





Authorship dispute

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Scientific credit vs. Responsibility

- Substantial contributions
- Drafting the work
- Final approval of the work
- Accountability for all aspects of the work
- -Author: those who deserve credit and can take the responsibility
- -Any other contribution: clinical investigators or participating investigators



Who meet the criteria?

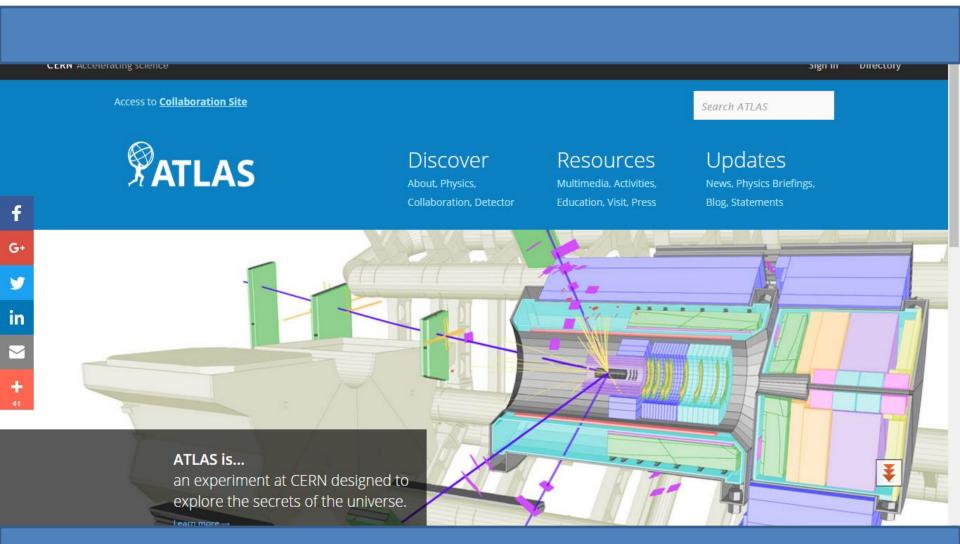


- Responsibility of authors
- Responsibility of institution if there is any dispute
- Not responsibility of journal
- -Dispute is different from misconduct



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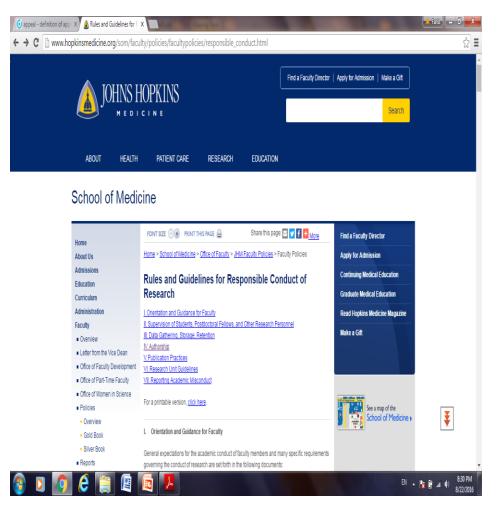








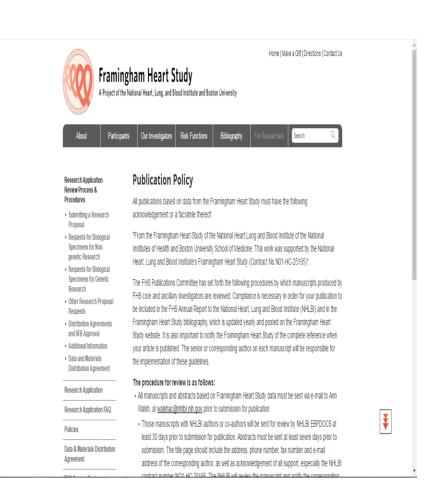
- Encourage the culture of ethical authorship
 - Institutional policy for authorship







- Start discussing authorship when you plan your research
 - Decide about all aspects
 of authorships:
 conference abstract, the
 full papers,
 supplementary papers
 - Keep a written record of your decisions







- Decide authorship before you start each article
 - Discuss the authorship face to face within the team
 - Keep everyone informed of any changes with a written note





- Decide on corresponding author and first author
 - Corresponding author: sometimes is related to seniority but administrative in editors point of view
 - First author: Probably the most important position is the first author
 - Last author: those who contribute experience and guidance





- Order of authors: is a joint decision of the coauthors
 - Sometimes list authors alphabetically
 - Sometimes write a note to explain that all authors have equal contribution







- 1. Withdraw the name before publication
- 2. Ask the journal for correction (appeals)