Academic and Research Integrity

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Orientation
August 26, 2015
Graduate School Success

Save the Date

2015
249TH ANNIVERSARY COMMENCEMENT

SUNDAY
MAY 17, 2015
12:30 p.m.
High Point Solutions Stadium

Join us for this very special occasion—a gathering of the Rutgers community to celebrate our largest-ever graduating class.

Rain or shine.

commencement.rutgers.edu
RUTGERS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW JERSEY
Expectations

- Check and respond to email
- Ensure we have correct contact information
- Read handbooks
- Familiarize yourself with website content
- Complete and submit academic forms in timely manner
- Maintain 3.0 GPA
- Let us know if there is a problem
- Let us know when something good happens!
- Academic Integrity
- Research Integrity
Academic Integrity

- **Cheating:** Dishonesty of any kind with respect to examinations, large and small group activities, written exercises, journal club, laboratory, presentations or required web-based activities.

- **Plagiarism:** You must use your own words or paraphrase articles used with appropriate reference to the article cited.

- **Professionalism:** Includes both the application of academic integrity and honesty in your class participation and assignments and treating both classmates and faculty with respect. Professionalism also includes attendance at required sessions and checking your school email regularly!!
Examinations

• **Classroom examination:**
  Unless otherwise stated, no material (books, notes, calculators, computers) of any kind can be used during an examination. NO communications devices, especially cell phones.

• **Take-home examination or work:**
  Unless otherwise stated, research and writing must be done individually without assistance or exchange of information with others.
Why should scientists be trustworthy?

- Public, government and philanthropic agencies have high ethical expectations
- Potential to harm animal and human subjects
- Direct impact on human health
- Scientists have mutual interdependency

[Image of a bar chart showing trust levels of different groups, with scientists rated highly.]
Retractions on the Rise

PubMed Retraction Notices - By Year

Timeline | Cumulative | By Year | Journal

-Neil Saunders
Research Misconduct

- **Fabrication** - making up data or results

- **Falsification** - inaccurate representation of the results by changing or omitting data, by manipulating research materials, equipment or processes

- **Plagiarism** - appropriation of someone else’s ideas, results or words without giving appropriate credit

  … in proposing, performing, reviewing research, or in reporting research results

- committed intentionally, knowingly or recklessly

- **DOES NOT** include honest error, conflicting data, differences of opinion, or differences in interpretations or judgments about data or experimental design.
Are You Authorized To Collect Data?

• Human subjects:
  – CITI training, IRB submission or addition

• Animal subjects:
  – IACUC approval, vivarium training and tour

• Radioactive materials:
  – Training

• Laboratory safety:
  – Training
Human Subjects: Informed Consent

• Voluntary: problems with prisoners, students, employees, children, etc.
• No undue inducements
• Must be understandable to subject
• Risks and potential benefits must be presented accurately
• Right to withdraw at any time
• Deception is generally not allowed
Animal Subjects: The Three Rs

- **Replace** the use of animals with alternative techniques, or avoid the use of animals altogether.

- **Reduce** the number of animals used to a minimum, to obtain information from fewer animals or more information from the same number of animals.

- **Refine** the way experiments are carried out, to make sure animals suffer as little as possible. This includes better housing and improvements to procedures which minimize pain and suffering and/or improve animal welfare.
Enhancing Reproducibility through Rigor and Transparency

Per NIH notice in June 2015 areas that will be required for grants submitted Jan 2016 and beyond:

1) Rigorous statistical analysis
2) Transparency in reporting: nomenclature standards, replicates, statistics, randomization, blinding, power analysis for sample-size estimation, inclusion and exclusion criteria
3) Data and materials sharing: available upon request and in public repositories
4) Consideration of refutations of published articles in the original journal
5) Considering establishing best practice guidelines for image based data and description of biological material
6) Consideration of gender and other relevant biological variables

Fabrication and Falsification

Best way to prevent scientific misconduct is promote good research practices:
• Good record keeping
• Solid basis for data selection
• Talking to each other, to PI, to other researchers; don’t get isolated
Data Acquisition and Lab Tools

- Data are the basis of science
- Who owns them?
- Data entry into lab book
  - Date
  - What you did
  - Why you did it
  - How you did it
  - Where the materials are
  - What happened
  - Your interpretation
  - Contributions of others
  - What’s next
- Notebooks - paper or electronic (not erasable)
- Computer files (not editable)
- Physical samples (not removable)
- Confidentiality
- Keep for how long?
Definition: Plagiarize

• “to steal or pass off as one’s own (the ideas or words of another)”

• “to present as one’s own an idea or product derived from an existing source.”

Webster’s Seventh New Collegiate Dictionary
turnitin.com

- **Turnitin** Software is licensed by Rutgers University.
  - **Turnitin** compares your paper to digital content on the web, archived digital content, student papers and thesis, and published journal articles.
  - It does not determine plagiarism, instead it detects matched content
- Create your own Sakai site to check your paper
  - View the following video for directions on how to [http://youtu.be/Z4J7BdmbJ-g](http://youtu.be/Z4J7BdmbJ-g)
- Check your paper using Turnitin before you submit them to classes or your advisor
Research Papers

• Proper citation should be given immediately after every idea or fact that derives from another source.
• Acknowledge direct quotes or statements with quotation marks.
• Some facts are considered common scientific knowledge and do not need to be cited (e.g., “all eukaryotic cells are enclosed by membranes”).
• Self plagiarism is still plagiarism!
• A complete bibliographic reference is written at the end of the paper.
• USE ENDNOTE and identify the citation format required (APA, AMA, etc.)
  http://www.libraries.rutgers.edu/health_sciences/endnote
• When citing online resources that are not available in print, include the website’s URL and the date the information was found.
• If you are unsure, what or how to cite, ask a faculty member or a librarian.
• Rutgers Libraries Citing Sources of Information Toolkit
  http://libguides.rutgers.edu/CitingSources
Oral and Poster Presentations:

- All text should be in your own words. Ideas or data taken from other sources should be cited on a slide (preferable) or orally.

- In the case of poster presentations, cite material in a bibliography, similar to a written paper.

- Any figures not produced by the presenter in an oral presentation or by the authors in a poster presentation must be attributed.
Definition: Copyright

“the exclusive legal right to reproduce, publish and sell the matter and form of a literary, musical or artistic work.”
Note that this includes scientific publications.

Copyright protection is extended to anything that is “fixed in a tangible medium”
- An article
- An email message
- A website
- A doodle on a napkin

Webster’s Seventh New Collegiate Dictionary
Asking Permission to use copyrighted material

- Identify the owner (author or publisher?)
- Send a letter/email requesting permission to use a table, graph or other data or an entire work.
- Permission is not automatically assumed if you have not heard from the owner. Continued effort is required - or do not use the source.
- The Library can help you find the owner.
- Use of figures without permission for teaching purposes is allowed.
What if You Suspect Cheating or Professionalism Violations?

Report it:

- During the exam/exercise to the proctor
- As soon as possible after the exam/exercise to either the course director or program directors
  - GSBS at RJWMS Directors: Janet Alder and Smita Thakker-Varia
  - GSBS at RWJMS Sr. Assoc. Dean: Jim Millonig
- Talk to the GSBS at RWJMS Student Ombudsperson
  - Dr. Peter Lobel lobel@cabm.rutgers.edu 848-445-9831
What if You Suspect Research Violations?

Report it immediately to either:

• PI
• Senior Associate Dean for Research: Celine Gelinas
• The RWJMS Research Ombudsperson
  Dr. Paul Manowitz manowitz@rutgers.edu 732-235-4347
Protection and Responsibilities of “Whistle Blowers”

- Initially, the identity of a complainant can be kept confidential.

- Should the allegation lead to an inquiry or investigation, testimony by the complainant may be required.

- The University is committed to the protection of “good-faith” whistleblowers.

- However, “whistle-blowers” whose allegations which prove to be untrue and which are found to have been made in bad faith will be subject to appropriate disciplinary actions by the University.
Policies of Rutgers

• Student handbooks online at http://rwjms.rutgers.edu/gsbs/current/student_handbook.html additional information about expected professional conduct and policies. **Ignorance of rules is not an excuse!**

• Rutgers Academic Integrity Policy: http://academicintegrity.rutgers.edu/integrity.shtml

• Rutgers Policy on Research Misconduct 90.2.2 http://policies.rutgers.edu/view-policies/research-section-90#2
Graduate Student Associations

- Joint Molecular Biosciences GSA
  http://rwjms.rutgers.edu/gsbs/student_affairs/association.html

- NeuroConnections
  https://sites.google.com/site/ncc4rwjms/

- Rutgers Association of Toxicology Students
  http://www.rci.rutgers.edu/~tox/rats.php

- Biomedical Engineering Student Society (BESS)
  http://bess.rutgers.edu/

- NJ Seeing Labs
  http://seedinglabs.org/tag/rutgers/

- Rutgers GSA
  http://gsa.rutgers.edu/