

中国科技期刊编辑学会  
2019年学术年会

论坛一：科技期刊出版伦理规范

# 期刊对学术不端的认定和处理

浙江大学学报(英文版)编辑部 叶青 张月红

报告人 叶青



ZHEJIANG UNIVERSITY PRESS  
浙江大学出版社

# 期刊对学术不端的认定和处理

---



目录

- 01 学术不端行为的定义
- 02 学术不端行为的核查和认定
- 03 学术不端行为的应对政策
- 04 学术不端行为的处理规范

# 期刊对学术不端的认定和处理

---



目录

01 学术不端行为的定义

02 学术不端行为的核查和认定

03 学术不端行为的应对政策

04 学术不端行为的处理规范

## ► 国际上对学术不端行为的定义

**“有意误导他人的欺骗行为”**

**Intention to cause others to regard as true that which is not true**

——国际出版伦理委员会 (COPE)

---

**“捏造 (fabrication)、篡改 (falsification) 和剽窃 (plagiarism) ”**

——美国科学和技术政策办公室 (Office of Science and Technology Policy)

---

**“伪造和篡改数据 (falsification and fabrication of data)、盗版和剽窃 (piracy and plagiarism) 和不当处理研究对象 (mistreatment of research subjects) ”**

——美国科学编辑委员会 (Council of Science Editors)

---

**“无论研究人员是有意还是无意，所有未到良好伦理和科学规范的行为”**  
**Behaviour by a researcher, intentional or not, that falls short of good ethical and scientific standard**

——英国·学术不端行为的联合会议

## ► 国内对学术不端行为的定义

**“在科学研究及相关活动中发生的违反公认的学术准则、违背学术诚信的行为”**

——教育部《高等学校预防与处理学术不端行为办法》

---

**“抄袭、剽窃他人科研成果或者伪造、篡改研究数据、研究结论；购买、代写、代投论文，虚构同行评议专家及评议意见；违反论文署名规范，擅自标注或虚假标注获得科技计划（专项、基金等）等资助；弄虚作假，骗取科技计划（专项、基金等）项目、科研经费以及奖励、荣誉等；有其他违背科研诚信要求的行为”**

——中共中央办公厅、国务院办公厅印发了《关于进一步加强科研诚信建设的若干意见》

---

**“有必要将科研行为中的‘学术不当行为’和‘学术不端行为’进行区分。对于严重的学术不端行为，尤其是对影响大的典型案例，要真正做到‘零容忍’。而对于学术不当行为，还是应以教育为主”**

——朱邦芬院士

# ► 学术出版规范——期刊学术不端行为界定 (CY/T174—2019) 》

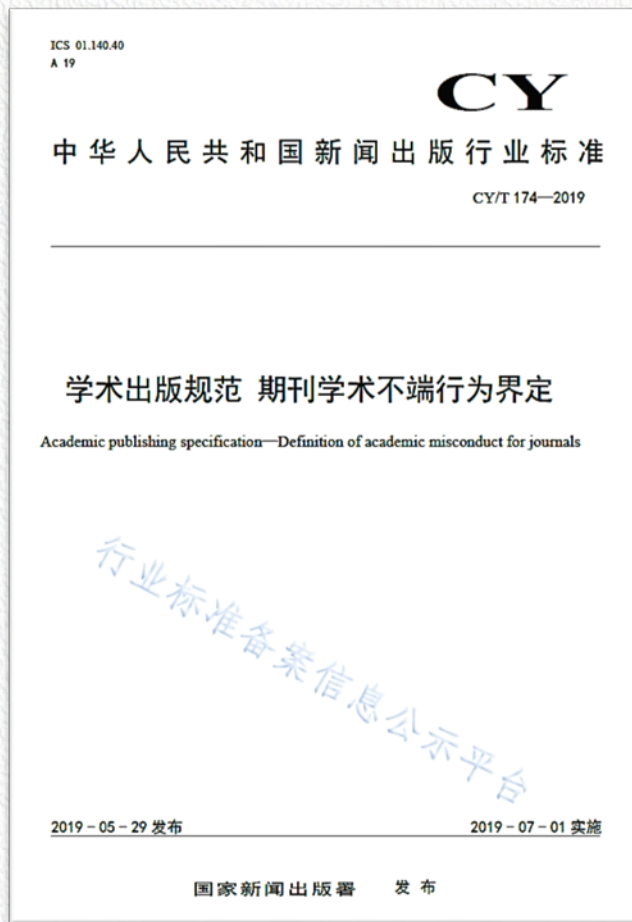
**发布日期：**2019年5月29日

**实施日期：**2019年7月1日

**适用范围：**本标准界定了学术期刊论文作者、审稿专家、编辑者所可能涉及的学术不端行为。本标准适用于学术期刊论文出版过程中各类学术不端行为的判断和处理。其他学术出版物可参照使用。

**起草单位：**同方知网数字出版技术股份有限公司、中国科学院科技战略咨询研究院

**起草人：**李真真、张宏伟、黄小茹、孙雄勇



# ▶ 期刊相关的学术不端行为的类型 —— 《标准CY/T174—2019 》

## 论文作者

- 剽窃
- 伪造
- 篡改
- 不当署名
- 一稿多投
- 重复发表
- 违背研究伦理
- 其他学术不端行为

## 审稿专家

- 违背学术道德的评审
- 干扰评审程序
- 违反利益冲突规定
- 违反保密规定
- 盗用稿件内容
- 谋取不正当利益
- 其他学术不端行为

## 编辑者

- 违背学术和伦理标准提出编辑意见
- 违反利益冲突规定
- 违反保密要求
- 盗用稿件内容
- 干扰评审
- 谋取不正当利益
- 其他学术不端行为

# 期刊对学术不端的认定和处理

---



## 目录

01 学术不端行为的定义

02 学术不端行为的核查和认定

03 学术不端行为的应对政策

04 学术不端行为的处理规范



## ► 学术不端行为的指控

### 指控来源：

- 编辑（本刊及其他期刊）
- 审稿人
- 作者
- 读者（同行）
- 第三方机构
- .....

### 指控对象：

- 作者
- 审稿人
- 编辑

## ► 学术不端行为的认定

### 认定的主体：

- 疑似学术不端行为的调查、认定和处理应交由相关人员所在学校、单位或者基金资助机构负责进行

### 期刊的责任：

- 尽力确保所发刊载论文的真实性和原创性，同时符合国际伦理规范
- 在遇到疑似学术不端行为时，及时完成初步调查和相关资料的收集，并将其汇报给相关人员所在学校、单位或者基金资助机构
- 在明确的调查结果公布后，及时作出相应的更正或撤稿处理

## ▶ 期刊参与调查学术不端行为的**五个原则**

- **保密原则** 即不得散布未经证实的指控
- **记录原则** 即保持完整和准确的记录
- **中立原则** 即保持中立，说明事实，不作指控
- **申诉原则** 即给予被指控者回应的机会
- **通知原则** 即将相关信息通知所有相关各方，包括举报人、审稿人、作者及其单位或者基金资助机构

# ► 期刊参与调查学术不端行为的**规范流程**

## COPE Flowcharts

<https://publicationethics.org/resources/flowcharts>

## 浙江大学学报（英文版）反剽窃政策

Anti-plagiarism policy of *JZUS-A/B* & *FITEE*

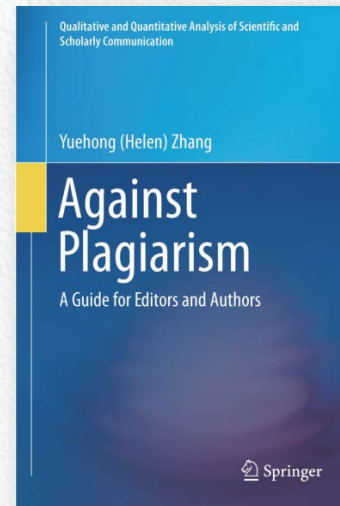
<https://doi.org/10.1631/jzus.A1500151>

《反剽窃：对编辑与作者的指南》 by Helen Zhang  
*Against Plagiarism: A Guide for Editors and Authors*

<https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-24160-9>

Misconduct of images: guidance for biomedical authors and editors

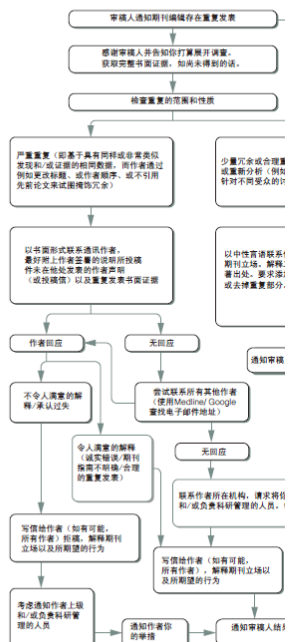
<https://doi.org/10.20316/ESE.2019.45.19006>



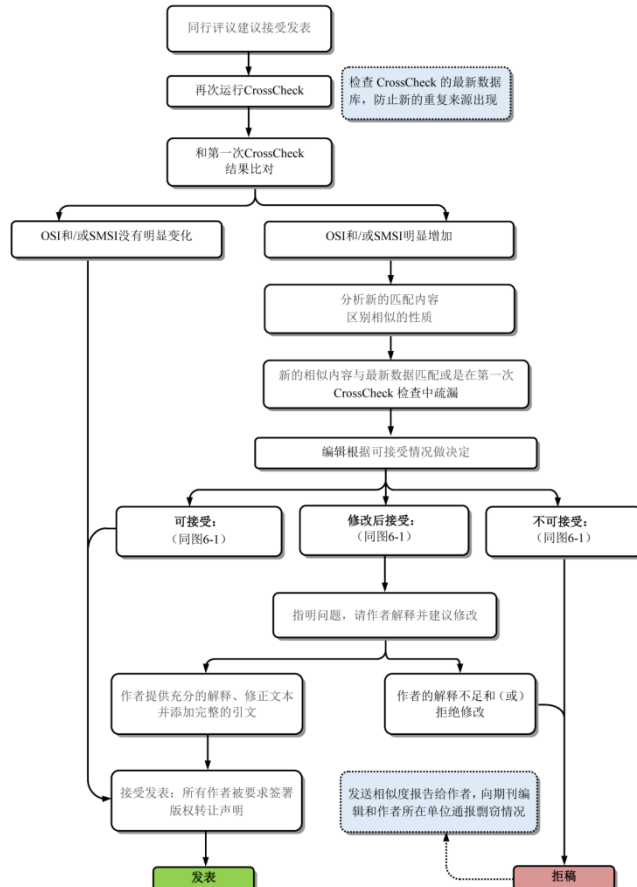
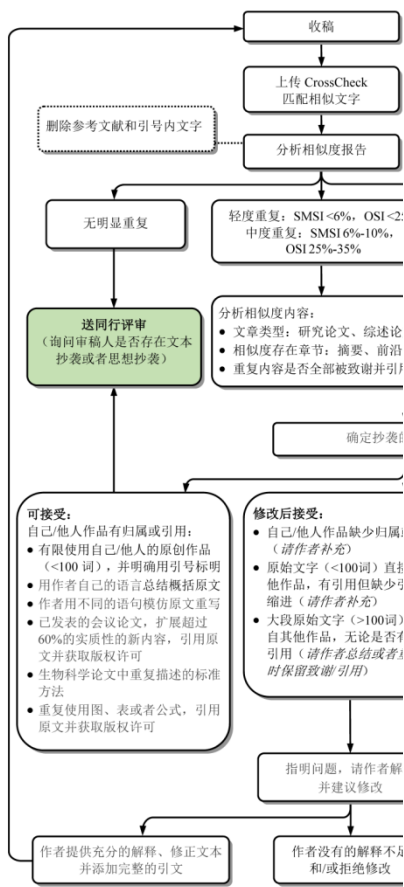
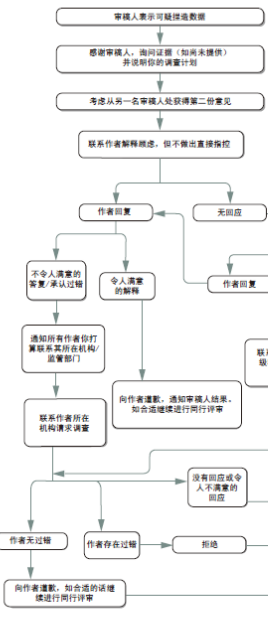
# 期刊参与调查学术不端行为的规范流程



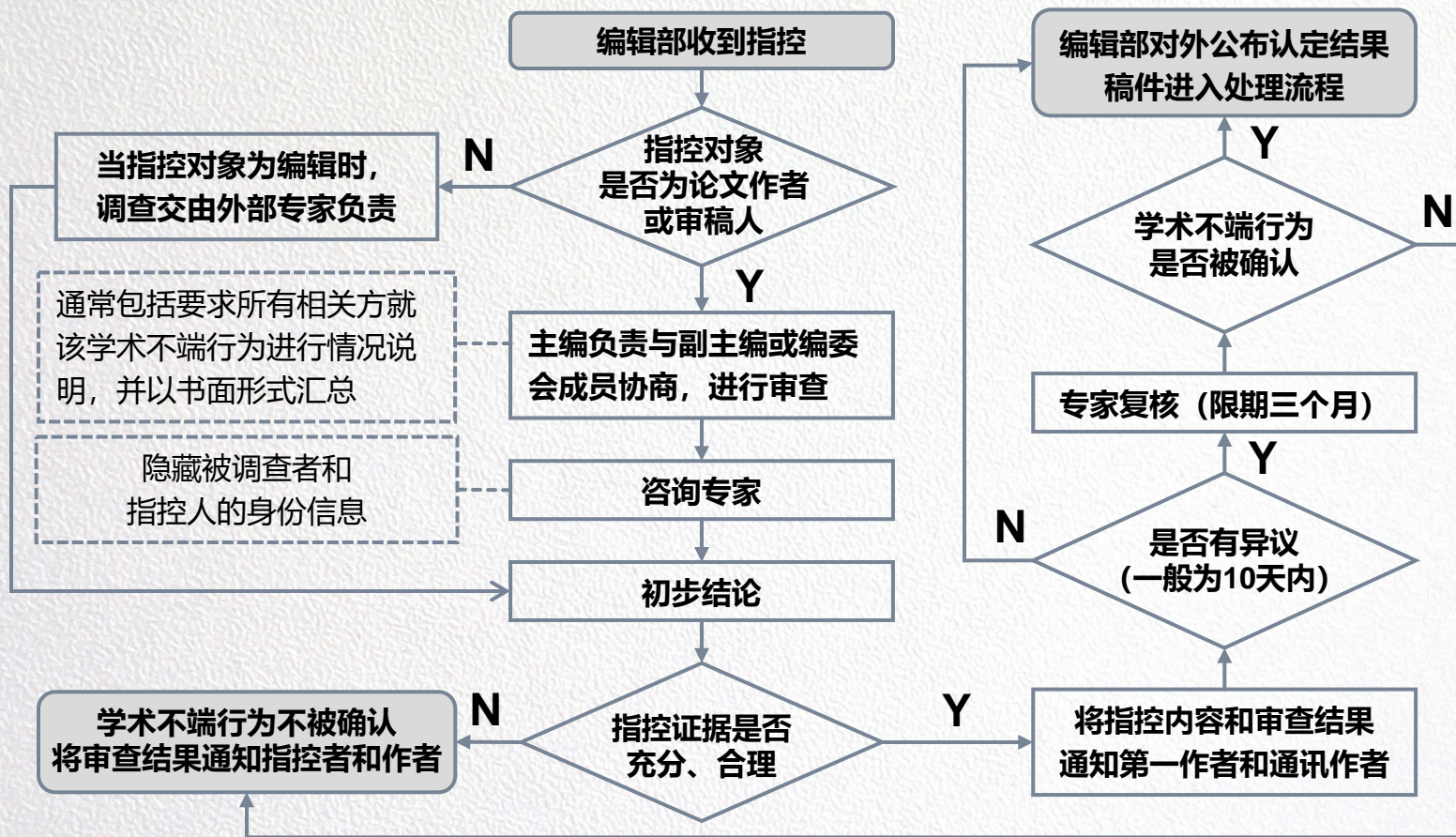
如您怀疑存在重复发表  
(a)提交的稿件中存在可疑



如您怀疑捏造数据该怎么  
(a)提交稿件中存在可疑捏造



# ▶ 期刊对疑似学术不端行为认定的规范流程



## ▶ 期刊参与调查学术不端行为的**通讯样函**

**Dear Corresponding author**

尊敬的通讯作者：

**RE: Your manuscript number xxx, name yyy, submitted to journal zzz**

回复：您提交到zzz期刊的论文，稿号xxx，题目yyy

**It has been brought to our attention/we have noticed that one of the figures in the above manuscript may have been manipulated inappropriately.**

我们注意到您提交的上述稿件中有一个图片可能被不恰当地处理。

*If necessary elaborate here – e.g. evidence of splicing of lanes on a gel.*

*Refer authors to any guidelines you have on figure preparation*

*如有必要，请在此处详细说明上述问题，例如在凝胶上拼接泳道的证据。*

*并给作者提供关于绘制/处理图片的指导说明。*

**We would be grateful for any explanation you can provide and look forward to hearing from you by... (If paper is not published add this text: Until we have heard from you we cannot proceed further with the review/publication of your paper)**

我们将非常感谢您提供的任何解释，并期待通过以下方式收到您的回复.....（如果该论文尚未发表，请添加此文本：在我们收到您的回复之前，我们无法继续审阅/发表您的论文）

**Yours sincerely**

谨启

COPE, Sample Letters for Editors (requires membership to access)  
<http://publicationethics.org/resources/sample-letters>

# ▶ 期刊对疑似学术不端行为的**检查方法**

01

## 文本相似度检测



AMLC (知网学术不端文献检测系统)  
PSDS (万方提供的论文相似性检测服务)  
CrossCheck、Plagiarism、Mudropbox、WordCheck、  
Paperpass、TurnItIn

02

## 图片篡改/伪造检测



分析图片的属性、源码以及利用JPEGsnoop  
美国科研诚信办公室ORI提供的“Droplets”——PS插件  
艾普蕾公司 (iPlagiarism) 的“猫图鹰”图像检测平台

03

## 统计学检测



重新计算，验证统计学结果  
利用统计规律，如统计量分布值与等值关系规律、效应区  
间值与等值关系规律

04

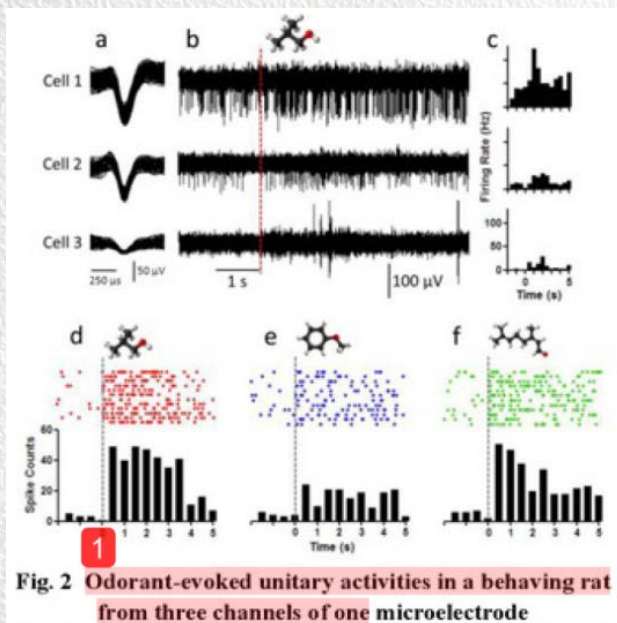
## 代写代投识别



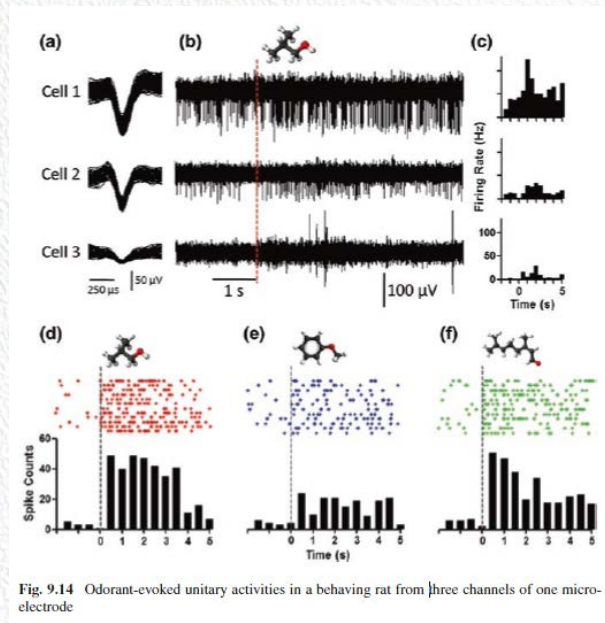
作者手机号码及登录系统所用IP地址的归属地  
注册邮箱后缀及命名规律  
用户名及密码的规律  
作者学历、职称以及论文本身质量



# ► CrossCheck文本比对在图片重复发表检测中的应用



a. 投稿论文中多处图题被高亮提示重复匹配



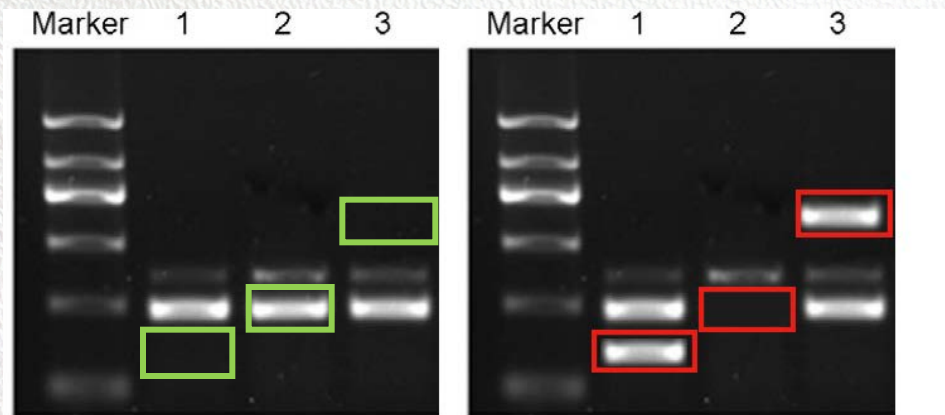
b. 人工比对重复文献来源 (同年出版书籍)

CrossCheck网址: <https://app.ithenticate.com>

Ye Q, Lin HF, Misconduct in images: guidance for biomedical authors and editors, European Science Editing, 2019, 45(3):65-68.

# ▶ 图片篡改检测示例：ORI Droplets工具包进行图片篡改检测示例

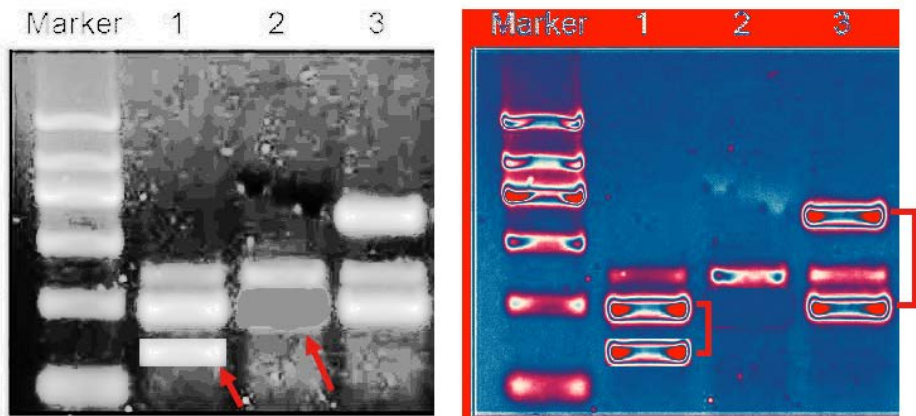
a. 原图



b. 模拟篡改图片的几种类型:

1. 复制
2. 擦除
3. 用PS印章工具遮挡

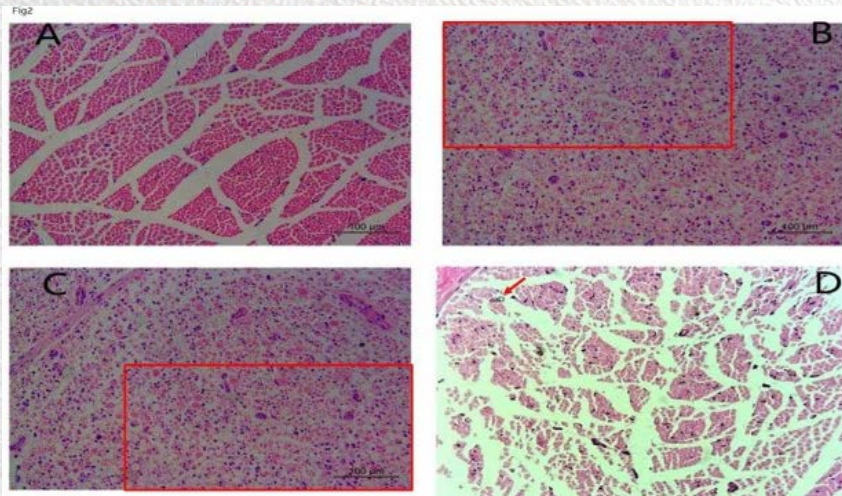
c. Features in dark or light areas  
工具包检测结果



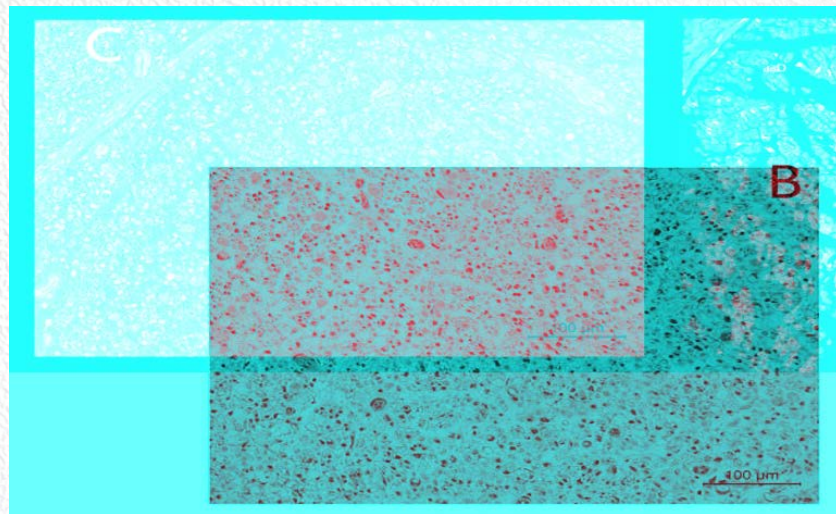
d. Forensic-Gr Map  
工具包检测结果

Droplets工具包下载地址:  
<https://ori.hhs.gov/content/droplets>

# ▶ 图片伪造检测示例： ORI Droplets工具包进行图片相似度检测示例



a. 原图  
疑似重复使用的区域 (红框所示)

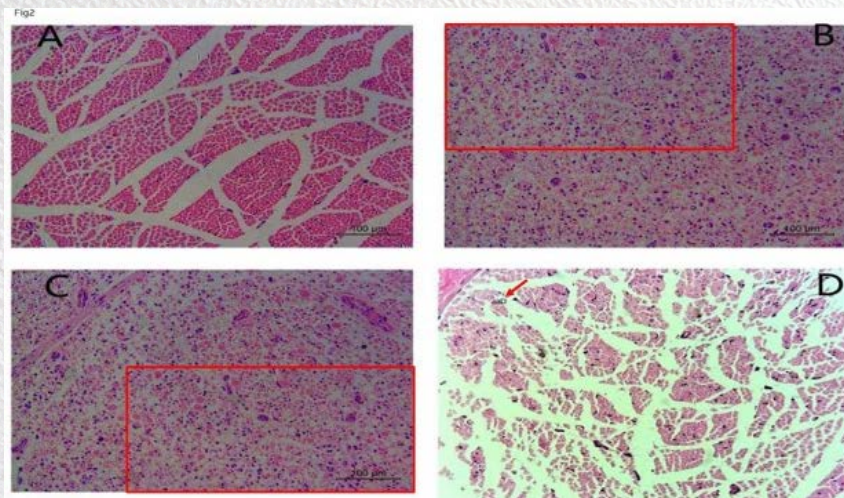


b. Advanced Overlay – Adjustment Layers检测结果  
红色：重叠区域； 黑色：有差异区域

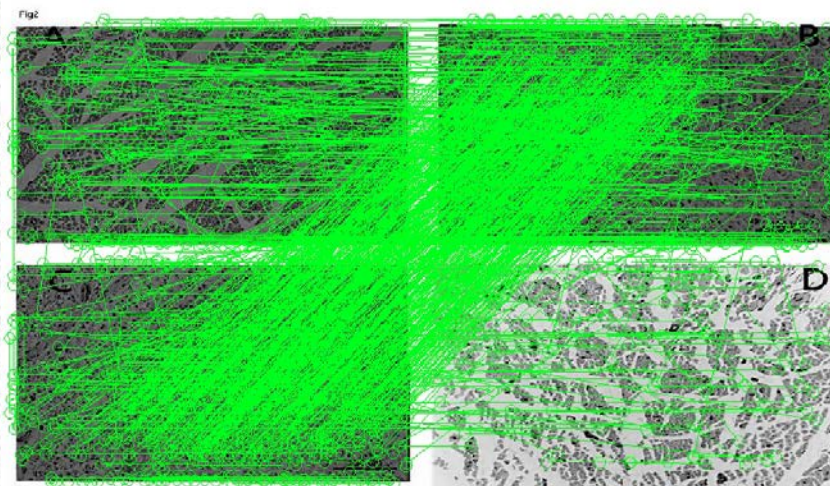
工具包下载地址：

<https://ori.hhs.gov/content/advanced-forensic-actions>

## ▶ 图片伪造检测示例： Motuin 进行图片相似度检测示例



a. 原图  
疑似重复使用的区域 (红框所示)



b. Motuin相似度检测结果  
绿线两端连接的是高度相似的区域，平行线约密集，说明这两个区域复制产生的可能越大

# 期刊对学术不端的认定和处理

---



## 目录

- 01 学术不端行为的定义
- 02 学术不端行为的核查和认定
- 03 学术不端行为的应对政策
- 04 学术不端行为的处理规范

# ► 期刊对疑似学术不端行为的应对政策

## 1. 可疑论文的汇报原则

- 期刊通过在其“投稿须知”栏目中明确期刊将疑似学术不端行为向有关单位或基金资助机构汇报的原则，警告具有学术不端行为倾向的作者，以降低在投稿阶段发生学术不端行为的可能

## 2. 可疑论文的处理程序

- 明确处理可疑稿件的程序，可以规范期刊编辑和审稿人的职责，从而保证可疑论文汇报原则的执行

## ► 期刊对疑似学术不端行为的应对政策

### 3. 所有作者签名原则

- 在论文正式发表前，要求所有作者在《版权转让协议》中签字
- 在投稿阶段，要求所有作者在《论文贡献声明》中签字

### 4. 提交数据原则

- 在“投稿须知”明确作者对原始数据保存以及在一定条件下进行提供的义务
- NCBI网站 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>) ;
- Protocol Exchange (<https://www.nature.com/protocolexchange>)
- 《中国科学院科学数据管理与开放共享办法（试行）》（2019年2月11日）

## ► 期刊对疑似学术不端行为的应对政策

### 5. 同行评审

- 明确审稿人、作者以及相关编期编辑的职责，从而维护同行评审的公平、公正、保密

### 6. 勘误、撤稿和关注声明

- 明确：谁要求更正或撤回；更正、撤回或关注声明的标准；声明的内容；声明发布形式，电子版、网页版和印刷版



# 期刊对学术不端的认定和处理

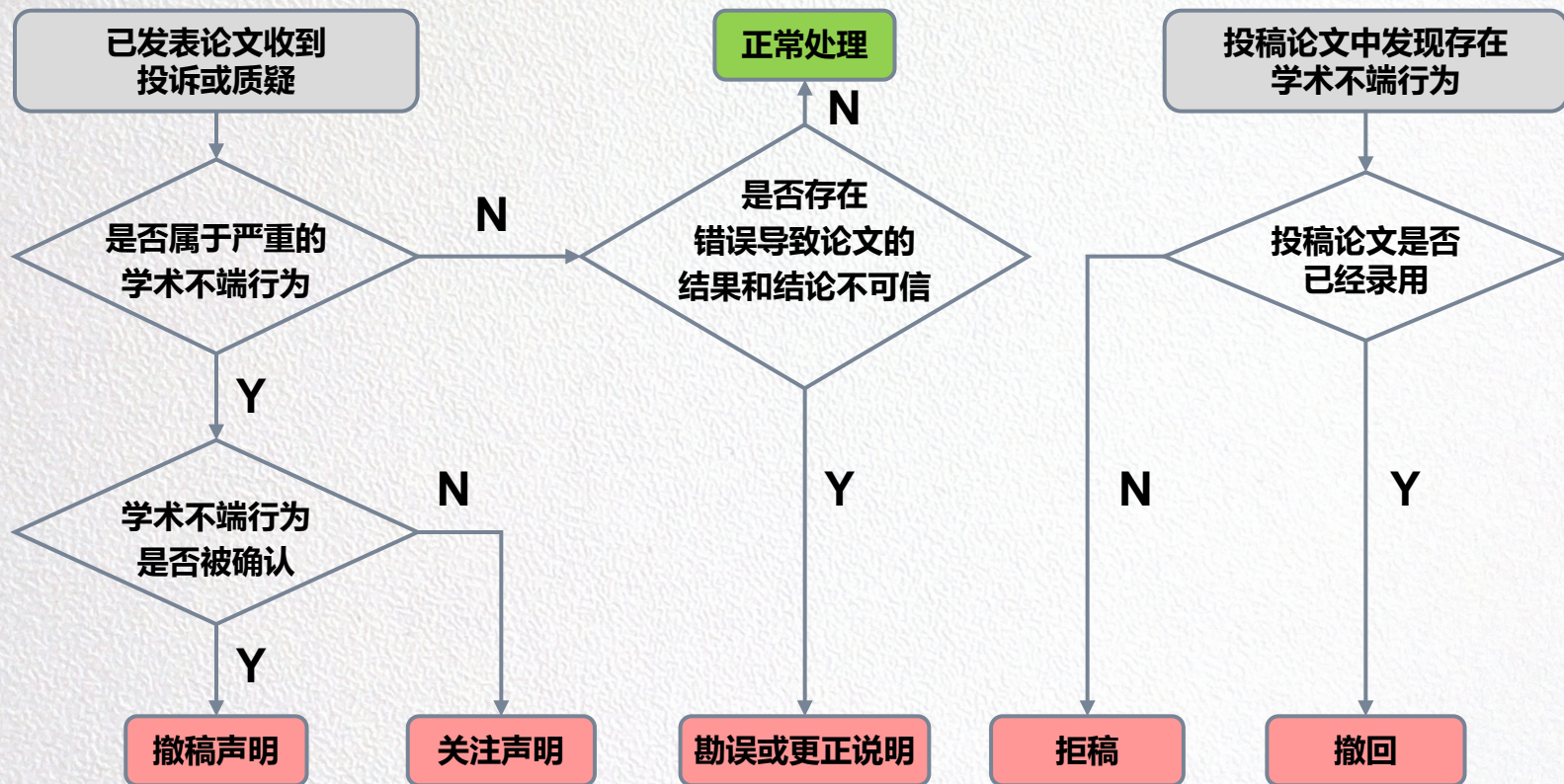
---



## 目录

- 01 学术不端行为的定义
- 02 学术不端行为的核查和认定
- 03 学术不端行为的应对政策
- 04 学术不端行为的处理规范

# ▶ 期刊对疑似学术不端行为的稿件处理规范



## ► 更正论文的三种类型：勘误、撤稿及关注声明



### 勘误

可能源自研究过程的错误，如研究方法或分析中存在错误，也可能源自出版过程中的错误，如印刷错误

### 撤稿

当错误可能会影响到对论文数据或信息的解读，论文已被证实存在欺骗行为，论文的研究结果不可重复，或者论文存在其它严重的学术不端行为时（如多次或重复发表、所有作者未能同意出版、剽窃）

### 关注声明

如果编辑有充分的理由担忧或者怀疑，并且认为读者应了解潜在的误导信息，在相关机构的调查结果正式公布之前，可以刊出表达关注的声明

## ► 勘误、撤稿及关注声明的规范

- (1) 声明内容包括，声明的题目（含声明的类型）、发表声明的主体、声明对象的稿件信息（含doi链接）、声明事由及调查结果；
- (2) 发表形式包括电子版、网页版和印刷版，分配独立页码和doi，并列入索引系统；
- (3) 做好声明与原文的关联，在原文首页添加相关声明的说明，并报告数据库更新原稿的收录信息；
- (4) 撤稿论文的原文pdf文件需添加撤稿水印；
- (5) 及时更新CrossMark上的稿件更新信息；
- (6) 原文可以作为参考文献形式添加到相关声明中，以便数据库检索、互链。

## ► 勘误、撤稿及关注声明规范核对表

检查条目	勘误	撤稿	关注声明
1 内容要素完备			
题目（类型说明）	✓	✓	✓
发表主体	✓	✓	✓
处理对象信息	✓	✓	✓
声明事由	✓	✓	✓
调查结果	✓	✓	✗
2 发表形式（目录、索引、doi）			
电子版	✓	✓	✓
网页版	✓	✓	✓
印刷版	✓	✓	✗
3 与原文的关联（链接、ref）	✓	✓	✓
4 水印标记	✗	✓	✗
5 原文CrossMark更新	✓	✓	✓

# 勘误示例

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR MICROBIOLOGY **Microbiology** Resource Announcements

Home Articles For Authors About the Journal

Erratum 类型标记: 勘误

## Erratum for Rajkumari et al., "Draft Genome Sequence of *Klebsiella pneumoniae* AWD5"

Jina Rajkumari, L. Paikhomba Singha, Piyush Pandey 勘误发表主体

DOI: 10.1128/genomeA.01593-17

Article Info & Metrics

ERRATUM 勘误全文: 声明事由

Volume 5, no. 5, e01531-16, 2017, <https://doi.org/10.1128/genom> "65.96%" should read "58.18%."

Copyright © 2018 Rajkumari et al.

This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the [4.0 International license](#).

Home Articles For Authors About the Journal

Prokaryotes

## Draft Genome Sequence of *Klebsiella pneumoniae* AWD5

Jina Rajkumari, L. Paikhomba Singha, Piyush Pandey

DOI: 10.1128/genomeA.01531-16 CrossMark标记及按钮

Article Info & Metrics

This article has a correction. Please see: [勘误信息及链接](#)

- Erratum for Rajkumari et al., "Draft Genome Sequence of *Klebsiella pneumoniae* AWD5" - January 25, 2018

search Advanced Search

Home Articles For Authors About the Journal

## CrossMark

Updates are available  
Correction dated 2018-01-25 提示原文有更新

Click to view Correction:  
<https://doi.org/10.1128/GENOMEA.01593-17> 提供勘误doi链接

Draft Genome Sequence of *Klebsiella pneumoniae* AWD5

Crossref DOI link: <https://doi.org/10.1128/GENOMEA.01531-16>

Published: 2017-02-02

Update policy: <https://doi.org/10.1128/ASMJ-CROSSMARK-POLICY-PAGE>

Authors

Rajkumari, Jina  
Singha, L. Paikhomba  
Pandey, Piyush

About CrossMark

勘误的网页信息

勘误原文的网页信息

勘误原文的CrossMark信息

# 撤稿及关注声明示例



Infection and Immunity

Home Articles For Authors Abstracts

Bacterial Infections

## *Lactobacillus bulgaricus* Prevents Intestinal Epithelial Cell Injury Caused by *Enterobacter sakazakii*-Induced Nitric Oxide both In Vitro and in the Newborn Rat Model of Necrotizing Enterocolitis

Catherine J. Hunter, Monica Williams, Mikael Petrosyan, Yigit Guner, R. Prasadarao NV

DOI: 10.1128/IAI.01192-08

Article Figures & Data Info & Metrics

This article has a correction, but has also been retracted.

- Publisher's Expression of Concern: *Lactobacillus bulgaricus* Prevents Intestinal Epithelial Cell Injury Caused by *Enterobacter sakazakii*-Induced Nitric Oxide both In Vitro and in the Newborn Rat Model of Necrotizing Enterocolitis - March 23, 2017 ← 关注声明
- Retraction for Hunter et al., "*Lactobacillus bulgaricus* Prevents Intestinal Epithelial Cell Injury Caused by *Enterobacter sakazakii*-Induced Nitric Oxide both In Vitro and in the Newborn Rat Model of Necrotizing Enterocolitis" - May 22, 2018 ← 撤稿声明

## 撤稿论文的原文网页信息



Infection and Immunity

Home Articles For Authors Abstracts

Expression of Concern

## Publisher's Expression of Concern: *Lactobacillus bulgaricus* Prevents Intestinal Epithelial Cell Injury Caused by *Enterobacter sakazakii*-Induced Nitric Oxide both In Vitro and in the Newborn Rat Model of Necrotizing Enterocolitis

American Society for Microbiology, Washington

DOI: 10.1128/IAI.00054-17 Check for updates

Article Info & Metrics

The American Society for Microbiology has issued an Expression of Concern to alert readers that the data in the following publication:

Hunter CJ, Williams M, Petrosyan M, Guner Y, Prasadarao NV. 2009. *Lactobacillus bulgaricus* prevents intestinal epithelial cell injury caused by *Enterobacter sakazakii*-induced nitric oxide in vitro and in the newborn rat model of necrotizing enterocolitis. *Infect Immun* 77:1031-1043. Published ahead of print 15 December 2009.

IAI has been notified by a reader about apparent duplication of cell images and Western blot bands in Fig. 1C, 2D, 5A, and 5B. ASM is conducting an institutional investigation.

## 关注声明的网页信息



Infection and Immunity

Home Articles For Authors About the Journal Subscribe

Retraction 声明类型: 撤稿

## Retraction for Hunter et al., "*Lactobacillus bulgaricus* Prevents Intestinal Epithelial Cell Injury Caused by *Enterobacter sakazakii*-Induced Nitric Oxide both In Vitro and in the Newborn Rat Model of Necrotizing Enterocolitis"

Catherine J. Hunter, Monica Williams, Mikael Petrosyan, Yigit Guner, Rahul Mittal, Dennis Mock, Jeffrey S. Upperman, Henri R. Ford, Nemani V. Prasadarao 声明主体: 作者

DOI: 10.1128/IAI.00212-18 Check for updates

Article Info & Metrics PDF

RETRACTION

被撤稿论文信息和doi链接

Volume 77, no. 3, p. 1031-1043, 2009, <https://doi.org/10.1128/IAI.01192-08>. The publisher hereby retracts this article. Questions have been raised by concerned readers about the integrity of the data. The American Society for Microbiology has reviewed the figures and confirmed evidence of apparent duplication of cell images and Western blot bands in Fig. 1C, 2D, 5A, and 5B. Since the integrity of the data as presented was compromised, this publication is retracted in its entirety. We apologize to the readers of *Infection and Immunity* and regret any inconvenience that this causes. 撤稿事由

Copyright © 2018 American Society for Microbiology.

All Rights Reserved.

Previous

Next

## 撤稿声明的网页信息

search

Advanced Search

- Download PDF
- Citation Tools
- Print
- Reprints and Permissions
- Alerts
- Email
- Share

- Top
- Article
- RETRACTION
- Info & Metrics
- PDF

Related Articles

*Lactobacillus bulgaricus* Prevents Intestinal Epithelial Cell Injury Caused by *Enterobacter sakazakii*-Induced Nitric Oxide both In Vitro and in the Newborn Rat Model of Necrotizing Enterocolitis

# 撤稿及关注声明示例

INFECTION AND IMMUNITY, Mar. 2009, p. 1031-1043  
0019-9567/09/\$08.00+0 doi:10.1128/IAI.01192-08  
Copyright © 2009, American Society for Microbiology. All Rights Reserved.

Vol. 77, No. 3

## *Lactobacillus bulgaricus* Prevents Intestinal Epithelial Cell Injury Caused by *Enterobacter sakazakii*-Induced Nitric Oxide both In Vitro and in the Newborn Rat Model of Necrotizing Enterocolitis<sup>V</sup>

Catherine J. Hunter,<sup>1</sup> Monica Williams,<sup>1</sup> Mikael Petrosyan,<sup>1</sup> Yigit G. Dennis Mock,<sup>2</sup> Jeffrey S. Upperman,<sup>1,4</sup> Henri R. Ford,<sup>1,4</sup> and Nema

<sup>1</sup>Department of Surgery,<sup>2</sup> Department of Infectious Diseases,<sup>2</sup> and Department of Pathology,<sup>3</sup> Children's Hospital Los Angeles, and Keck School of Medicine, University of Southern California,<sup>4</sup>

Received 25 September 2008/Returned for modification 31 October 2008/Accepted

*Enterobacter sakazakii* is an emerging pathogen that has been associated with enterocolitis (NEC) as well as infant sepsis and meningitis. Our previous study showed that *E. sakazakii* induces NEC in a newborn rat model by inducing enterocyte apoptosis. I responsible for enterocyte apoptosis are not known. Here we demonstrate that *E. sakazakii* production of nitric oxide (NO) in rat intestinal epithelial cells (IEC-6) upon infection of IEC-6 cells is due to increased expression of inducible NO synthase, is responsive to IEC-6 cells. Notably, pretreatment of IEC-6 cells with *Lactobacillus bulgaricus* (ATCC 12272) resulted in NO production and thereby protected the cells from *E. sakazakii*-induced pretreatment with *L. bulgaricus* promoted the integrity of enterocytes both in vitro and in vivo. In addition, challenge with *E. sakazakii* infection of IEC-6 cells with *E. sakazakii* genes related to apoptosis, cytokine production, and various signaling pathways, as determined by array analysis, and this upregulation was subdued by pretreatment with *L. bulgaricus* data, *L. bulgaricus* pretreatment protected newborn rats infected with *E. sakazakii* resulting in improved survival.

Necrotizing enterocolitis (NEC) is a worldwide problem in very-low-birth-weight infants, with a highly variable incidence, affecting 2.6% to 28% of these infants. The precise etiology of NEC is unknown but is widely considered multifactorial. Three major factors have been proposed, including the presence of a pathogenic organism, the challenge of enteral feeding, and altered enteric mucosal integrity. Although mortality rates among infants with NEC may have decreased as a result of improved supportive and surgical care, effective preventive strategies are lacking. The initial management of infants who are suspected of having NEC relies upon aggressive fluid resuscitation and the prompt initiation of broad-spectrum antibiotics (30). Thus, it would be of extreme value to develop a preventive or therapeutic strategy in the management of this disease. Prevention offers benefits over reactive intervention because despite successful treatment, once infants are affected with NEC, they continue to be at risk for multiple morbidities, including short gut syndrome, stricture formation, and even poor neurologic outcomes.

Several pathogens have been associated with NEC. How-

ever, *E. sakazakii* to consist of *Cronobacter*, was recently proposed as the name *Enterobacter sakazakii* infection confers enterocolitis (40). Our recent study showed that *E. sakazakii* induces NEC in a newborn rat model (16). We further demonstrated that intestinal epithelial cells (IEC-6) undergo enterocyte apoptosis. How *E. sakazakii* induces enterocyte apoptosis is not known.

Although *E. sakazakii* emerges in the development of there are both quantitative and qualitative differences before the onset of sepsis and a shift to a *Enterobacteriaceae* before 1 week of age, as reported by Gewolb et al. reported that they are found in the stools of <

**撤稿声明: *Lactobacillus bulgaricus* Prevents Intestinal Epithelial Cell Injury Caused by *Enterobacter sakazakii*-Induced Nitric Oxide both In Vitro and in the Newborn Rat Model of Necrotizing Enterocolitis (Retraction of Vol 77, Pg 3, 2009)**

作者: Hunter, Catherine J.; Williams, M (Williams, Monica); Petrosyan, M (Petrosyan, Mikael); Guner, Y (Guner, Yigit); Mittal, R (Mittal, Rahul); Mock, D (Mock, Dennis); Upperman, JS (Upperman, Jeffrey S.); Ford, HR (Ford, Henri R.); Prasadarao, NV (Prasadarao, Nemani V.)

360 Link to Full Text 出版商处的原文

***Lactobacillus bulgaricus* Promotes the Integrity of Enterocytes both in Vitro and in the Newborn Rat Model of Necrotizing Enterocolitis (1031, 2008)**

作者: Hunter, C. J.; Williams, M (Williams, Monica); Petrosyan, M (Petrosyan, Mikael); Guner, Y (Guner, Yigit); Mittal, R (Mittal, Rahul); Mock, D (Mock, Dennis); Upperman, JS (Upperman, Jeffrey S.); Ford, HR (Ford, Henri R.); Prasadarao, NV (Prasadarao, Nemani V.)

360 Link to Full Text 出版商处的原文

***Lactobacillus bulgaricus* Promotes the Integrity of Enterocytes both in Vitro and in the Newborn Rat Model of Necrotizing Enterocolitis (1031, 2008)**

作者: Hunter, Catherine J.; Williams, M (Williams, Monica); Petrosyan, M (Petrosyan, Mikael); Guner, Y (Guner, Yigit); Mittal, R (Mittal, Rahul); Mock, D (Mock, Dennis); Upperman, JS (Upperman, Jeffrey S.); Ford, HR (Ford, Henri R.); Prasadarao, NV (Prasadarao, Nemani V.)

360 Link to Full Text 出版商处的原文

**撤稿声明: *Lactobacillus bulgaricus* Prevents Intestinal Epithelial Cell Injury Caused by *Enterobacter sakazakii*-Induced Nitric Oxide both In Vitro and in the Newborn Rat Model of Necrotizing Enterocolitis (Retraction of Vol 77, Pg 3, 2009)**

作者: Hunter, C.J (Hunter, Catherine J.); Williams, M (Williams, Monica); Petrosyan, M (Petrosyan, Mikael); Guner, Y (Guner, Yigit); Mittal, R (Mittal, Rahul); Mock, D (Mock, Dennis); Upperman, JS (Upperman, Jeffrey S.); Ford, HR (Ford, Henri R.); Prasadarao, NV (Prasadarao, Nemani V.)

INFECTION AND IMMUNITY  
卷: 86 期: 6  
文献号: e00212-18  
DOI: 10.1128/IAI.00212-18  
出版年: JUN 2018  
文献类型: Retraction  
查看期刊影响力

### 作者信息

通讯作者地址: Hunter, C.J (通讯作者)

Univ Southern Calif, Childrens Hosp Los Angeles, Dept Surg, Saban Res Inst, Los Angeles, CA 90027 USA

地址:

[ 1 ] Univ Southern Calif, Childrens Hosp Los Angeles, Dept Surg, Saban Res Inst, Los Angeles, CA 90027 USA

[ 2 ] Univ Southern Calif, Childrens Hosp Los Angeles, Dept Infect Dis, Saban Res Inst, Los Angeles, CA 90027 USA

### 引用的参考文献: 1

显示 1 / 1 在 "引用的参考文献" 页面中查看全部结果

1. *Lactobacillus bulgaricus* Prevents Intestinal Epithelial Cell Injury Caused by *Enterobacter sakazakii*-Induced Nitric Oxide both In Vitro and in the Newborn Rat Model of Necrotizing Enterocolitis

By: Hunter, Catherine J.; Williams, Monica; Petrosyan, Mikael; et al.

INFECTION AND IMMUNITY Volume: 77 Issue: 3 Pages: 1031-1043 Published: MAR 2009

Web of Science 类别: Immunology; Infectious Diseases

查看更多数据字段

### 引文网络

在 Web of Science 核心合集中

0

被引频次

创建引文跟踪

1

引用的参考文献

查看相关记录

### 用于 Web of Science 中

在 Web of Science 中使用次数

0

最近 180 天

2013 年至今

进一步了解

(来自 Web of Science 核心合集)

撤稿论文电子版水印

原稿、关注

原文以参考文献形式出现在撤稿声明中



## ▶ 参考文献

1. 吴月辉, 对学术不端“零容忍”[N]. 人民网—人民日报, 2018-12-03.
2. Zhang Y H, Jia X Y. Republication of conference papers in journals[J]. *Learned Publishing*, 2013, 26(3): 189-196.
3. 叶青, 林汉枫, 张月红. 图片中学术不端的类型与防范措施[J]. *编辑学报*, 2019, 31(01): 45-50.
4. Ye Q, Avoid academic misconduct in images: guidance for biomedical authors and editors[J], *European Science Editing*, 2019, 45(3):65-68.
5. 刘清海. 利用统计方法与规律发现论文数据造假[J]. *编辑学报*, 2018, 30(06): 617-620.
6. 关珠珠, 李雅楠, 郭锦秋. 医学期刊编辑初审过程中对“枪手”论文的识别[J]. *编辑学报*, 2018, 30(01): 61-63.
7. 中国科学院, 《中国科学院科学数据管理与开放共享办法(试行)》[EB/OL]. (2019-02-11) [2019-04-16].
8. *Journal of Endourology, Information for Authors*[EB/OL]. [2019-04-16].
9. WAME Publication Ethics Committee, Recommendations on Publication Ethics Policies for Medical Journals.
10. 林琳, 姜永茂, 李英华. 医学期刊编辑出版伦理规范[M]. 人民卫生出版社, 2018, p32-39.
11. Rajkumari J, Singha L P, Pandey P. Erratum for Rajkumari et al., “Draft Genome Sequence of *Klebsiella pneumoniae* AWD5”[J]. *Genome announcements*, 2018, 6(4): e01593-17.
12. Rajkumari J, Singha L P, Pandey P. Draft genome sequence of *Klebsiella pneumoniae* AWD5[J]. *Genome announcements*, 2017, 5(5): e01531-16.
13. Hunter C J, Williams M, Petrosyan M, Guner Y, Mittal R, Mock D, Upperman J S, Ford H R, Prasadarao N V. *Lactobacillus bulgaricus* prevents intestinal epithelial cell injury caused by *Enterobacter sakazakii*-induced nitric oxide both in vitro and in the newborn rat model of necrotizing enterocolitis[J]. *Infection and immunity*, 2009, 77(3): 1031-1043.
14. American Society for Microbiology. Publisher’s Expression of Concern: *Lactobacillus bulgaricus* Prevents Intestinal Epithelial Cell Injury Caused by *Enterobacter sakazakii*-Induced Nitric Oxide both In Vitro and in the Newborn Rat Model of Necrotizing Enterocolitis[J]. *Infection and Immunity*, 2017, 85(4): e00054-17.
15. Hunter C J, Williams M, Petrosyan M, Guner Y, Mittal R, Mock D, Upperman J S, Ford H R, Prasadarao N V. Retraction for Hunter et al., “*Lactobacillus bulgaricus* Prevents Intestinal Epithelial Cell Injury Caused by *Enterobacter sakazakii*-Induced Nitric Oxide both In Vitro and in the Newborn Rat Model of Necrotizing Enterocolitis. *Infection and Immunity*, 2018, 86(6): e00212-18.



---

**谢谢!**

---