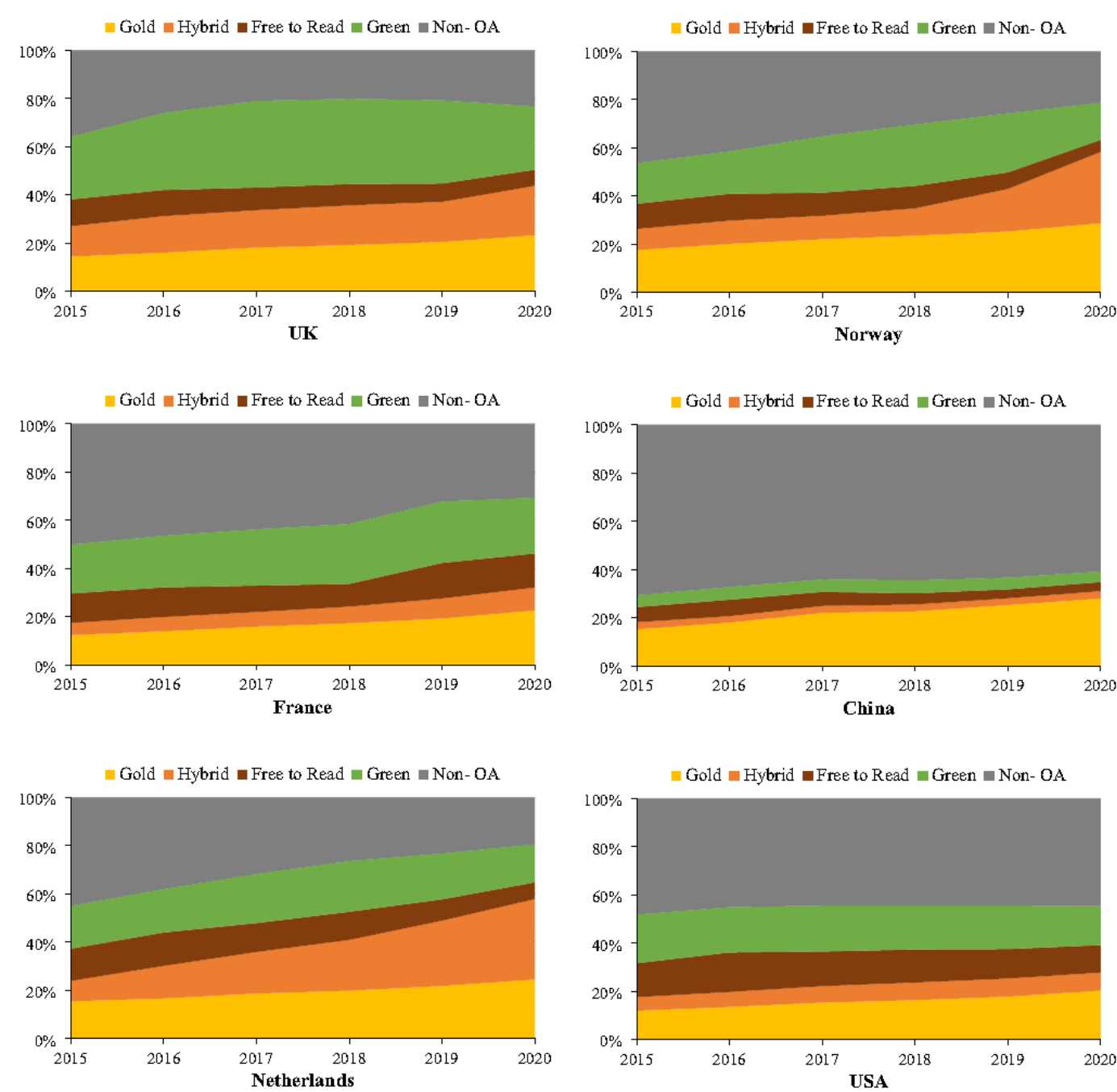


Fig. 2 The relative shares of five types of OA research articles in the six countries (2015–2020)

Costes de los APCs

Table 4 The estimated APC expenses in million USD per country (2015–2020)

| Country | Gold | | Hybrid | | Total- APC (million USD) |
|-------------|----------------|----------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Avg.-APC (USD) | Total-APC (million USD) | Avg.-APC (USD) | Total-APC (million USD) | |
| UK | 2454/2552 | 235 | 3657 | 374 | 609 |
| France | 2395/2504 | 127 | 3579 | 49 | 176 |
| Netherlands | 2392/2477 | 84 | 3554 | 163 | 247 |
| Norway | 2313/2380 | 34 | 3427 | 35 | 69 |
| China | 2272/2324 | 1183 | 3048 | 172 | 1355 |
| USA | 2425/2503 | 757 | 3374 | 411 | 1168 |

Nuestro estudio

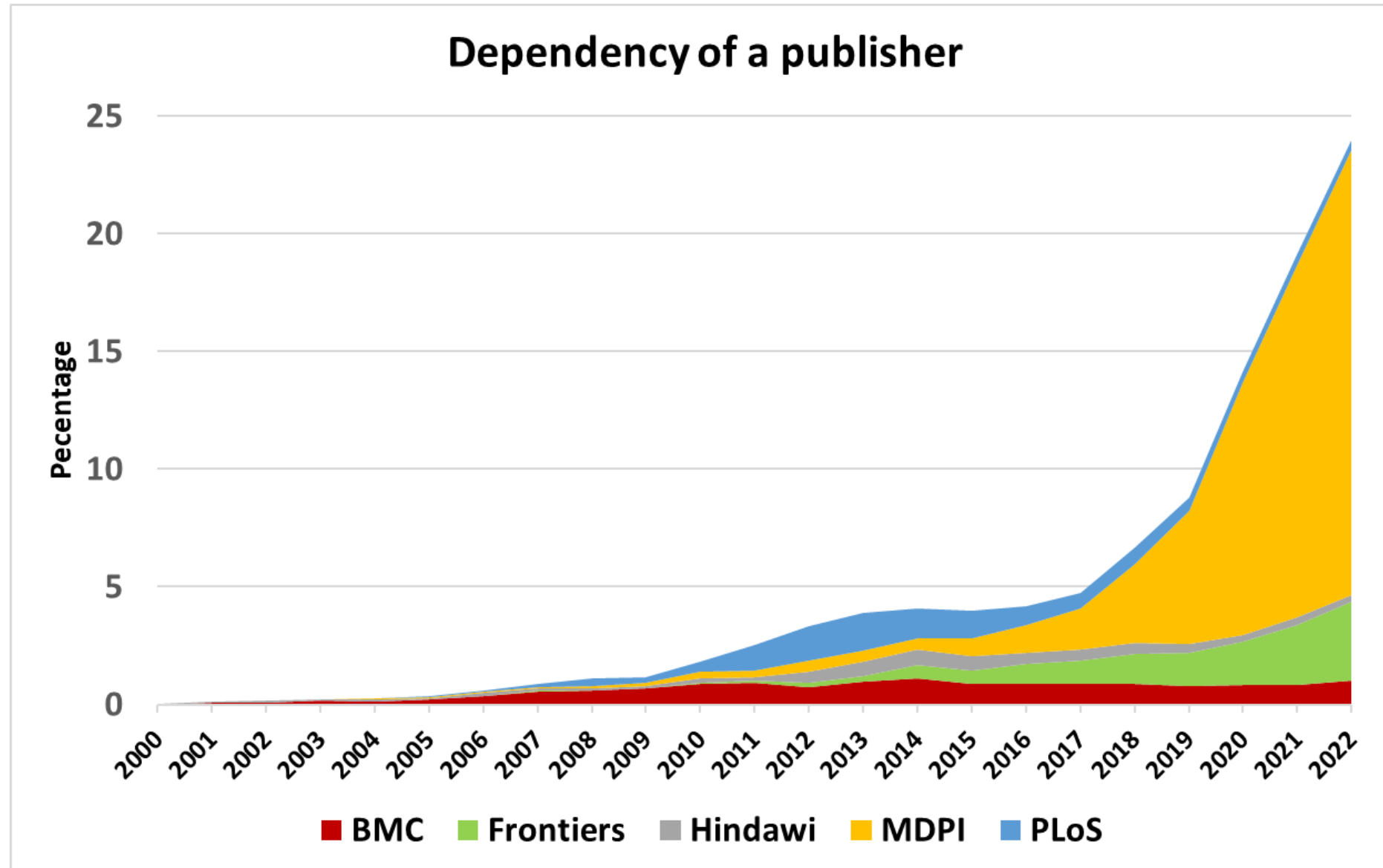
- **Artículos publicados entre 2000 y 2022,**
- **Indexados na Web of Science,**
- **Un autor con afiliación portuguesa,**
- **En revistas de uno de los 5 mayores editoras de revistas con APCs (BMC, Frontiers, Hindawi, MDPI, PLoS).**

- **Como referencia: total de artículos publicados en esas fechas indexados en WoS con un autor con afiliación portuguesa.**

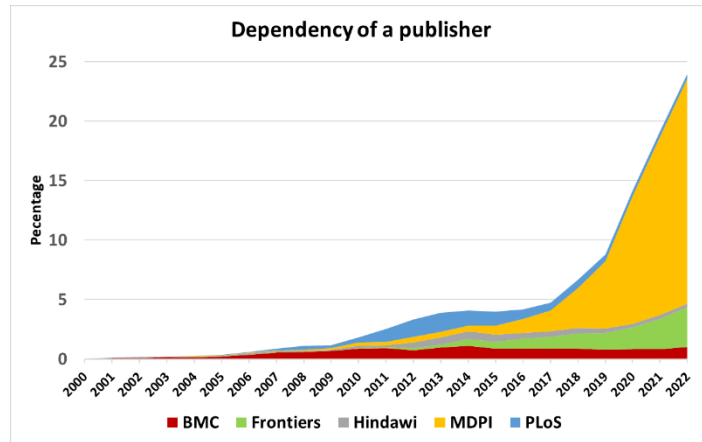
Nuestro estudio

- **30,691 records published in 663 journals**
 - 3,202 from BMC journals in 210 journals,
 - 4,252 from Frontiers in 66 journals,
 - 1,448 from Hindawi in 172 journals,
 - 19,043 from MDPI in 209 journals,
 - 2,746 from PLoS in 6 journals.
- **219,024 authors (mean of 7.1 authors per document)**
 - 42,122 affiliations
 - 73 different Portuguese institutions grouped in 52 major institutions.
- **The mean weight of Portuguese affiliation per document was 43.6%:**
 - 33.2% (SD 28.5) in BMC,
 - 34.0% (SD 27.4) in PLoS,
 - 39.0% (SD 30.3) in Frontiers,
 - 42.3% (SD 31.0) in Hindawi,
 - 47.8% (SD 30.9) in MDPI.

Nuestro estudio



Nuestro estudio

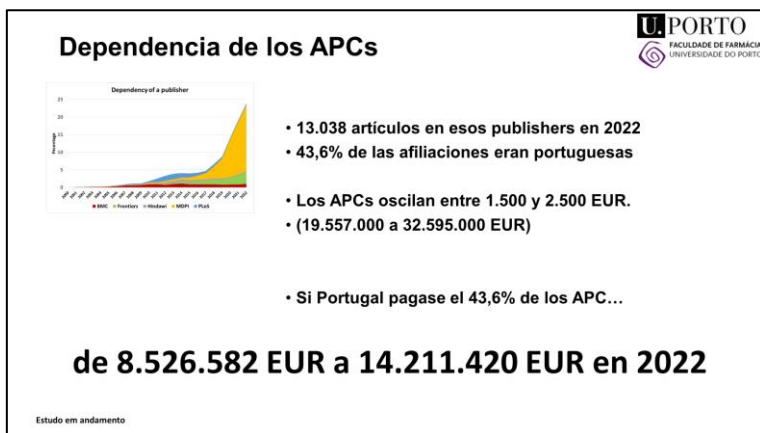


- 13.038 artículos en esos publishers en 2022
- 43,6% de las afiliaciones eran portuguesas
- Los APCs oscilan entre 1.500 y 2.500 EUR.
- (19.557.000 a 32.595.000 EUR)
- Si Portugal pagase el 43,6% de los APC...

de 8.526.582 EUR a 14.211.420 EUR en 2022

Y, esto es mucho?

- 2446 nuevas becas de doctorado de la FCT en 2022.
- Valor becas de doctorado : 1.144, 64 EUR
- ...
- 2.799.789 EUR en nuevas becas de doctorado



- “Actualmente, la FCT tiene más de 7000 becas de doctorado em curso”
- Valor becas de doctorado : 1.144, 64 EUR
- ...
- 8.012.480 EUR en todas las becas de doctorado

Costes de los APCs



Council of the
European Union

Brussels, 23 May 2023
(OR. en)

9616/23

RECH 190
EDUC 169
PI 77
DIGIT 96

OUTCOME OF PROCEEDINGS

From: General Secretariat of the Council
On: 23 May 2023
To: Delegations
No. prev. doc.: 8827/23
Subject: High-quality, transparent, open, trustworthy publishing
- Council conclusions (approved on 23 May 2023)

Way forward

Framework conditions

11. ENCOURAGES Member States and the Commission to step up support to the development of aligned institutional and funding policies and strategies regarding not-for-profit open access multi-format scholarly publishing models in Europe with no costs for authors or readers, and to set and implement roadmaps or action plans for a significant expansion of such publishing models;

**Si fuese necessário, pagamos,
pero...**

como distinguimos
el trigo de la paja?

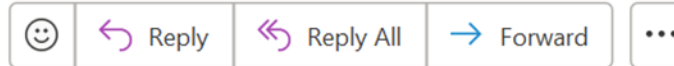
Invitación

SPAM Community Health: Publicize your Research Work




Editor-Family Medicine and Community Health

To Fernando Fernandez-Llimos



Sat 13/01/2024 02:55

 If there are problems with how this message is displayed, click here to view it in a web browser.

[Unsubscribe](#)

[+ Get more add-ins](#)

Dear Dr. Fernandez-Llimos Fernando,

We value your outstanding contribution to the Scientific Community in the field of **Family Medicine**. We have gone through your research profile and found that it is very innovative and interesting.

The goal of the **SMP Family Medicine and Primary Care** is to publish the most recent results in the development of **Family Medicine** and **Community Health**.

Please click on the link below for submission details

<https://www.scimedpress.com/submit-manuscript.php?journal=1>

Thank you for your consideration, and I look forward to work with you soon.

Sincerely,

Mike Jones


SMP Family Medicine and Primary Care

SciMed Press






You are receiving this email because you have contributed to the scholarly field of science. If you prefer not to receive future updates, [select the link to opt out.](#)


Invitación

fllimos@ff.up.pt | IAST

 research.invitation@mailier.submitmanu.org on
To Fernando Fernandez-Llimos

Sat 13/01/2024 04:14

  Reply  Reply All  Forward 

 If there are problems with how this message is displayed, click here to view it in a web browser.
Click here to download pictures. To help protect your privacy, Outlook prevented automatic download of some pictures in this message.

[Unsubscribe](#) [Action Items](#) [+ Get more add-ins](#)

Dear Fernandez-Llimos F,

We have genuinely emailed you quite a lot of times but received no response, so we'd like to try once more as courtesy.

The most recent issue (New Edition) is missing one article. Could you please aid us by putting forward an article to this edition of the **Innovations in Aerospace Science and Technology** before **January 29, 2024**?

Please send in a research paper, review paper, mini-review, or case study. We believe that a two-page paper will not be too time-consuming for someone of your calibre if you have short notice.

We are confident that you will always be available to help us.

Our Sincere Request: Please acknowledge this invitation within 24 hours.

Regards,

Michael J

|EID1060-IAST|

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Error de concepto

Depredadoras

No depredadoras



Muy depredadoras

Nada depredadoras



Revistas depredadoras, cuales?

Setting the agenda in research
Comment



Predatory journals: no definition, no defence

Agnes Grudniewicz, David Hoher, Kelly D. Cobay and Zsófia Csizmadia

Leading scholars and publishers from ten countries have agreed a definition of predatory publishing that can protect scholarship. It took 12 hours of discussion, 18 questions and 3 rounds to reach.

When Jane* turned to alternative medicine, she had already exhausted radiotherapy chemotherapy and other standard treatments for breast cancer. Her alternative medicine practitioner shared an article about a rapy in viking vitamin in fish oils. To her mind her practitioner's use seemed to be subtle to grounds for hope. But when Jane showed the article to her son-in-law (one of the authors of this Comment), he realized it came from a predatory journal – meaning its promise was doubtful and its validity unlikely to have been vetted.

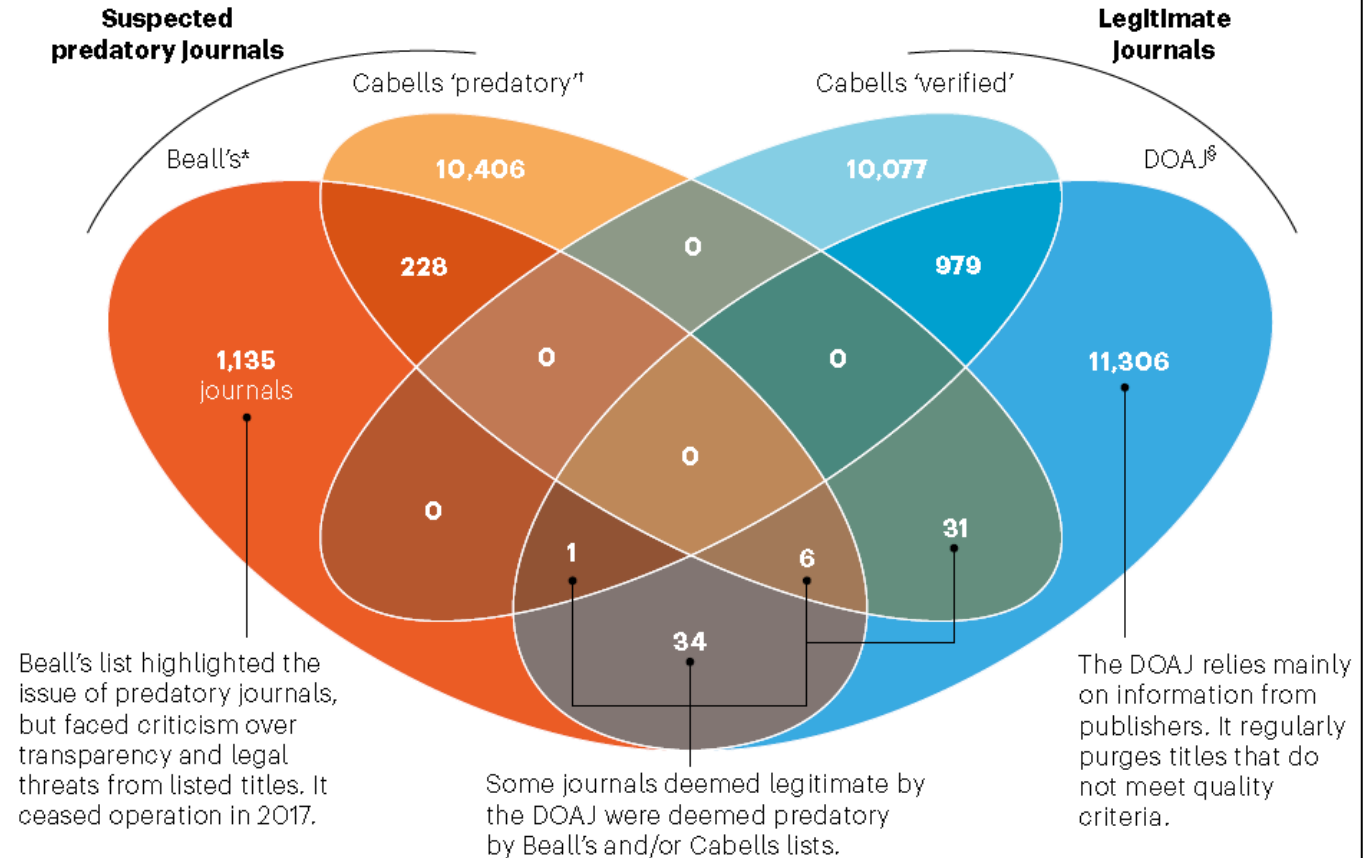
Predatory journals are a global threat. They accept articles for publication – along with authors' fees – without performing promised quality checks for issues such as plagiarism or ethical approval. Their readers are not the only victims. Many researchers have been duped into submitting to predatory journals, in which the work can be overlooked. One study that focused on 46,000 research papers in Italy found that about 30% of them were published in predatory journals. A separate analysis suggests predatory publishers collect millions of dollars in publication fees that are ultimately paid out by funders such as the US National Institutes of Health (NIH).

One barrier to combating predatory publishing is, in our view, the lack of an agreed definition. By analogy, consider the criteria for deciding whether an abnormal bulge in the torso, the largest artery in the body, could be deemed an aneurysm – a dangerous

210 | Nature | Vol 576 | 12 December 2019

NO LIST TO RULE THEM ALL

Assessments of which journals are likely to be predatory or legitimate do not tally, and titles can appear in both categories. There is no way to know which journals were considered for a list but left off, or which were not considered.

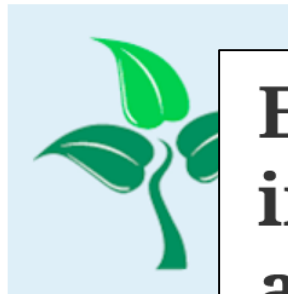


*Informally assessed by University of Colorado Denver librarian Jeffrey Beall in ~2008-17; †Pay-to-access lists from Cabells, a scholarly analytics company; ‡The Directory of Open Access Journals, a community-curated list requiring journal best practices such as peer review and statements on author fees and licensing.

Exclusive: MDPI journal undergoing reevaluation at Scopus, indexing on hold

2-ene-2024

Elsevier's Scopus database has paused indexing content from *Sustainability*, an MDPI journal, while it reevaluates whether to include the title, Retraction Watch has learned.



<https://retractionwatch.com/2024/01/02/exclusive-mdpi-journal-undergoing-reevaluation-at-scopus-indexing-on-hold/>

5-ene-2024

Elsevier's Scopus to continue indexing MDPI's Sustainability after reevaluation

Scopus has completed its reevaluation of MDPI's journal *Sustainability* and will continue to index the title, according to the publisher.




As Retraction Watch previously reported, Scopus, a

<https://retractionwatch.com/2024/01/05/elseviers-scopus-to-continue-indexing-mdpis-sustainability-after-reevaluation/>

Revistas depredadoras, cuáles?

Setting the agenda in research

Comment



Predatory journals: no definition, no defence

Agnes Grudniewicz, David Hoher, Kelly D. Cobey and Zsófia Csizmadia

Leading scholars and publishers from ten countries have agreed a definition of predatory publishing that can protect scholarship. It took 12 hours of discussion, 18 questions and 3 rounds to reach.

When Jane turned to alternative medicine, she had already exhausted radiotherapy, chemotherapy and other standard treatments for breast cancer. Her alternative medicine practitioner shared an article about a rapy in viking vitamin in fish oils. To her mind her practitioner, it seemed to be a sure bet to ground for hope. But when Jane showed the article to her son-in-law (one of the authors of this Comment), he realized it came from a predatory journal – meaning its promise was doubtful and its validity unlikely to have been vetted.

Predatory journals are a global threat. They accept articles for publication – along with authors' fees – without performing promised quality checks for issues such as plagiarism or ethical approval. Many readers are not the only victims. Many researchers have been duped into submitting to predatory journals, in which the work can be overlooked. One study that focused on 4,000 researchers based in Italy found that about 5% of them might have used such outlets. A separate analysis suggests predatory publishers collect millions of dollars in publication fees that are ultimately paid out by funders such as the US National Institutes of Health (NIH).

One barrier to combating predatory publishing is, in our view, the lack of an agreed definition. By analogy, consider the criteria for deciding whether an abdominal bulge in the torso, the largest artery in the body could be deemed an aneurysm – a dangerous

210 | Nature | Vol 576 | 12 December 2019

The definition

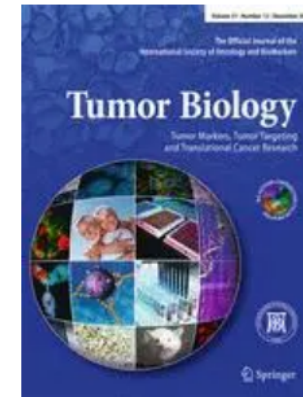
The consensus definition reached was: “Predatory journals and publishers are entities that prioritize self-interest at the expense of scholarship and are characterized by false or misleading information, deviation from best editorial and publication practices, a lack of transparency, and/or the use of aggressive and indiscriminate solicitation practices.”

Fake peer review

When a journal retracts 107 papers for fake reviews, it pays a price

A company that indexes journals — thereby assigning them impact factors — has chosen to delist a cancer journal after it retracted 107 papers earlier this year for faked peer reviews.

Starting July 19, anything published by *Tumor Biology* will not be indexed in Web of Science, part of Clarivate Analytics (formerly part of Thomson Reuters). Clarivate told us the decision was based on the fake reviews that took down more than 100 papers earlier this year. The problematic papers were released while the journal was published by Springer, not its current publisher, SAGE.



Fake peer review

PLOS ONE

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Publication speed in pharmacy practice journals: A comparative analysis

Antonio M. Mendes¹, Fernanda S. Tonin¹, Felipe F. Mainka¹, Roberto Pontarolo², Fernando Fernandez-Llimos^{3,4*}

| Journal | Acceptance lag | | Trend | |
|--------------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|---------|
| | n | Median (IQR) | Spearman's rho | p-value |
| Am J Pharm Educ | 900 | 75 (59 – 105) | -0.003 | 0.935 |
| Ann Pharm Fr | 460 | 76 (51 – 126) | 0.041 | 0.384 |
| Curr Pharm Teach Learn | 407 | 290 (230 – 349) | -0.085 | 0.087 |
| Int J Clin Pharm | 1,161 | 171 (128 – 234) | 0.097 | 0.001 |
| Int J Pharm Pract | 365 | 238 (182 – 304) | -0.116 | 0.027 |
| J Am Pharm Assoc (2003) | 355 | 147 (103 – 206) | 0.069 | 0.193 |
| J Basic Clin Pharm | 84 | 46 (27 – 80) | -0.032 | 0.770 |
| J Pharm Bioallied Sci | 552 | 56 (9 – 91) | -0.221 | <0.001 |
| J Pharm Policy Pract | 165 | 111 (69 – 160) | -0.105 | 0.178 |
| J Pharmacol Pharmacother | 83 | 127 (87 – 174) | 0.265 | 0.015 |
| J Young Pharm | 39 | 60 (45 – 98) | - | - |
| Pharm Pract (Granada) | 378 | 135 (103 – 171) | 0.026 | 0.621 |
| Pharmacy (Basel) | 268 | 48 (32 – 71) | -0.436 | <0.001 |
| Regul Toxicol Pharmacol | 1,984 | 98 (59 – 147) | 0.061 | 0.006 |
| Res Social Adm Pharm | 973 | 95 (1 – 135) | -0.086 | 0.007 |
| Saudi Pharm J | 710 | 65 (40 – 104) | 0.196 | <0.001 |
| TOTAL | 8,884 | 105 (57 – 173) | 0.163 | <0.001 |
| Comparison group | 11,166 | 97 (56 – 155) | 0.045 | <0.001 |

Pulsus

mdpi

Fake peer review

Fake Reviews at MDPI Predatory Journals

October 26, 2023 | Fake Review, MDPI, Predatory Publishing, Special Issues



By MA Oviedo-García

<https://predatoryreports.org/news/f/fake-reviews-at-mdpi?blogcategory=MDPI>

Research Evaluation, 30(3), 2021, 405–419

doi: 10.1093/reseval/rwab020

Advance Access Publication Date: 11 August 2021

Article

OXFORD

Journal citation reports and the definition of a predatory journal: The case of the Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute (MDPI)

M. Ángeles Oviedo-García*

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Abstract

The extent to which predatory journals can harm scientific practice increases as the numbers of such journals expand, in so far as they undermine scientific integrity, quality, and credibility, especially if those journals leak into prestigious databases. Journal Citation Reports (JCRs), a reference for the assessment of researchers and for grant-making decisions, is used as a standard whitelist, in so far as the selectivity of a JCR-indexed journal adds a legitimacy of sorts to the articles that the journal publishes. The Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute (MDPI) once included on Beall's list of potential, possible or probable predatory scholarly open-access publishers, had 53 journals ranked in the 2018 JCRs annual report. These journals are analysed, not only to contrast the formal criteria for the identification of predatory journals, but taking a step further, their background is also analysed with regard to self-citations and the source of those self-citations in 2018 and 2019. The results showed that the self-citation rates increased and was very much higher than those of the leading journals in the JCR category. Besides, an increasingly high rate of citations from other MDPI-journals was observed. The formal criteria together with the analysis of the citation patterns of the 53 journals under analysis all singled them out as predatory journals. Hence, specific recommendations are given to researchers, educational institutions and prestigious databases advising them to review their working relations with those sorts of journals.

Cuidado con decir esas cosas...

JOURNAL ARTICLE

Journal citation reports and the definition of a predatory journal: The case of the Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute (MDPI)

M Ángeles Oviedo-García 

Research Evaluation, Volume 30, Issue 3, July 2021, Pages 405–419a, <https://doi.org/10.1093/reseval/rvab020>

Published: 11 August 2021

An expression of concern has been published: *Research Evaluation*, Volume 30, Issue 3, July 2021, Page 420, <https://doi.org/10.1093/reseval/rvab030>

A correction has been published: *Research Evaluation*, Volume 32, Issue 2, April 2023, Page 543, <https://doi.org/10.1093/reseval/rvad014>

Article that assessed MDPI journals as “predatory” retracted and replaced

A 2021 article that found journals from the open-access publisher MDPI had characteristics of predatory journals has been retracted and replaced with a version that softens its conclusions about the company. MDPI is still not satisfied, however.



<https://retractionwatch.com/2023/05/08/article-that-assessed-mdpi-journals-as-predatory-retracted-and-replaced/>

Cuidado con decir esas cosas...

2017; Demir 2018), which permits the rapid publication of academic papers without due guarantees, with an associated risk to the quality of ~~publishing pseudo-the published~~ science. At the same time, if there is a lack of awareness of predatory journals among scientists, then they

Against that backdrop, the objective of this study is to analyse the behaviour of 53 MDPI-journals that were JCR indexed in 2019, in order to ~~shed light on their qualification and to~~ elucidate whether these journals ~~are in fact~~ could be considered predatory. Their characteristics

case of PubMed, ‘the items achieve global exposure and are interpreted by readers, including patients, as trustworthy’ (Manca et al. 2019), ~~without~~ with those articles ~~having likely not to have~~ undergone an acceptable editorial and peer-review process. Cortegiani et al. (2020b) observed

In any case, the first step towards identifying predatory journals is to have a clear definition for their definitive identification. The potential criteria for the identification of a predatory journal and a list of suspicious items are lengthy: journal names may be very similar to prestigious

between legitimate and predatory journals, the content of the web page ~~appears dubious~~ can appear suspect, and titles may inevitably be mimicked when the journal specialism is very narrow (Kratochvíl et al. 2020).

Diferencias entre las dos versiones del artículo:

Oviedo-García MA, Journal citation reports and the definition of a predatory journal: The case of the Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute (MDPI), Res Eval. 2021;30(3):405–419.

Fake peer review

Elsevier retracting 26 papers accepted because of fake reviews

Elsevier has retracted 13 papers—and says it will retract 13 more—after discovering they were accepted because of fake reviews.



A spokesperson for Elsevier told us that the journals are in the process of retracting all 26 papers affected by the “peer-review manipulation” and “unexplained authorship irregularities.” Most share one corresponding author, a physical science researcher based in Iran.

Estudio de Bohannon...



Who's Afraid of Peer Review?

A spoof paper concocted by Science reveals little or no scrutiny at many open-access journals

On 4 July good news arrived in the inbox of Oorrafon Cobange, a biologist at the Wasseo Institute of Medicine in Asmara. It was the official letter of acceptance for a paper he had submitted 2 months earlier to the *Journal of Natural Pharmacococals*, describing the anticancer properties of a chemical that Cobange had extracted from a lichen.

In fact, it should have been promptly rejected. Any reviewer with more than a high-school knowledge of chemistry and the ability to understand a basic data plot should have spotted the paper's shortcomings immediately. Its experiments are so hopelessly flawed that the results are meaningless.

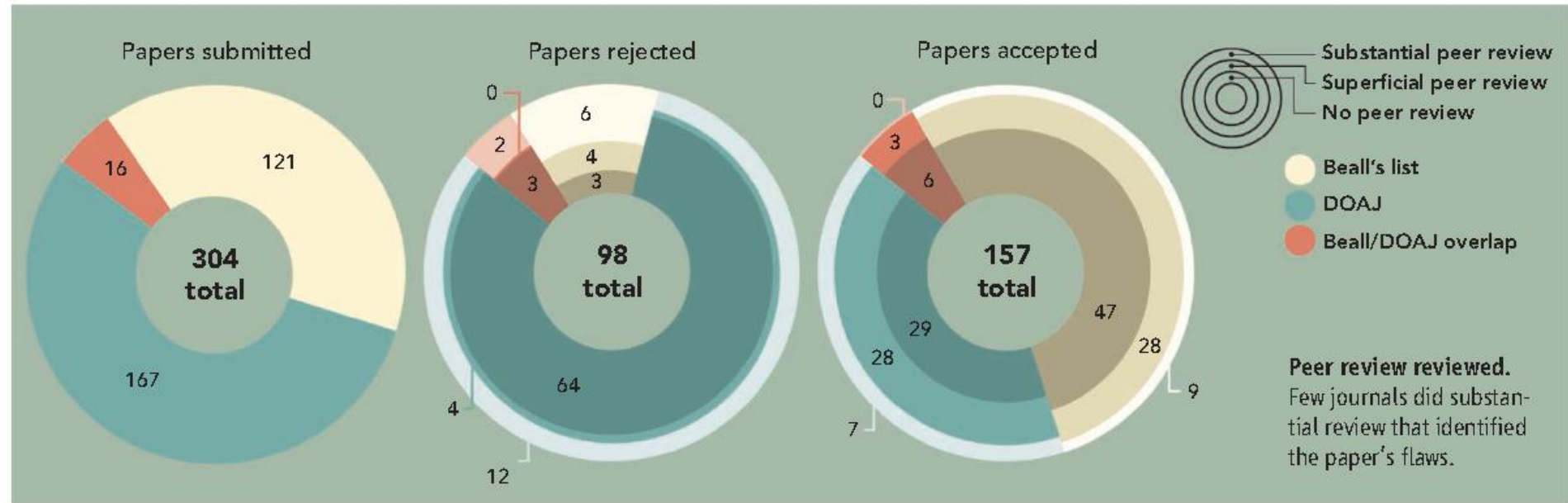
I know because I wrote the paper. Oorrafon Cobange does not exist, nor does the Wasseo Institute of Medicine. Over the past 10 months, I have submitted 304 versions of the wonder drug paper to open-access journals. More than half of the journals accepted the paper, failing to notice its fatal flaws. Beyond that headline result, the data from this sting operation reveal the contours of an emerging Wild West in academic publishing.

From humble and idealistic beginnings a decade ago, open-access scientific journals have mushroomed into a global industry, driven by author publication fees rather than traditional

subscriptions. Most of the players are murky. The identity and location of the journals' editors, as well as the financial workings of their publishers, are often purposefully obscured. But *Science's* investigation casts a powerful light. Internet Protocol (IP) address traces within the raw headers of e-mails sent by journal editors betray their locations. Incentives for publication fees reveal a network of bank accounts based mostly in the developing world. And the acceptances and rejections of the paper provide the first global snapshot of peer review across the open-access scientific enterprise.

One might have expected credible peer review at the *Journal of Natural Pharmacococals*. It describes itself as "a peer reviewed journal aiming to communicate high quality research articles, short communications, and reviews in the field of natural products with desired pharmacological activities." The editors and advisory board members are pharmaceutical science professors at universities around the world.

The journal is one of more than 270 owned by Medknow, a company based in Mumbai, India, and one of the largest open-access publishers. According to Medknow's website, more than



Science!!!

Evidence of a Pluripotent Human Embryonic Stem Cell Line Derived from a Cloned Blastocyst

Woo Suk Hwang,^{1,2*} Young June Ryu,¹ Jong Hyuk Park,³
Eul Soon Park,¹ Eu Gene Lee,¹ Ja Min Koo,⁴ Hyun Yong Jeon,¹
Byeong Chun Lee,¹ Sung Keun Kang,¹ Sun Jong Kim,³ Curie Ahn,⁵
Jung Hye Hwang,⁶ Ky Young Park,⁷ Jose B. Cibelli,⁸
Shin Yong Moon^{5*}

Somatic cell nuclear transfer (SCNT) technology has recently been used to generate animals with a common genetic composition. In this study, we report the derivation of a pluripotent embryonic stem (ES) cell line (SCNT-hES-1) from a cloned human blastocyst. The SCNT-hES-1 cells displayed typical ES cell morphology and cell surface markers and were capable of differentiating into embryoid bodies in vitro and of forming teratomas in vivo containing cell derivatives from all three embryonic germ layers in severe combined immunodeficient mice. After continuous proliferation for more than 70 passages, SCNT-hES-1 cells maintained normal karyotypes and were genetically identical to the somatic nuclear donor cells. Although we cannot completely exclude the possibility that the cells had a parthenogenetic origin, imprinting analyses support a SCNT origin of the derived human ES cells.

Science. 2004 Mar 12;303(5664):1669-74.

Patient-Specific Embryonic Stem Cells Derived from Human SCNT Blastocysts

Woo Suk Hwang,^{1,2*} Sung Il Roh,³ Byeong Chun Lee,¹
Sung Keun Kang,¹ Dae Kee Kwon,¹ Sue Kim,¹ Sun Jong Kim,³
Sun Woo Park,¹ Hee Sun Kwon,¹ Chang Kyu Lee,² Jung Bok Lee,³
Jin Mee Kim,³ Curie Ahn,⁴ Sun Ha Paek,⁴ Sang Sik Chang,⁵
Jung Jin Koo,⁵ Hyun Soo Yoon,⁶ Jung Hye Hwang,⁶
Youn Young Hwang,⁶ Ye Soo Park,⁶ Sun Kyung Oh,⁴ Hee Sun Kim,⁴
Jong Hyuk Park,⁷ Shin Yong Moon,⁴ Gerald Schatten^{7*}

Patient-specific, immune-matched human embryonic stem cells (hESCs) are anticipated to be of great biomedical importance for studies of disease and development and to advance clinical deliberations regarding stem cell transplantation. Eleven hESC lines were established by somatic cell nuclear transfer (SCNT) of skin cells from patients with disease or injury into donated oocytes. These lines, nuclear transfer (NT)-hESCs, grown on human feeders from the same NT donor or from genetically unrelated individuals, were established at high rates, regardless of NT donor sex or age. NT-hESCs were pluripotent, chromosomally normal, and matched the NT patient's DNA. The major histocompatibility complex identity of each NT-hESC when compared to the patient's own showed immunological compatibility, which is important for eventual transplantation. With the generation of these NT-hESCs, evaluations of genetic and epigenetic stability can be made. Additional work remains to be done regarding the development of reliable directed differentiation and the elimination of remaining animal components. Before clinical use of these cells can occur, preclinical evidence is required to prove that transplantation of differentiated NT-hESCs can be safe, effective, and tolerated.

Science. 2005 Jun 17;308(5729):1777-83.

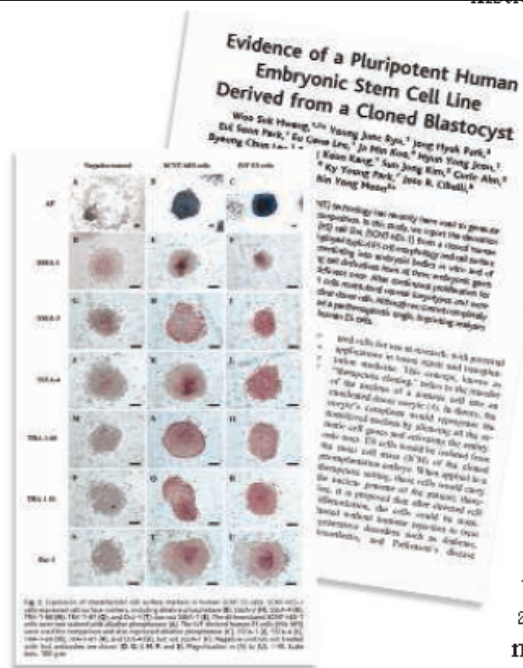
Editorial Retraction

THE FINAL REPORT FROM THE INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE of Seoul National University (SNU) (1) has concluded that the authors of two papers published in *Science* (2, 3) have engaged in research misconduct and that the papers contain fabricated data. With regard to Hwang *et al.*, 2004 (2), the Investigation Committee reported that the data showing that DNA from human embryonic stem cell line NT-1 is identical to that of the donor are invalid because they are the result of fabrication, as is the evidence that NT-1 is a bona fide stem cell line. Further, the committee found that the claim in Hwang *et al.*, 2005 (3) that 11 patient-specific embryonic stem cells line were derived from cloned blastocysts is based on fabricated data. According to the report of the Investigation Committee, the laboratory “does not possess patient-specific stem cell lines or any scientific basis for claiming to have created one.” Because the final report of the SNU investigation indicated that a significant amount of the data presented in both papers is fabricated, the editors of *Science* feel that an immediate and unconditional retraction of both papers is needed. We therefore retract these two papers and advise the scientific community that the results reported in them are deemed to be invalid.

As we post this retraction, seven of the 15 authors of Hwang *et al.*, 2004 (2) have agreed to retract their paper. All of the authors of Hwang *et al.*, 2005 (3) have agreed to retract their paper.

Science regrets the time that the peer reviewers and others spent evaluating these papers as well as the time and resources that the scientific community may have spent trying to replicate these results.

DONALD KENNEDY
Editor-in-Chief



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SCIENTIFIC MISCONDUCT

Hwang Convicted But Dodges Jail; Stem Cell Research Has Moved On

Disgraced stem cell scientist Woo Suk Hwang was handed a 2-year suspended prison sentence on 26 October for embezzlement and bioethics law violations. And the scientific community seemed to just shrug.

Have South Korean researchers been keenly following the proceedings? Asked before the verdict was announced, Dong-Wook Kim, director of the Korean Stem Cell Research Center in Seoul, replied with a curt “No!” “The scientific community has moved way beyond Hwang and will read about [the verdict] with amusement,” agreed George Daley, a stem cell researcher at Children’s Hospital Boston.



Suspended sentence. Stem cell scientist Woo Suk Hwang, talking to reporters on 26 October, won’t serve jail time.

cult and inefficient to pursue.” He and others also worried that ethical lapses would provide

Woo-Suk Hwang

The screenshot shows a PubMed search interface. At the top left is the PubMed logo. A search bar contains the name 'Woo-Suk Hwang' with a search button to its right. Below the search bar are links for 'Advanced', 'Create alert', 'Create RSS', and 'User Guide'. A secondary bar contains 'Save', 'Email', 'Send to' buttons, a 'Sort by: Most recent' dropdown menu, and a 'Display options' gear icon. Below this is a 'MY NCBI FILTERS' section with a refresh icon. The main content area shows '75 results' and a pagination control for 'Page 1 of 8'. On the left, there is a 'RESULTS BY YEAR' section with a bar chart showing publication frequency from 2006 to 2024, and a 'Reset' button. The first search result is titled 'Optimization of human recombinant granulocyte-colony stimulating factor supplementation during in vitro production of porcine embryos to improve the efficiency of resource utilization of poor-quality cumulus-oocyte complexes.' with a citation to 'Cai L, Jeong YW, Hwang WS, Hyun SH. Theriogenology. 2023 Dec 13;216:93-102. doi: 10.1016/j.theriogenology.2023.12.017. Online ahead of print. PMID: 38159389'. A second result is partially visible: 'Case report: Spontaneous abortion of monoamniotic twins at the third trimester'. At the bottom left, there is a 'TEXT AVAILABILITY' section.

- 7 UAE Biotech Research Center, Abu Dhabi, 30310, United Arab Emirates; Department of Biology, North-Eastern Federal University, Yakutsk, 67707, Sakha Republic, Russia. Electronic address: hwangws@adbrf.org.

Otras prácticas depredadoras

Review Mill at MDPI

January 12, 2024 | Fake Review, MDPI, Review Mill



What I eventually found was a **Review Mill**, a set of 85 very similar review reports in 23 journals published by MDPI (Agronomy, Antibiotics, Applied Sciences, Atoms, Biomimetics, Biomolecules, Cancers, Catalysts, Chemistry, Coatings, Electronics, International Journal of Molecular Sciences, Journal of Clinical Medicine, Journal of Personalized Medicine, Materials, Metals, Molecules, Nutrients, Pathogens, Polymers, Prothesis, Sensors and Water) from August 2022 to October 2023, most of the time with coercive citation, that is, asking authors to “cite recently published articles” which were always co-authored by one or more reviewers of the Review Mill.

Otras prácticas depredadoras

The manuscript "Analysis of Alkylphenol Ethoxylates in Tea by SPE Coupled to UPLC-MS/MS" is a very interesting work. This work describes the Alkylphenol ethoxylates (APEOs) is a kind of widely used non-ionic surfactant, as an adjuvant in pesticide formulation, which is considered to cause endocrine disrupting effect. In the current study, detection method for APEOs residue in tea was established, on the basis of SPE (sol-id-phase extraction) for simultaneous analysis of nonylphenol ethoxylates (NPEOs) and oc-tylphenol ethoxylates (OPEOs) by UPLC-MS/MS. In the spiked concentrations from 0.024 µg/kg to 125.38 µg/kg for 36 monomers of APEOs (nEO = 3-20), the recoveries of APEOs ranged from 70.3-110.7% with RSD ≤16.9%, except OPEO20 (61.8%) and NPEO20 (62.9%). The results are consistent with the data and figures presented in the manuscript. While I believe this topic is of great interest to our readers, I think it needs major revision before it is ready for publication. So, I recommend this manuscript for publication with major revisions.

1. In this manuscript, the authors did not explain the importance of the Alkylphenol Ethoxylates in the introduction part. The authors should explain the importance of Alkylphenol Ethoxylates.

2) Title: The title of the manuscript is not impressive. It should be modified or rewritten it.

3) Correct the following statement "The detection rate and the range of monomers of NPEOs was generally higher than that of OPEOs. The current study would provide a theoretical basis to guide the rational use of APEOs as adjuvant in commercial pesticide production".

4) Keywords: there so many keywords and reduce them up to 5. So, modify the keywords.

5) Introduction part is not impressive. The references cited are very old. So, Improve it with some latest literature like 10.3390/biom12010083, 10.3390/ph15101164

6) The authors should explain the following statement "The total concentration of OPEOs was between 0.057 µg/kg and 12.9 µg/kg. The monomers with the highest detection concentration were OPEO9, OPEO10, and OPEO11".

7) Add space between magnitude and unit. For example, in synthesis "21.96g" should be 21.96 g. Make the corrections throughout the manuscript regarding values and units.

8) The author should provide reason about this statement "50 tea samples in total were randomly collected from the market, including 24 white tea, 12 black tea, 5 dark tea, 4 green tea, 3 scented tea, and 3 oolong tea".

9) Comparison of the present results with other similar findings in the literature should be discussed in more detail. This is necessary in order to place this work together with other work in the field and to give more credibility to the present results.

10) Conclusion part is very long. Make it brief and improve by adding the results of your studies.

11) There are many grammatic mistakes. Improve the English grammar of the manuscript.

The manuscript "Green dynamic kinetic resolution-stereoselective acylation of secondary alcohols by enzyme-assisted ruthenium complexes" is very interesting work. In this study, The resulting catalytic system of the ruthenium racemization catalysts and enzymatic acylation led to chiral esters obtained by dynamic kinetic resolution. The immobilized catalytic system in the ionic liquid expresses the same activity and selectivity as the homogeneous system while allowing for convenient separation of the desired products. Additionally, the efficient reuse of the catalytic system has been demonstrated fulfilling the paradigm of green processes. I believe this topic is of great interest to our reader, I think it needs minor revision before it is ready for publishing. So, I strongly recommend this manuscript for publication in the Journal of Catalysts with major revisions.

1. In this manuscript, the authors did not explain the importance of ruthenium complexes in the introduction part. The authors should explain the importance of ruthenium complexes.

2. The author should provide reason about this statement with recent references "The immobilized catalytic system in the ionic liquid expresses the same activity and selectivity as the homogeneous system while allowing for convenient separation of the desired products".

3. Introduction part is not impressive and systematic. Cite the following articles in the introduction part. (i) 10.3390/molecules27196580 (ii) 10.3389/fchem.2022.995820

4. The authors should justify the following statement "The possibility of creating an efficient heterogeneous catalyst in which the ruthenium complex is non-covalently attached to support was also sought due to the simplicity of the system and the least influence of the catalytic properties".

5. The authors should explain regarding the recent literature why "The studies showed that neither the MWCNT support nor the IL affects the activity of the ruthenium catalyst".

6. The authors should explain the statement with reference to the literature. "This is because the catalyst is confined in a small volume of the IL as opposed to being dispersed throughout the entire volume in the absence of the addition of an IL".

7. Comparison of the present results with other similar findings in the literature should be discussed in more detail. This is necessary in order to place this work together with other work in the field and to give more credibility to the present results.

8. The conclusion part is very weak. Improve by adding the results of your studies.

9. The authors should pay more attention to the English grammar, and the abbreviation of journal names in Ref.

Globally, there are 61 articles that "should" be cited in the introduction according with the Reviewers' Reports analyzed:

Posibles beneficios (caso hipotético)

Journal Citation Reports™ Journals Categories Publishers

Home > Journal profile

JCR YEAR
 2022

Revista Espanola de Salud Publica

Journal Impact Factor™ is calculated using the following metrics:

$$\frac{\text{Citations in 2022 to items published in 2020 (198) + 2021 (138)}}{\text{Number of citable items in 2020 (138) + 2021 (166)}} = \frac{336}{304} = 1.1$$

| Citaciones a conseguir | Aumento del IF | Efectividad |
|------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1 | 0.003 | 0.33% |
| 10 | 0.033 | 3.29% |
| 20 | 0.066 | 6.58% |
| 50 | 0.164 | 16.45% |
| 100 | 0.329 | 32.89% |
| 152 | 0.500 | 50.00% |

Otras prácticas depredadoras (II)



Journal Impact Factor™ is calculated using the following metrics:

$$\frac{\text{Citations in 2022 to items published in 2020 (50,983) + 2021 (28,583)}}{\text{Number of citable items in 2020 (215) + 2021 (256)}} = \frac{79,566}{471} = 168.9$$

Advanced Search > Results for IS=(0140-6736) AND FPY=(2020)

1,661 results from Web of Science Core Collection for:

Q IS=(0140-6736) AND FPY=(2020)

1661+1594=3255

471 es 14.5%

Advanced Search > Results for IS=(0140-6736) ... > Results for IS=(0140-6736) AND FPY=(2021)

1,594 results from Web of Science Core Collection for:

Q IS=(0140-6736) AND FPY=(2021)

79566/3255=24.4

Otras prácticas depredadoras (II)

Journal Impact Factor™ is calculated using the following metrics:

$$\frac{\text{Citations in 2022 to items published in 2020} \\ \text{(198)} + 2021 \text{ (138)}}{\text{Number of citable items in 2020 (138)} + 2021 \\ \text{(166)}} = \frac{336}{304} = 1.1$$



[Advanced Search](#) > Results for IS=(1135-5727) AND FPY=(2020)

162 results from Web of Science Core Collection for:

🔍 IS=(1135-5727) AND FPY=(2020)

162+174=336

304 es 90.5%

[Advanced Search](#) > Results for IS=(1135-5727) AND FPY=(2021)

174 results from Web of Science Core Collection for:

🔍 IS=(1135-5727) AND FPY=(2021)

336/336=1.0

Otras prácticas depredadoras (III)



Mar 13, 2020

Mar 11, 2020

Are patients with hypertension and diabetes mellitus at increased risk for COVID-19 infection?

The most distinctive comorbidities of 32 non-survivors from a group of 52 intensive care unit patients with novel coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) in the study by Xiaobo Yang and colleagues¹ were cerebrovascular diseases (22%) and diabetes (22%). Another study² included 1099 patients with confirmed COVID-19, of whom 173 had severe disease with comorbidities of hypertension (23.7%), diabetes mellitus (16.2%), coronary heart diseases (5.8%), and cerebrovascular disease (2.3%). In a third study,³ of 140 patients who were admitted to hospital with COVID-19, 30% had hypertension and 12% had diabetes. Notably, the most frequent comorbidities reported in these three

inhibitors and ARBs, which results in an upregulation of ACE2.⁵ ACE2 can also be increased by thiazolidinediones and ibuprofen. These data suggest that ACE2 expression is increased in diabetes and treatment with ACE inhibitors and ARBs increases ACE2 expression. Consequently, the increased expression of ACE2 would facilitate infection with COVID-19. We therefore hypothesise that diabetes and hypertension treatment with ACE2-stimulating drugs increases the risk of developing severe and fatal COVID-19.

If this hypothesis were to be confirmed, it could lead to a conflict regarding treatment because ACE2 reduces inflammation and has been suggested as a potential new therapy for inflammatory lung diseases, cancer, diabetes, and hypertension. A further aspect that should be investigated is the genetic predisposition for an increased risk of SARS-CoV-2 infection, which might be due to ACE2 polymorphisms that have been linked to diabetes mellitus, cerebral

suitable alternative treatment in these patients.

We declare no competing interests.

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Position Statement of the ESC Council on Hypertension on ACE-Inhibitors and Angiotensin Receptor Blockers

13 Mar 2020

Based on initial reports from China, and subsequent evidence that arterial hypertension may be associated with increased risk of mortality in hospitalized COVID-19 infected subjects, hypotheses have been put forward to suggest a potential adverse effects of angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors (ACE-i) or Angiotensin Receptor Blockers (ARBs). It has been suggested, especially on social media sites, that these commonly used drugs may increase both the risk of infection and the severity of SARS-CoV2. The concern arises from the observation that, similar to the coronavirus causing SARS, the COVID-19 virus binds to a specific enzyme called ACE2 to infect cells, and ACE2 levels are increased following treatment with ACE-i and ARBs.

Because of the social media-related amplification, patients taking these drugs for their high blood pressure and their doctors have become increasingly concerned, and, in some cases, have stopped taking their ACE-I or ARB medications.

This speculation about the safety of ACE-i or ARB treatment in relation to COVID-19 does not have a sound

[https://www.escardio.org/Councils/Council-on-Hypertension-\(CHT\)/News/position-statement-of-the-esc-council-on-hypertension-on-ace-inhibitors-and-ang](https://www.escardio.org/Councils/Council-on-Hypertension-(CHT)/News/position-statement-of-the-esc-council-on-hypertension-on-ace-inhibitors-and-ang)

Fang L, Karakiulakis G, Roth M. Are patients with hypertension and diabetes mellitus at increased risk for COVID-19 infection? *Lancet Respir Med*. 2020;8(4):e21.2020 [Epub 2020 Mar 11.]

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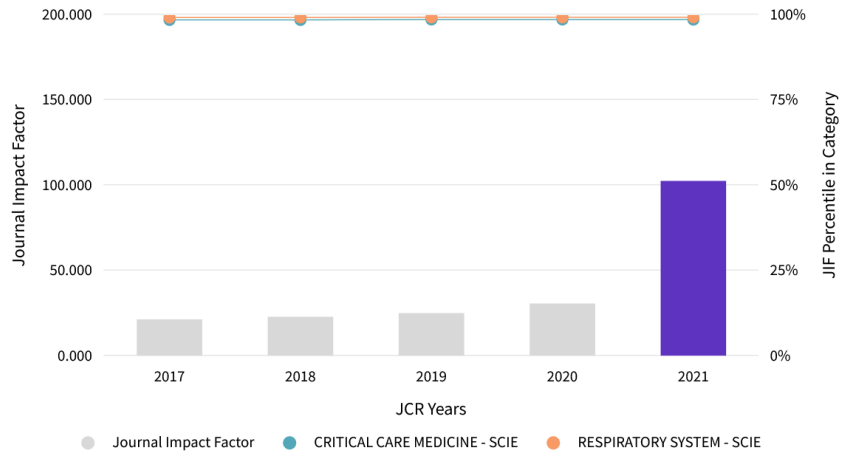
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[COVIDSurg Collaborative](#), [GlobalSurg Collaborative](#)

Collaborators – collapse

Collaborators

COVIDSurg Collaborative, GlobalSurg Collaborative: Dmitri Nepogodiev, Joana F F Simoes, Elizabeth Li, James Glasbey, Maria Picciochi, Sivesh K Kamarajah, Rohan Gujjuri, Aneel Bhangu, Maryam A, Mohammed A Azab, DrAtif A Janjua, Mohammed A Zahran, Areej A Abdelaziz, Junaid Aamir, Norhafiza Ab Rahman, Islah Munjih Ab Rashid, Muna Aba Zaid, Muath Abaalkhail, Adnan Ababneh, Hazim Ababneh, Laila Ababneh, Roba Ababneh, Rafael Abad Alonso, Alfredo Abad Gurumeta, Ane Abad-Motos, Mussab Abaker, Ryan Rainiel Abary, Adam Abass, Emmanuele Abate, Sheraz Abayazeed Ahmed, Olukayode Abayomi, Alaa Abazeed, Bader Abbad, Francesco Abbadessa, Osaid Abbadi, Malaz Abbakar, Ahmed M Abbas, Alzhraa Salah Abbas, Asad Abbas, Aya M Abbas, Ferial Mohamed Ali Abbas, Jihad Abbas, Manzar Abbas, Mohammad Monir Abbas, Omer Abbas, Aykhan Abbasov, Olivier Abbo, Daniel Abbott,

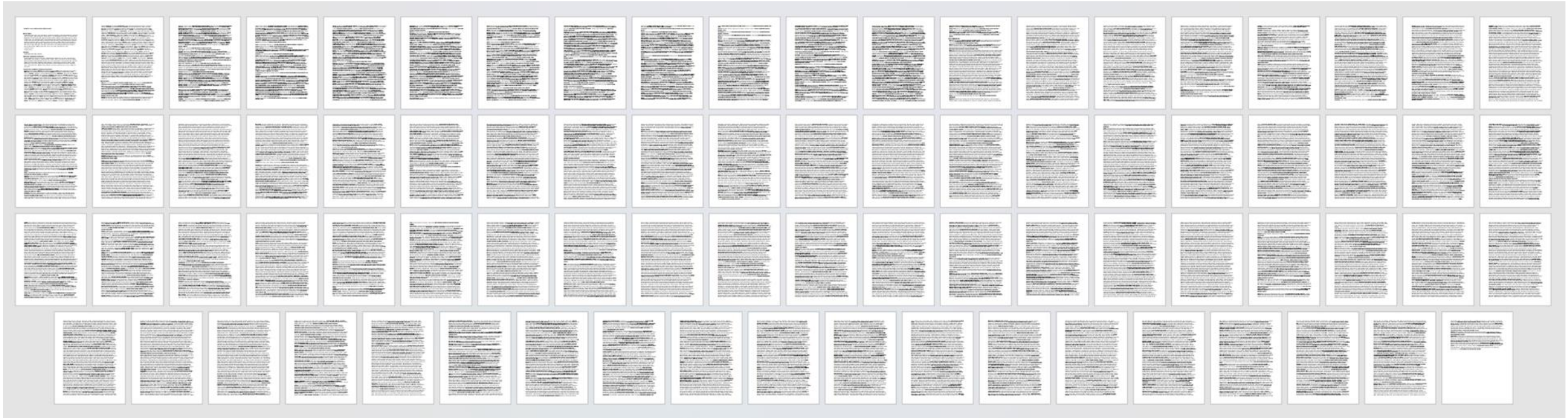
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Más de 15.000 autores!!!!

**Porque pagamos tanto dinheiro
para publicar artigos?**

Porque pagamos tanto dinheiro para publicar artigos?

Philosophical Transactions

- The aim of the new publication [Philosophical Transactions] was to create a public record of original contributions to knowledge and to encourage scientists to “speak” directly to one another.
- By providing intellectual credit publicly for innovative claims in natural philosophy, the journal encouraged scientists to disclose knowledge that they might otherwise have kept secret.

We publish to disseminate scientific findings and knowledge

National Research Council Committee on Responsibilities of Authorship in the Biological Sciences. Sharing Publication-Related Data and Materials. Washington, DC: National Academies Press; 2003.

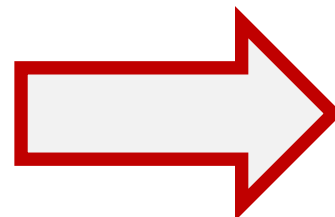
Philosophical Transactions

- The Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society created a sense of competition among scientists to be the first to publish a new scientific finding, an incentive that is continued in modern scientific journals.
- If the journal is a prominent one, publication endows the author with an extra measure of prestige.

So, we publish to beat the others !!!!

Volveré a este punto para una root cause analysis

National Research Council Committee on Responsibilities of Authorship in the Biological Sciences. Sharing Publication-Related Data and Materials. Washington, DC: National Academies Press; 2003.



Nuestro estúdio en Portugal

- PLoS One (n=2,428) • 3,7
- Sustainability (n=1,289) • 3,9
- Int J Environ Res Public Health (n=1,255) • 4,614*
- Molecules (n=1,056) • 4,6
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*2021 (fue excluída en 2022)

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IMPACT-FACTOR OBSESSION

Soaring interest in one crude measure — the average citation counts of items published in a journal in the past two years — illustrates the crisis in research evaluation.



3. Abandon inappropriate uses in research assessment of journal- and publication-based metrics, in particular inappropriate uses of Journal Impact Factor (JIF) and h-index



General Recommendation

1. Do not use journal-based metrics, such as Journal Impact Factors, as a surrogate measure of the quality of individual research articles, to assess an individual scientist's contributions, or in hiring, promotion, or funding decisions.

ANECA sexenios 2023

Baremo general de evaluación propuesto por ANECA

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Contribuye al progreso del conocimiento en el área | 10% |
| Impacto científico | 60% |
| Impacto social | 10% |
| Contribución a la ciencia abierta | 10% |
| Aportación preferente | 10% |
| Reiteración | -15% |
| Autoría no justificada | -15% |
| Malas prácticas de publicación | -25% a -100% |

Citas, excluyendo autocitas / Citas normalizadas / Posición en citas

Se valorarán las citas recibidas por no coautores desde foros de prestigio internacional, especialmente el que se cite por investigadores/as relevantes del área o por autores/as de centros de investigación de prestigio a nivel internacional. Para valorar las citas recibidas por un trabajo, se considerará el número absoluto de citas recibidas, (excluidas las autocitas) y el tiempo transcurrido desde la publicación del artículo. En ese sentido, podrán usarse los indicadores de citas normalizadas que proporcionan algunos medios. Se tendrán en cuenta las citas recibidas desde trabajos de personas o centros de prestigio. La narrativa de la aportación debe indicar el número de citas (no autocitas) recibidas, haciendo referencia, cuando sea posible, a índices de citas normalizadas –el FWCI (Field-Weighted Citation Impact)- de SCOPUS y resaltar que existan investigadores/as de referencia, o de centros de prestigio que citen el trabajo.

Baremo específico propuesto por el Comité Asesor del Campo 4

Se tendrá en cuenta si la aportación está publicada en una revista que aparece en JCR de WoS Clarivate empleando el Journal Impact Factor (JIF), con el criterio de estar en los primeros 2 cuartiles de la revista para su año de publicación. Excepcionalmente, se considerará una publicación en posición Q3 si la aportación tiene al menos 10 citas, excluyendo auto-citas, si el valor de su "cita normalizada" es superior a 1 o su posición en el percentil de citas similares es superior a 50 % (consultando estos parámetros en SCOPUS, no en otros sistemas de métrica, por las mismas razones argumentadas para elegir JCR).

Las aportaciones que tengan entre 15 y 30 autores tendrán una reducción de 20 % de su valor y las que tengan más de 30 autores, tendrán una reducción de 40 %. Otras puntuaciones obtenidas con plataformas como Scimago Journal Rank (SJR), IDR u otras será evaluadas con una 60 % de su valor. La decisión de elegir JCR como principal plataforma en este campo 4 se fundamenta en lograr los mismos criterios objetivos para todos los evaluados, ya que hay notables variaciones entre las distintas formas de calibrar el impacto científico entre las plataformas. Si la revista figura en el JCR en varias áreas, se elegirá la más favorable para la persona solicitante.

El timo de la estampita



Quien depreda a quien?